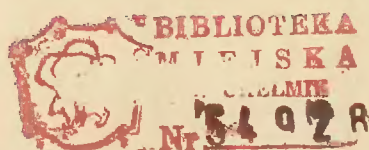


# TOBACCO

VOLUME III

THREE HUNDRED COPIES OF *TOBACCO*  
HAVE BEEN PRINTED, OF WHICH THIS IS

*N<sup>o</sup> 189*







AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOBACCO FACTORY IN BRAZIL

The dried tobacco leaves (C) are stripped and stemmed (A, B) and then spun into a lengthy twist with the aid of a tobacco spinning-wheel (1, 2), handled by several workers. The completed rolls, later encased in hides, are stood against the wall, on their spindles.  
From an original water-color in an unpublished manuscript (n. 1108), executed in 1792. Cf. Vol. II, p. 332.



# TOBACCO

Its History Illustrated by  
The Books, Manuscripts and Engravings  
*In the Library of*

GEORGE ARENTS, JR

TOGETHER WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY  
A GLOSSARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

*By* JEROME E. BROOKS

VOLUME THREE

1698-1783



NEW YORK : THE ROSENBACH COMPANY

MCMXLI

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(Excluding reproductions of title pages, etc.)

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THE CATALOGUE

1698-1783

A NEW DISCOVERY OF A VAST COUNTRY IN AMERICA. London, 1698.

**S**UPPLEMENTAL to the two works of Hennepin (nos. 425 and 432) in this volume, are various relations of other explorers. Among these is "A Discovery of Some New Countries and Nations in the Northern-America," by Father Marquette.<sup>1</sup> In his expedition with Joliet, 1673, Marquette observed the ritualistic use of the calumet. The report he made of the ceremony associated with this sacred object of the Indians<sup>2</sup> is the best of the early accounts on the subject.

I must speak here of the *Calumet*, the most mysterious thing in the World. The Sceptres of our Kings are not so much respected; for the Savages have such a Deference for this Pipe, that one may call it *The God of Peace and War, and the Arbiter of Life and Death*. One, with this *Calumet*, may venture amongst his Enemies, and in the hottest Engagement they lay down their Arms before this Sacred Pipe. The *Illinois* presented me with one of them, which was very useful to us in our Voyage. Their *Calumet of Peace* is different from the *Calumet of War*; They make use of the former to seal their Alliances and Treaties, to travel with safety, and receive Strangers; and the other is to proclaim War.

It is made of a Red Stone like our Marble; the Head is like our common Tobacco-Pipes, but larger; and it is fix'd to a hollow Reed, to hold it for smoaking. They adorn it with fine Feathers of several Colours; and they call it *The Calumet of the Sun*, to whom they present it, especially when they want fair Weather or Rain, thinking that that Planet can have no less respect for it than Men have, and therefore that they shall obtain their Desires. They dare not wash themselves in Rivers in the beginning of the Summer, or taste the new Fruit of Trees, before they have danc'd the *Calumet*, which they do in the following manner:

This Dance of the *Calumet* is a solemn Ceremony amongst the Savages, which they perform upon important Occasions, as to confirm an Alliance, or make Peace with their Neighbours. They use it also to entertain any Nation that comes to visit them; and in this Case we may consider it as their Balls. They perform it in Winter-time in their Cabins, and in the open Field in the Summer. They chuse for that purpose a set Place among Trees, to shelter themselves against the Heat of the Sun, and lay in the middle a large Matt, as a Carpet, to lay upon the God of the Chief of the Company, who gave the Ball; for every one has his peculiar God, whom they call *Manitoa*. . . . To the Right of their *Manitoa* they place the *Calumet*, their Great Deity, making round about it a kind of Trophy with their Arms, *viz.* their Clubs, Axes, Bows, Quivers, and Arrows.

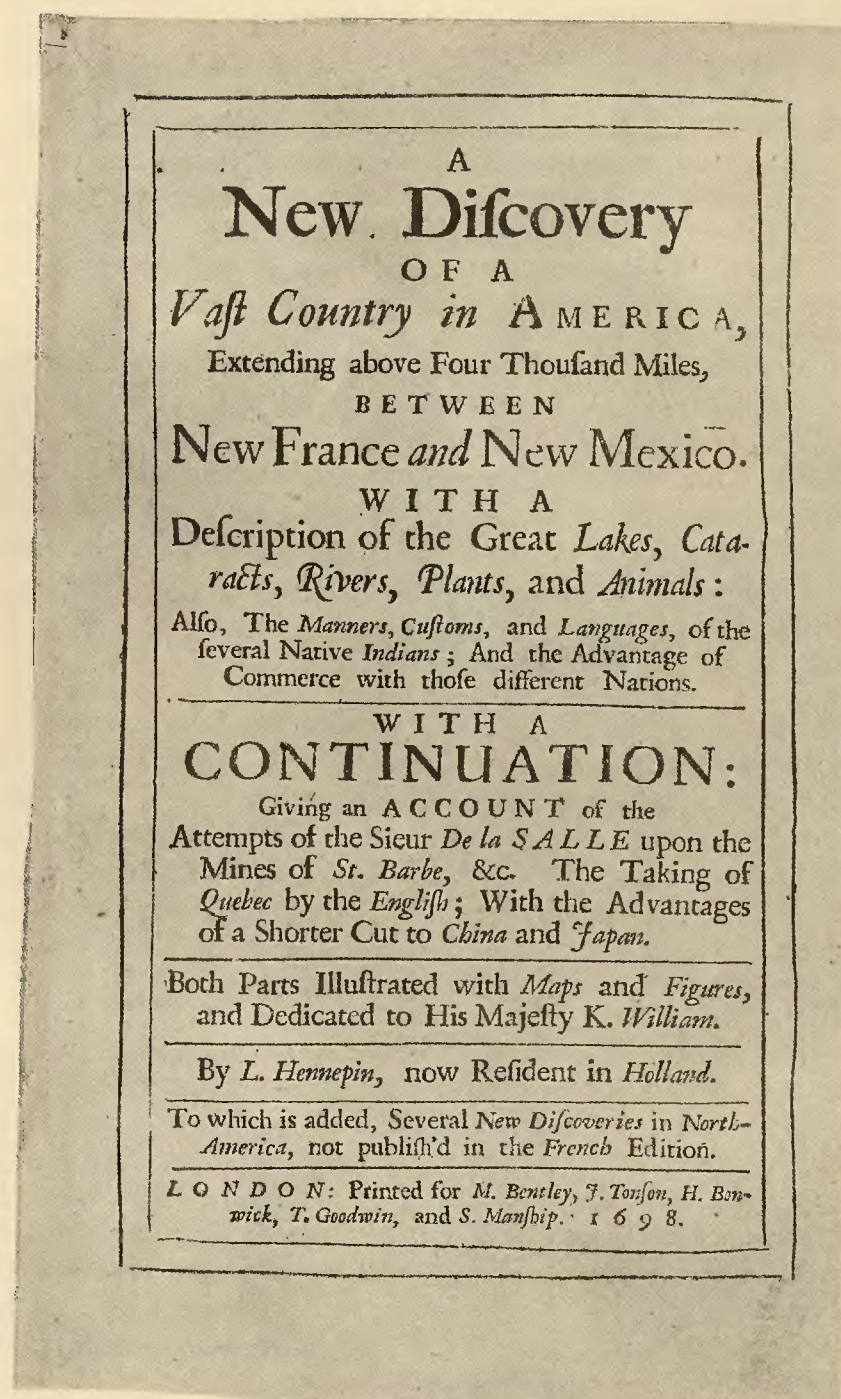
Things being thus dispos'd, and the Hour of Dancing coming on, those who are to sing, take the most Honourable Seats under the Shadow of the Trees, or the Green Arbors they make in case the Trees be not thick enough to shadow them. They

<sup>1</sup> 1637-1675. His relation was first published by Thévenot in *Recueil de Voyages*, 1681, as "Décou-

verte de quelques pays et Nations de l'Amérique septentrionale."

<sup>2</sup> Here, the Illinois.





TITLE OF HENNEPIN, 1698

chuse for this Service the best Wits amongst them, either Men or Women. Every Body fits down afterwards, round about, as they come, having first of all saluted the *Manitoa*, which they do in blowing the Smoak of their Tobacco upon it, which is as much as offering to it Frankincense. Every Body, one after another, takes the *Calumet*, and holding it with his two Hands, dances with it, following the

Cadence of the Songs. This *Preludium* being over, he who is to begin the Dance appears in the middle of the Assembly, and having taken the *Calumet*, presents it to the Sun, as if he wou'd invite him to smoke. Then he moves it into an infinite Number of Postures, sometimes laying it near the Ground, then stretching its Wings, as if he wou'd make it fly, and then presents it to the Spectators, who smoke with it one after another, dancing all the while. This is the first Scene of this famous Ball.

The Second is a Fight, with Vocal and Instrumental Musick; for they have a kind of Drum, which agrees pretty well with the Voices. The Person who dances with the *Calumet*, gives a Signal to one of their Warriours, who takes a Bow and Arrows, with an Ax, from the Trophy already mention'd, and fights the other, who defends himself with the *Calumet* alone, both of them dancing all the while. The Fight being over, he who holds the *Calumet*, makes a Speech, wherein he gives an Account of the Battels he has fought, and the Prisoners he has taken, and then receives a Gown, or any other Present, from the Chief of the Ball. He gives then the *Calumet* to another, who having acted his Part, gives it to another, and so of all others, till the *Calumet* returns to the Captain, who presents it to the Nation invited unto that Feast, as a Mark of their Friendship, and a Confirmation of their Alliance. [Y<sup>8</sup>-Z<sup>1</sup>]

The numerous references which occur in other parts of this volume to tobacco smoking, the calumet, etc. have been indicated in nos. 425 and 432.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup>; Contents, a<sup>4</sup>; B-T<sup>8</sup>; V<sup>6</sup>; "An Account of Several New Discoveries . . ." [with half-title], V<sup>7-8</sup>; X-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>2</sup>; Part II, "A Continuation . . ." [with separate title], Aa<sup>3-8</sup>; Bb<sup>8</sup>; Table, Cc<sup>2</sup>; Text, Cc<sup>3-8</sup>; Dd-Ee<sup>8</sup>; \*ee<sup>2</sup>; Ff-Nn<sup>8</sup>; Oo<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE (reversed from that in the 1697 edition, n. 425), six folding plates (two from n. 425, one reversed, and four from n. 432), and two folding maps (one the same as the second map in n. 425, the other from n. 432).

MOROCCO, by W. Pratt, for H. Stevens, 1874. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4½ inches. "An Account" is misbound after the "Continuation."

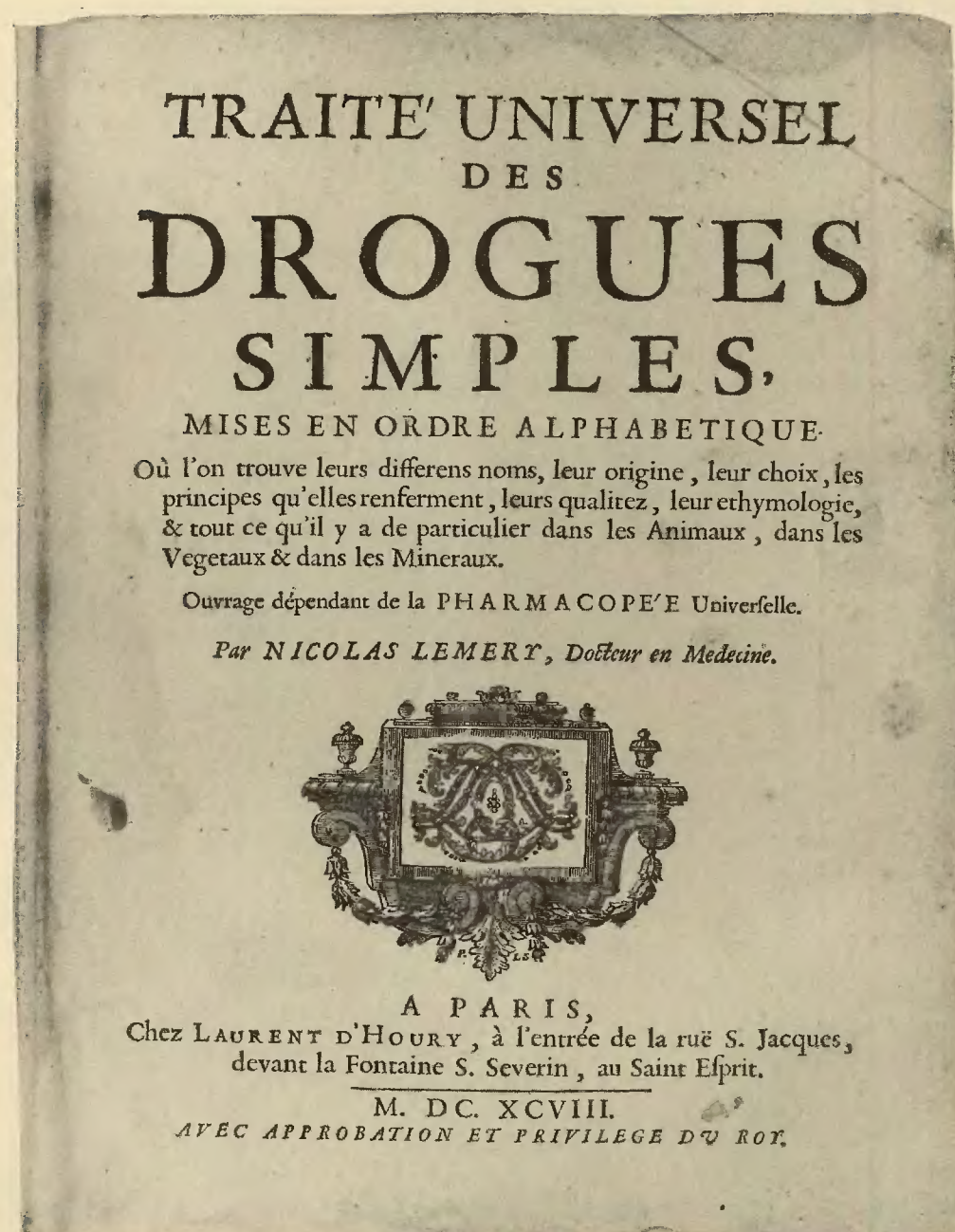
From the collections of Henry Stevens (1886, n. 194), Robert Hoe (1911, n. 1660), and John Jay Paul, with the ex libris of the last two.

REFERENCES: S., viii, n. 31370. C., n. 772. Haz., 3, p. 107. Paltsits, in *New Discovery*, ed. Thwaites (1903), Vol. I, pp. lix-lxi. *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley*, J. G. Shea (New York, 1852).

This edition combines translations of the *Nouvelle Découverte*, 1697 (n. 425) and the *Nouveau Voyage*, 1698 (n. 432). The translator is unknown. There were simultaneous issues of the first edition, differing only in the set-up of the imprint on the title-page. In this, the penultimate line ends with "Bon-"; in the other, it ends with "Ton-" (part of "Tonson").

This copy contains the features noticed in the Church "variety" except that Chap. XXIII (on p. 89) is correctly numbered, the illustration facing p. 33 has "Pag:" in type and "33 continuation" in contemporaneous ms., and the sixth illustration has "Cont: Pag. 157."





TITLE OF LEMERY, 1698

[Translation of title] Universal treatise on simple drugs, arranged in alphabetical order. In which are found their different names, their origin, their selection, the principles they involve, their qualities, their etymology, and all particulars of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. A work based upon the universal pharmacopœia. By Nicolas Lemery, M.D. [Printer's device] At Paris. From the house of Laurent d'Houry . . . 1698. With the approbation and privilege of the King.

UNDER the general heading *Nicotiana*, six names for the plant are given. The first, in Latin, is followed by five French equivalents. Three species of tobacco are recognized; the nomenclature and brief botanical descriptions are provided.

The first group, the major *Nicotiana*,<sup>1</sup> contains twelve names by which this species was known. Except for the simple designation *Nicotiana*, by Adam Lonicer and D'Alechamps (v. n. 18-A, n. 8), and *Nicotiana major five Tabacum majus*, by John Ray, all the names and authorities have already appeared, or have been referred to, in this catalogue: *Nicotiana major latifolia* (Pitton de Tournefort, n. 417), *Tornabona* (Cesalpino, in n. 11), *Herba sanctæ crucis fœmina* (cf. Durante, n. 66), *Tabacco latifolium*<sup>2</sup> (Parkinson, n. 169), *Hyoscyamus peruvianus* (Dodoens and Gerard, nos. 17-A and 50), *Sana sancta Indorum* (De l'Obel and Gerard, nos. 13 and 50), *Perebecenuc* (Oviedo, n. 4—v. Vol. I, p. 206), *Petum* (Thevet, n. 8), and *Petum latifolium* (De l'Escluse and Monardes, n. 27).

In the second group,<sup>3</sup> the synonyms not already given in this catalogue are *Nicotiana five Tabacum folio angustiore* (Ray), *Herba sanctæ crucis mas* (Durante), *Tabacum angustifolium* (Camerarius), and *Hyoscyamus peruvianus alter* (Dodoens). Those which have been referred to are *Nicotiana major angustifolia* (Pitton de Tournefort), *Petum angustifolium* (De l'Escluse and Monardes), *Tabacco angustifolium* (Parkinson), and *Sana sancta Indorum* (Gerard).<sup>4</sup>

The third group contains synonyms of *N. rustica*. These relate to two varieties,<sup>5</sup> but one of the terms, *Tabaco Anglicum* (Parkinson, n. 212), had a generic application to the species. Of the others, those not already mentioned in this catalogue are *Priapeia*,<sup>6</sup> *quibusdam Nicotiana minor* (J. Bauhin) and *Petum quartum* (De l'Escluse and Monardes). Those which have appeared are *Nicotiana minor* (Pitton de Tournefort, et al.) and *Hyoscyamus luteus* (Dodoens, n. 5-A, and Gerard).

A paragraph is devoted to some of the remedial uses to which tobacco is put, and there is a brief comment upon Nicot's introduction of the plant. It is incorrectly stated that the word tobacco is derived from an American island ("Tabaco"), and that the source of *petum* is *πετάω* (*petáo*: extend), because of the size of the leaves in the first species. [Xxx<sup>b</sup>—Xxx<sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (ã<sup>4</sup>; ê<sup>4</sup>; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>4</sup>; AAaa-ZZZz<sup>4</sup>; AAaaa-MMmmm<sup>4</sup>; NNnnn<sup>3</sup>; Tables, etc., NNnnn<sup>4</sup>; OOooo-VVuuu<sup>4</sup>; XXxxx<sup>2</sup>).

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, i, 579. *La France Protestante*, Haag (1877-1888 ed.) VI, 543 [wrongly dates it 1697]. *Les Médecins Normands du XII<sup>e</sup> au XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle* . . . J. Roger (Paris, 1890-1895), I, 54.

"We might say that this work is the first on materia medica which we have, for it teaches the chemical composition of vegetables and contains many botanic notes with synonyms referring to each vegetable [plant] . . ." (Translated from *Histoire de la Pharmacie à travers les Ages*, L. Reutter de Rosemont, Paris, 1931, II, p. 32.)

<sup>1</sup> Now classified as *Nicotiana Tabacum*, L., var. *brasiliensis* (Comes).

<sup>2</sup> *Tabacum latifolium* (Camerarius, cf. n. 30) is also included here.

<sup>3</sup> The *N. Tab.*, L., var. *fruticosa* (Hook). Cf. n. 27, n. 1.

<sup>4</sup> *I.e.*, var. *brasilia* and var. *texana*.

<sup>5</sup> But cf. n. 17 (I, p. 255) and n. 28 (I, p. 290).



No. 434-a The fourth edition, *Dictionaire ou Traité Universel des Drogues Simples* . . . "Revûe, corrigée, & beaucoup augmentée par l'Auteur . . ." printed at Rotterdam, by Jean Hofhout, 1727.

The nomenclature and descriptions of the three species of *Nicotiana* (on Bbb,<sup>a-b</sup>) are identical with the text in the first edition, except for a line or two. Twenty-five engraved folding plates of plants and animals occur in this edition. One of these miniature figures is of *Nicotiana*.

#### SPAIN, Tobacco Monopoly Administration

[Text-heading:] Consulta que Propusieron los Arrendadores del efecto del Tabaco, â los firmados en la resolucion de ella. [Saragossa? 1698?]

[Translation of text-heading] A report made by the lessees of the tobacco monopoly to those who had signed a resolution concerning it.

UPON the petition of the citizens of Saragossa that the erection of a tobacco factory there would menace the public health, the town council had ordered that the construction of the factory be suspended.

The administrators of the monopoly (preparing their defense with the statement that the petitioners had been misled by false reports) present their reasons for continuing the project and offer the favorable testimony of distinguished physicians. [A<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

Details of the proposed factory are then provided, together with an account of the processes of preparing tobacco. It is explained how odoriferous ingredients used in the preparation of snuff are "cured" in order to eliminate unpleasant smells.

The physicians' report, occupying twenty-three pages (A<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>), deals with the remedial virtues of tobacco, with especial emphasis upon the value of the plant in treating ailments peculiar to women. (The citizens' petition had expressed the fear that the factory's odors would be detrimental to pregnant women.) Proper snuff adulterants and the harmlessness of the ingredients mixed with tobacco are dealt with; then follows a philosophical discussion on the powers of "natural agents" (among which tobacco is included).

The objections of the citizens who presented the petition are refuted under several heads: the location of the factory, the noise it was expected to make, the dust it would supposedly raise, and the odor of the musk and amber mixed with tobacco. (It was the latter ingredients which, it had been claimed, were responsible for miscarriages.)

The factories at Madrid, Alicante, and Seville are cited as successful examples, in no way detrimental to the people of those cities. It is denied that tobacco causes sterility, that its excessive use is fatal, that snuff coagulates in the head, or that it corrodes the membranes.

Thirteen physicians signed the report (dated 31 July 1698), which is followed by corroborative statements from many others at Madrid, Salamanca, the University of Alcala, etc. (dated 29 August 1698).

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-C<sup>4</sup>; D<sup>2</sup>; E<sup>4</sup>).

CLOTH. Size of leaf: 7½ x 5½ inches. Once bound in a volume of tracts. No title page is included, and none may have been printed.

#### ENGLAND, William III, Parliament

Anno Regni | GULIELMI III. | REGIS | [2 lines] | At the Parliament begun at *Westminster* the Four | and twentieth Day of *August*, *Anno Dom.* 1698. | In the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign | Lord *WILLIAM* the Third . . . | [2 lines] | And from thence Continued by several Prorogations to the | Sixth Day of *December*, 1698. being the First Session of | this present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | *LONDON*, | Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas | Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Kings most Ex- | cellent Majesty. M DC XCIX.

DURING the hearings before a committee of Parliament (December 1694) on a petition of Bristol merchants against plantation shipments directly to Scotland and Ireland, the subject of tobacco in bulk was commented upon. It was stated that the customs were annually defrauded of at least £60,000, because there was no prohibition against the importation of uncased tobacco, which consequently was easy to smuggle.<sup>1</sup>

It was ordered (28 February 1695) that a bill be brought in "for the better securing the plantation-trade; and preventing the shipping of tobacco in bulk."<sup>2</sup> The bill was presented on March 2 and had two readings, but it was voted not to commit it.<sup>3</sup>

The revenue loss from the fraudulent landing of loose tobacco was, however, too considerable to be ignored, and the bill was soon revived in Parliament.

An Act for Laying further Duties upon Sweets . . . and for preventing . . . Frauds in Importation of Tobacco.

The importation of tobacco in bulk having brought about a vast increase in smuggling in this commodity, it is enacted that after 29 September 1700 no tobacco be imported except in cask, chest, or case; each such container to hold 200 weight of neat Tobacco. Penalties of forfeiture and fine for evasions or attempted false entry. Small quantities permitted for ships' companies. [X3x<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-X3x<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO (P3p<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; Q3q-Y3y<sup>2</sup>. Paginated [333, the title; 334, blank]; 335-364).

BOUND with n. 311 (q. v. for provenance) and other Acts. Size of leaf: 11¼ x 7¾ inches.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XII, 672.

#### KING, William (1663-1712)

THE FURMETARY. London, 1699.

THE author of this mock-heroic poem in praise of a public dispensary of frumenty<sup>1</sup> at Fleet-Ditch,<sup>2</sup> London, apparently regarded tobacco as a breakfast necessity, for he proclaimed:

'Tis break of Day, thy Sooty Broth prepare  
And all thy other Liquors for a War,  
Rouse up *Tobacco*, whose delicious fight,

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 121, n. 5, ¶1.

<sup>2</sup> *Proceedings . . . of the British Parliaments respecting North America*, ed. L. F. Stock (Wash., D. C., 1924), II, 112. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 104, 111, 112, and 113. [N. 437:] <sup>4</sup> A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in

milk and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, etc. (NED.) The author, who always refers to it as "Furmetry," styles it a breakfast dish. [B.<sup>1</sup>]

<sup>2</sup> This place is especially commended because of the excellence of its "Furmetry." [*Ibid.*]



Illuminated round with Beams of Light,  
To my Impatient Mind will Cause Delight.  
How will he Conquer Nostrils that perfume  
To stand the attack of his Impetuous Fume . . . [E<sup>a-b</sup>]

# THE FURMETARY.

A Very

## Innocent and Harmless P O E M.

In Three CANTO's.

L O N D O N:

Printed, and Sold by *A. Baldwin*, near the *Oxford-Arms-Inn*,  
in *Warwick-Lane*, 1699.

TITLE OF KING, 1699

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A<sup>2</sup> [first, the half-title]; B-F<sup>2</sup> [last, blank]).

WRAPPERS, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 x 6 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. G.(W), n. 512. *The Original Works of William King, LL.D . . . with Historical Notes . . .* ed. John Nichols (London, 1776), III, 195-202.

There is a copy in the New York Public Library.

# A NEW VOYAGE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

*Isthmus of America,*

Giving an Account of the

AUTHOR'S *Abode* there,

The *Form* and *Make* of the *Country*,  
the *Coasts*, *Hills*, *Rivers*, &c. *Woods*,  
*Soil*, *Weather*, &c. *Trees*, *Fruit*, *Beasts*,  
*Birds*, *Fish*, &c.

The *Indian Inhabitants*, their *Features*,  
*Complexion*, &c. their *Manners*, *Customs*,  
*Employments*, *Marriages*, *Feasts*,  
*Hunting*, *Computation*, *Language*, &c.

With *Remarkable Occurrences* in the *South Sea*,  
and elsewhere.

By *LIONEL WAFER*.

*Illustrated with several Copper-plates.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for *James Knapton*, at the *Crown* in  
*St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1699.

TITLE OF WAFER, 1699

WAFER, Lionel (c. 1660-c. 1705)

A NEW . . . DESCRIPTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF AMERICA. London, 1699.

THE author's relation of Panama contains the earliest clear account of the use of a primitive ceremonial cigar,<sup>1</sup> vicariously enjoyed in the councils of the Indians.

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 166, notes 1 and 2.



It may be assumed that the manner in which this cigar was used developed from some ancient priestly custom of enveloping individuals or objects in smoke.<sup>2</sup>

These *Indians* [of Panama] have *Tobacco* among them. It grows as the *Tobacco* in *Virginia*, but is not so strong: Perhaps for want of transplanting and manuring, which the *Indians* don't well understand; for they only raise it from the Seed in their Plantations. When 'tis dried and cured they strip it from the Stalks; and laying two or three Leaves upon one another, they roll up all together side-ways into a long Roll, yet leaving a little hollow. Round this they roll other Leaves one after another, in the same manner but close and hard, till the Roll be as big as ones Wrist, and two or three Feet in length. Their way of Smoaking when they are in Company together is thus: A Boy lights one end of a Roll and burns



SMOKING IN A PANAMA COUNCIL

it to a Coal, wetting the part next it to keep it from waisting too fast. The End so lighted he puts into his Mouth, and blows the Smoak through the whole length of the Roll into the Face of every one of the Company or Council, tho' there be 2 or 300 of them. Then they, sitting in their usual Posture upon Forms, make, with their Hands held hollow together, a kind of Funnel round their Mouths and Noses.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 26-28, and notes. There is also a possibility, of course, that the form in which the smoke

was distributed may originally have been dictated by economy at a period when tobacco was scarce.

Into this they receive the Smoak as 'tis blown upon them, snuffing it up greedily and strongly as long as ever they are able to hold their Breath, and seeming to blefs themselves, as it were, with the Refreshment it gives them. [H<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The artist who designed the illustration which accompanies this account either failed to read the text or, in a spirit of incredulity, minimized the membership of the council and reduced the cigar to a reasonable size.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup>; B-P<sup>8</sup>; Index, Q<sup>8</sup> [publisher's advertisement on last]).

FOLDING MAP of the Isthmus of Darien and Bay of Panama; and three folding plates, by J. Savage.

OLD PANELLED CALF. Size of leaf: 7¾ x 4¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. F., 214-215. Dunhill, 22-23. S., xxvii, n. 100940. Graesse, vi, 408. *Bibl. Universelle des Voyages*, G. B. de la Richarderie (Paris, 1808), VI, 206.

Wafer was a ship's surgeon, buccaneer, and voyager. He had numerous adventures in the East and West Indies and later joined Dampier and Edward Davis on piratical expeditions. In 1681, because of an injury, he remained with the Indians of Panama. Not long thereafter he settled in Virginia, where he stayed until his final return to England in 1691.

"... though the work [*A New Voyage*, 1699] scarcely carries out this detailed prospectus [the title], it is still an extremely interesting and valuable account of the people while they retained their primitive and savage freedom. In 1704 he published a second edition [*v. infra*], with a dedication to the Duke of Marlborough, and a strong appeal to the government to make a settlement on the Isthmus, whereby—among other advantages—'a free passage by land from the Atlantic to the South Sea might easily be effected, which would be of the greatest consequence to the East India Trade.'" (*DNB.*, lviii, 428)

\* \* \*

No. 438-a Second edition, London, 1704, with title as above except for the addition: To which are added, | *The Natural History* of those PARTS, | *By a Fellow of the Royal Society*: | AND | *Davis's Expedition to the Gold Mines*, in 1702. | . . . | LONDON, | Printed for James Knapton . . . | . . . MDCCIV.

The passage given above occurs here on the same pages.

#### ENGLAND, *Tobacco Contractors*

c. 1700

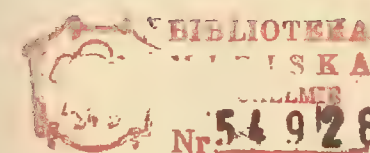
SOME | CONSIDERATIONS | Relating to the Enlarging the | RUSSIA TRADE, | And the Contract for | Importing *Tobacco* into that Countrey: | Humbly Propoed by the Contractors. | [N.p., n.d., but c. 1700.]

CZAR PETER I granted the privilege of importing tobacco into Russia to a group of English contractors, and a company was organized to exploit this trade.<sup>1</sup> The concessionaires (chiefly London merchants) were shortly involved in serious disputes with the monopolistic Russia Company and were, in consequence, forced to import their tobacco into Russia through Holland and Sweden, where it was heavily dutied.<sup>2</sup>

The writer of the *Considerations* recites that several disinterested persons have pub-

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 133, and notes 11-13 there.

<sup>2</sup> *V. The Case of the Contractors*, referred to *ibid.*, n. 11; cited by Mac., p. 176, n. 1.





lished treatises to show that the trade with Russia was almost wholly lost and urges that inquiry be made into the methods whereby it might be regained. Although the English were the first to discover the advantages of commerce with Russia, the Dutch now send 45 to 50 ships annually to that country, in contrast to the four or five flying the English flag.

The tobacco trade alone might be worth £150,000 were there some liberty in vending this commodity. But because of the seven-year patent of the Russia Company and its refusal to admit traders except upon payment of excessive fees, it is impossible for others to export tobacco to Russia. The Company has kept everyone except its few members as ignorant as possible about the Russian trade. Liberty to export tobacco to Russia would result in very favorable trade balances.

Certain private persons have at considerable expense bought up several "Parcels of Tobacco" fit for the Russian trade and are ready to hazard a return on their investment if they obtain the right to export it. But, from the time the "undertakers" entered into the contract with the Czar to import tobacco, the Company has discouraged prospective subscribers to the venture and has thwarted the passage of a favorable Parliamentary bill.<sup>3</sup> In consequence, not a penny has been subscribed to the undertaking, although the "Roll hath lain open all the while." The merchants are willing, upon admission to the Company, to bear their share of the charges, but the £500 fee demanded plus one per cent on business transacted is exorbitant.<sup>4</sup> The imposition of one per cent, by modest computation, would in seven years (the contract term) amount to £10,000.

The thousands of unemployed who could be engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, the advantage to the carrying trade, the reduction of freight costs on tobacco, etc. are among the potential benefits of an unhampered commerce in tobacco with Russia. The contractors are so far from engrossing any profits to themselves that their books are still open to anyone who wishes to subscribe to their venture. But, if they are not admitted to the entire freedom of the Russia Company and thus enabled to handle their trade on equal terms, they are ready and do offer to part with their investment to the Company, upon repayment of costs and expenses.

FIRST EDITION. Folio (2 leaves, unsigned).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 13 x 8 $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. Docketed in a coeval hand.

In addition to *The Case of the Contractors* (v. n. 2) and *Some Considerations*, another pamphlet was issued about the same time, entitled: *Heads of Some of those Advantages this Nation might enjoy by encouraging the Tobacco Trade to Russia and the Loss it suffers by fetching our Naval Stores from the Suedes' Dominions* (cited by Mac., p. 177, n. 3).

Theodor Alexievitch Count Golovin, the chief Russian diplomat of his day, who accompanied Peter I to England in 1698, was instrumental in concluding the treaty whereby the English were to export tobacco into Russia and Siberia. He was associated in this enterprise with François Lefort, the Czar's intimate friend and tutor. (For an account of these negotiations see Bantisch-Kamensky, *Siècle de Pierre-le-Grand*, —Paris, 1826—, pp. 30-31, and Laufer, *Europe*, pp. 60-61.)

<sup>3</sup> The Commons (1698) passed the bill for improving and encouraging the trade to Russia, but it was rejected by the Lords, chiefly because of the objections of the Russia Company. (Stock—*op. cit.* in n. 436 n. 2—II, p. 217 and n. 8 there.)

<sup>4</sup> By a statute (10 & 11 William III, cap. vi), the fine for admission into the fellowship of the Russia Company, after Lady-day, 1699 [25 March, 1700], was fixed at £5.

Familiar and Courtly | *LETTERS*, | Written by Monsieur *Voiture* | To Persons of the greatest Honour, | Wit, and Quality of both Sexes in | the Court of *FRANCE*. | Made English by |

Mr. Dryden,	}	Henry Cromwel, Esq;
Tho. Cheek, Esq;		Jof. Raphson, Esq;
Mr. Dennis,		Dr. —, & c.

| WITH | Twelve Select *EPISTLES* out of Aristanetus: | Translated from the *Greek*. | Some Select *LETTERS* of *Pliny*, Jun. and Mon- | fleur *Fontanelle*. Translated by Mr. *Tho. Brown*. | And a Collection of Original *LETTERS* lately | written on several subjects. By Mr. *T. Brown*. | *Never before Publish'd*. | To which is added. | A Collection of *LETTERS* of Friendship, and | other Occasional *LETTERS*, written by |

Mr. Dryden,	}	Mr. Congreve,
Mr. Wycherly,		Mr. Dennis, and
Mr. —		other Hands.

London: Printed for Sam Briscoe, in Russel-Street, Covent- | garden, and sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers-hall, 1700.

*An Exhortatory Letter, to an old Lady that smoaked Tobacco.*

Madam,

Though the ill-natured World *censures* you for *Smoaking*, yet I would advise you, Madam, not to part with so innocent a Diversion; In the first place it is Healthful, and as *Galen* in *de usu Partium* rightly observes, is a sovereign Remedy for the Tooth-ach, the usual Persecutor of old Ladies. *Secondly*, Tobacco, though it be a Heathenish Weed, is a great help to Christian Meditations; for which is the Reason I suppose that Recommends it to our Parsons; the Generality of whom, can no more write a *Sermon* without a *Pipe* in their *Mouths*, than a *Concordance* in their *Hands*: besides, every Pipe you brake, may serve to put you in mind of Mortality, and let you see upon what slender Accidents, Man's Life depends. I knew a Country *Minister*, who on Fast-days used to *mortifie* upon a *Rump* of *Beef*, because it put *him*, as he said, in mind, that all *Flesh* was *Grass*; but I am sure much more may be learnt from Tobacco. It may instruct you that Riches, Beauty, and all the Glories of this World vanish like a Vapor. *Thirdly*, It is a pretty Play-thing: A Pipe is the same to an old Woman, that a Gallant is to a young one, by the same Token they make both Water at Mouth. *Fourthly* and *Lastly*, It is fashionable, at least 'tis in a fair way of becoming so; cold Tea, you know, has been this long while in Reputation at Court, and the Gill as naturally ushers in the Pipe, as the *Sword-bearer* walks before the *Lord-Mayor*.

*I am your Ladiship's humble Servant.* [P<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>—P<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A—R<sup>8</sup>; S<sup>5</sup>; Letters Of Friendship, The Second Part, S<sub>5-8</sub>; T<sup>2</sup>; To The Reader, 1 leaf, unsigned; Aa—Gg<sup>8</sup>; H<sup>1</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT of Voiture.

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 inches.

REFERENCE: BM.

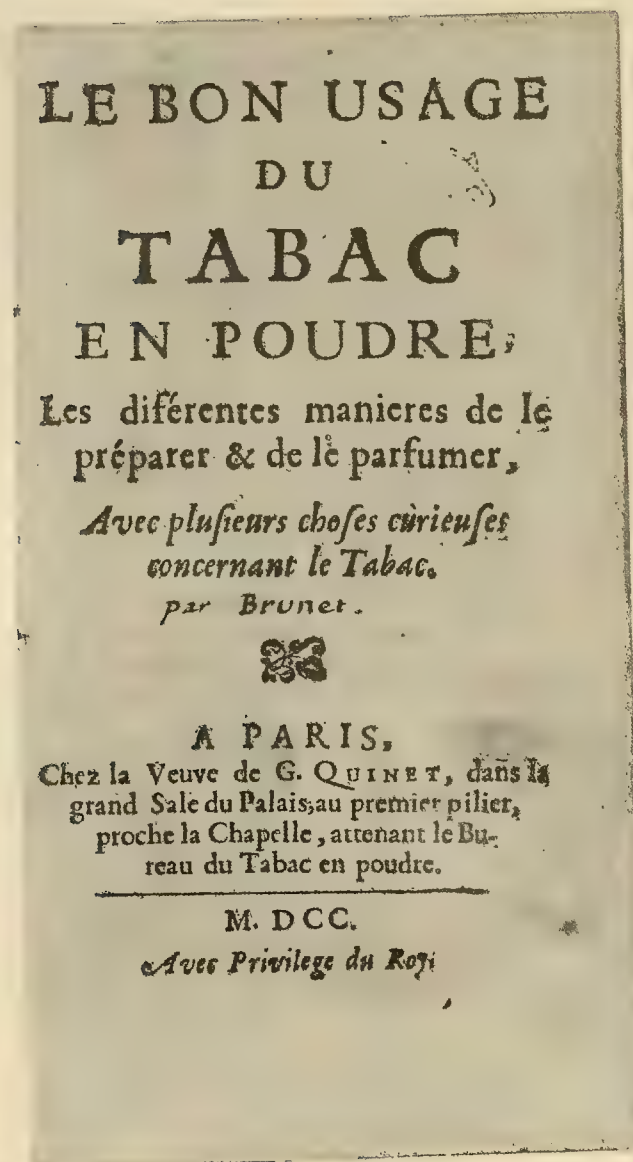
The "Letter to an old Lady . . ." is an original composition by Brown.



LE BON USAGE DU TABAC EN POUDRE. Paris, 1700.

[*Translation of title*] The Proper Use of Snuff. The different ways of preparing and perfuming it. With several curious things concerning tobacco. At Paris, from the house of the widow of G. Quinet . . . close by the snuff shop. 1700. With the privilege of the King.

A BRIEF comment on the controversy excited by the use of tobacco includes the statement that, despite papal prohibitions, the priests in Spain did not hesitate to place their snuff boxes on the very altars. An abbreviated account of the history of the plant, its physical appearance, and medicinal properties is given. The author finds tobacco of no value in the treatment of internal complaints but thinks sores and ulcers may be cured with it. It is, he observes, a valuable anodyne and recommends it, as well, to all who labor out of doors.



TITLE OF BRUNET, 1700

The habit of smoking is, in itself, most pernicious. The sense of smell will be affected and other serious physiological evils will result from this vice of mankind. But in snuff, ah! There one finds tobacco at its best—especially when used in moderation.

The author (very probably associated with a Parisian snuff vendor—*v.* the imprint) then indulges in a eulogy of the plant and remarks upon the terms of praise given it by enthusiasts. Short succeeding sections deal with the discovery of tobacco; botanical description, habitats, and climates; general characteristics; forms in which it is employed and commercially prepared; cleansing, perfuming, blending, etc. The final chapters treat of the manufacture of snuff, with comments on the coloring matter used (such as red and yellow ochres), the methods of perfuming tobacco with single- or mixed-flower scents, and the composition of certain famous snuffs (such as Bergamotte, Pongibon, musqué, d'Espagne, ambré, etc.), followed by brief notices on the chewing and smoking of tobacco.

FIRST EDITION. Small duodecimo (Title, 1 leaf; A-B<sup>12</sup>; C<sup>8</sup>; D<sup>2</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 5<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: *Dict. des Ouvrages Anonymes*, Barbier (1872), I, 443. Haller, *Bibl. Med. Prac.*, IV, 292.

A number of bibliographers have inaccurately assigned this work to Baillard (n. 300).

HOFFMANN, Friedrich (1660–1742), *Praes.*; Friedrich CAMEL, *Resp.*

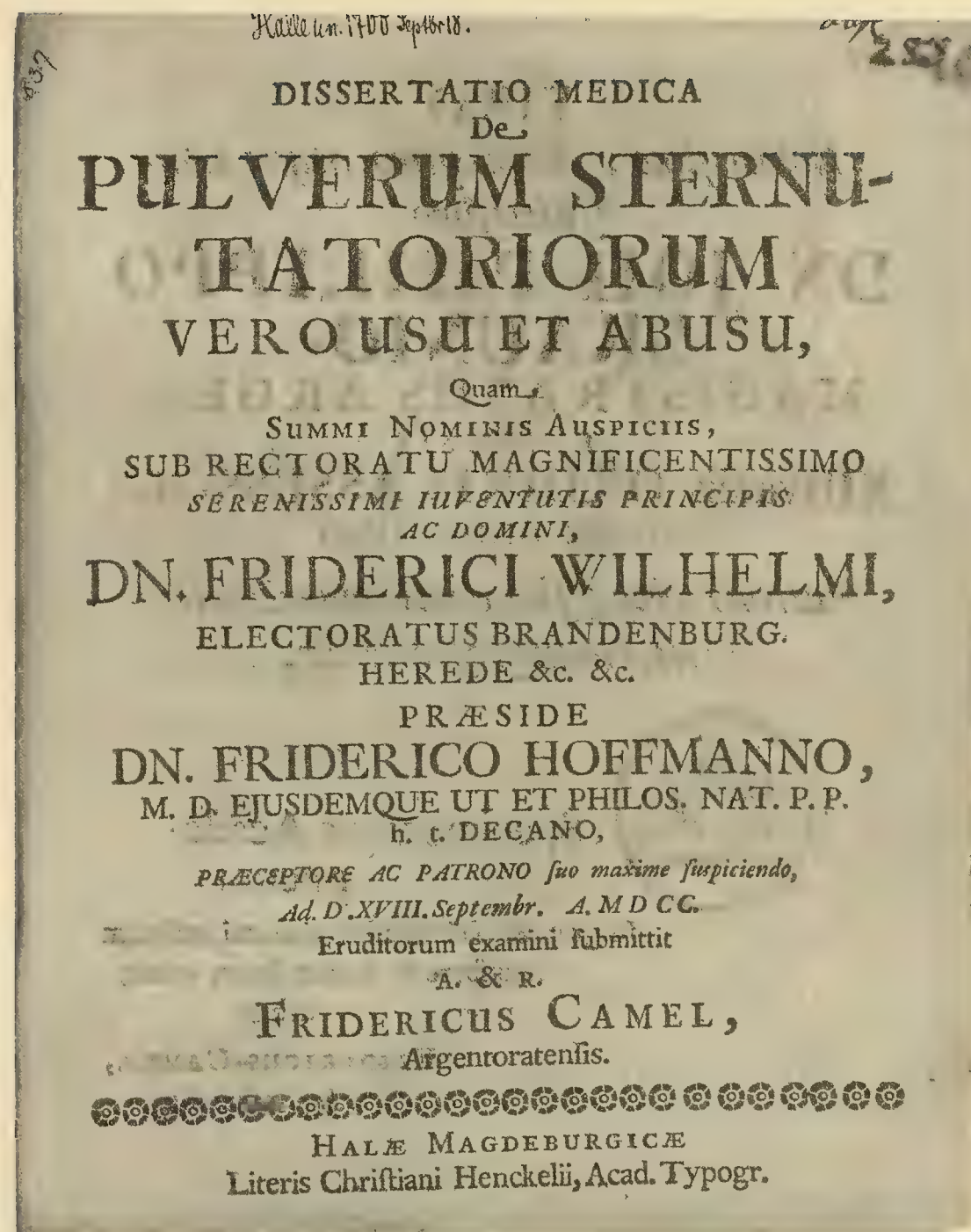
DE PULVERUM STERNUTATORIORUM VERO USU ET ABUSU. Halle, 1700.

[*Translation of title*] Medical Dissertation concerning the true use and abuse of sternutatory powders. Which under the most distinguished auspices and the most magnificent rectorship of the most serene youth, prince, and lord, Friedrich Wilhelm, hereditary Elector of Brandenburg, &c., Friedrich Camel, of Strasbourg, submits for the consideration of the learned, on the 18th day of September, 1700, with his very estimable preceptor and patron, Master Friedrich Hoffmann, Doctor of Medicine and Public Professor and at this time Dean of the same [at Halle] and of Natural Philosophy, presiding. At Halle in Magdeburg. With the types of Christian Henckel, Academy printer.

THE author of this academic paper notices the wide use of tobacco as an errhine. The habit has become so general, he says, that it invites examination to determine when it ceases to be beneficial. The varieties of snuff are analyzed, and an account is given of the common superstitions associated with sneezing. (Many authorities are cited here.) The sneeze is traced from its genesis to its exodus; the structure of the head and the nose is described in an anatomical explanation of the spasmodic noise resulting from taking snuff.

In his explanation of the chemical content of tobacco, Camel remarks that it is a good sternutatory as well as a purge and an emetic. The methods of producing snuff in various countries are shown, and the author lists eight recipes, placing his favorite one first. He finds that snuff is beneficial for clearing the head in certain ailments, but its use to excess is unquestionably harmful.





TITLE OF HOFFMANN AND CAMEL

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-D<sup>4</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7¼ x 6 inches. Paginated in an early hand; apparently once in a volume of tracts. With the stamp of the church library of St. Mary Magdalen [Strasbourg?] on the verso of the title.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., II.

No. 442

[18]

HOFFMANN AND CAMEL

KESTNER, Heinrich E. (1671-1723), *Praes.*; J C. KRANTZ, (1683-1733), *Resp.*

1700

DISSERTATIO | De | JURE | TABACI, | QUAM | In Illustri | Academia Haffo-Schaumburgica, | IN AUDITORIO JCTORUM | Ad diem 4. Sept. M DCC. | Publico Eruditorum examini submitunt | PRÆSES | HENR. ERN. KESTNER, | D. & Prof. Jur. Ordin. | Et RESP. | JOHANNES CONRADUS KRANTZ, | Caffellanus. | RINTHELII, | Typis HERMANNI AUGUSTINI ENAX, Acad. Typogr.

[Translation of title] Dissertation concerning the law on tobacco, which Heinrich Ernst Kestner, Doctor and Professor of Common Law, presiding, and Johann Conrad Krantz of Cassel, responding, present for the public consideration of the learned on September 4, 1700, in the debating-hall at the illustrious University of Hess-Schaumburg. At Rinteln, with the types of Hermann Augustine Enax, university printer.

THIS thesis is apparently the first to consider the subject of tobacco solely in its legal aspects. Some of the writers who have dealt with the use and abuse of tobacco are referred to, and the early history of the plant is briefly outlined.

The author concerns himself with the problem of whether or not the use of tobacco should be restricted by legislation. After briefly surveying the prohibitory laws of various Turkish, Russian, and Persian monarchs and James I's literary attack on the custom of smoking, he concludes that the legal right of rulers to control the use of tobacco is unassailable. Exception may be made, however, when tobacco is required as medicine.

He mentions ordinances issued in certain cities for the purpose of reducing the fire hazard from smoking and cites specifically such prohibitions operative in the forests of Weimar, Bavaria, Brunswick, etc. Taxation of tobacco he thinks is unquestionably legal. Whether or not this commodity should be regarded as contraband during periods of war has been discussed; but, says the author, as it is permissible to deprive the enemy of the sinews of war and as tobacco is even more important to soldiers than food or drink, it too should be interdicted. His conclusion is that if it can be shown that this herb sustains life, it should be subject to the same laws as comestibles.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto ( ), 4 leaves).

CALF. Size of leaf: 7½ x 6 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *Allgemeines Compendiöses Gelehrten-Lexicon*, C. J. Jöcher, (1750-1751), iii, 275. *Bibl. Realis Juridica*, M. Lipen (Leipzig, 1757), II, 387.

\* \* \*

No. 443-a The second edition, 1712, with same title except for "Denuo recufa MDCCXII." in place of the printer's name.

PASCH, Georg (1661-1707)

GEORGII PASCHII, | GEDANENSIS, | [3 lines] | DE | NOVIS INVENTIS, | QUORUM | ACCURATIORI CULTUI | FACEM PRÆTULIT | ANTIQUITAS, | TRACTATUS, | Secundum ductum Disciplinarum, | Facultatum atque Artium in gratiam | Curiosi Lectoris concinnatus. | EDITIO SECUNDA, | Priori quarta parte auctior. | [3 lines] | LIPSIAE, | SUMPTIBUS HAEREDUM JOH. GROSSI. | MDCC.

Nos. 443 AND 444

[19] KESTNER AND KRANTZ; PASCH



[*Translation of title*] Treatise of Georg Pasch, of Gouda, Doctor of Philosophy and regular Professor of the same at the University of Kiel, in Holstein, concerning newly-discovered things, for the promotion of which antiquity has provided inspiration. Compiled, according to the curricula of faculties and arts, for the favor of the curious reader. Second edition, enlarged by a fourth over the first. Indices are added: I, of authors whose writings, sayings, and deeds are cited, illustrated, praised, or condemned; II, of very memorable things. At Leipzig, published by the heirs of Johann Gross. 1700.

A LONG quotation from Vicaire<sup>1</sup> describes a newly-invented pipe in which a vinegar-soaked sponge is inserted. The smoke of tobacco is thereby made milder than when inhaled from an ordinary pipe. The most important constituent of tobacco is the volatile salt which gives it its purgative power, but the vinegar restrains the effect of this saline constituent.<sup>2</sup> The objection that the virtue of the smoke is thus reduced is not valid, as vinegar acts only upon the noxious qualities of tobacco without affecting its curative values, just as when it is applied to opium. Other ingredients, such as amber, rosemary, cinnamon, etc., may be added to tobacco to increase its pleasurable effects.

Reference is made to Turkish water-pipes and to the use of tobacco smoke in clysters, as reported by Stisser<sup>3</sup> and De Graaf.<sup>4</sup> A brief notice is given of the geographical origins of tobacco, of some of its names, and of the introduction of the plant into various European cities.

Several of the opponents and encomiasts of tobacco are mentioned. Among the latter, Primrose<sup>5</sup> is cited as one of those who refuted the commonly-held opinion that tobacco desiccates the brain. [Lll<sup>a</sup>-Mmm<sup>a</sup>]

SECOND EDITION. Quarto (Frontispiece and half-title, each 1 leaf; a-b<sup>4</sup>; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; A2a-Z2z<sup>4</sup>; A3a-Z3z<sup>4</sup>; A4a-Z4z<sup>4</sup> [Index beginning on H4h<sup>3</sup>,<sup>b</sup>]).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, by Friedlein.

OLD VELLUM. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Notes in Latin, by a former German owner, on endpapers. Engraved bookplate of the Schola Reformata Fridericianæ, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., X. *Cimbria Literata*, J. Møller (Hauniae, 1744), II, 610.

The first edition of this work, published at Kiel in 1695, does not contain the passage on tobacco.

## PITTON DE TOURNEFORT, Joseph (1656-1708)<sup>1</sup>

JOSEPHI PITTON | TOURNEFORT | AQUISEXTIENSIS, | Doctōris Medici Parisiensis, Academiæ Regiæ Scientiarum Socii, | & in Horto Regio Botanices Professoris, | INSTITUTIONES | REI | HERBARIÆ | EDITIO ALTERA, GALLICA LONGE AUCTION, | quingentis circiter Tabulis æneis adornata. | TOMUS PRIMUS. | [Engraving of crowned L's in a frame] | PARISIIS, | E TYPOGRAPHIA REGIA. | M. DCC.

[*Translation of title*] Principles of Botany, by Joseph Pitton de Tournefort of Aix, Doctor of Medicine, Paris, Fellow of the Royal Scientific Society, and Professor at the Royal Botanical Garden. Second edition, much increased over the French, adorned with about five hundred

[N. 444] <sup>1</sup> J. J. F. Vicaire. <sup>2</sup> V. Vol. I, p. 273, n. 1.  
<sup>3</sup> N. 393. <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, n. 1.  
<sup>5</sup> V. n. 231 and n. 5 there.

[N. 446] <sup>1</sup> The piece which was to have been catalogued under n. 445 has been transferred to n. 430-A, necessitating the cancellation of the former number.

copperplates. Volume One [Two and Three]. [Printer's device] At Paris, from the royal printing-shop. 1700.

THIS work is the author's translation of n. 417. The section on *Nicotiana* occurs in Vol. I, on Piii<sup>a</sup>, and conforms with the main portion of the text in the French original. Several synonyms are here added for each of the species recorded, the reference to Ray is excluded, and the name of another "species" included: "*Nicotiana* major, lato & rotundo folio" (broad- and round-leaved tobacco),<sup>2</sup> from Paul Hermann, *Horti Academici Lugdono Batavi Catalogus*, Leyden, 1687, together with a line from Plumier's account of tobacco:<sup>3</sup> "*Nicotiana arborefcens, spinosissima, flore exalbido*" (shrub-like *Nicotiana*, very thorny, with a white flower). Plate 41, illustrating the flowering parts of *Nicotiana*, is the same as in the first French edition.

FIRST LATIN EDITION. Three volumes. Quarto (Vol. I: ã<sup>4</sup>; ë<sup>4</sup>; ï<sup>2</sup>; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; AAa-ZZz<sup>4</sup>; AAaa-PPpp<sup>4</sup>; QQqq<sup>3</sup>; Indices, QQqq<sup>4</sup>; RRrr-SSff<sup>4</sup>; TTtt<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]). Colophon in each volume: PARISIIS, E TYPOGRAPHIA REGIA Curante JOANNE ANISSON ejfudem Typographiæ Præfecto. M.DCC. (Vols. II and III contain plates only)

TWO ENGRAVED head-pieces in Vol. I; engraved titles and 476 full-page copperplate engravings in Vols. II and III. 24 of these plates did not appear in the first French edition (n. 417); plate number 38 differs from the illustration of the plant shown there.

CONTEMPORARY VELLUM. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Bru., v. Pritzel, n. 10385. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, ii, 4.

## TORRES CALVO, Juan de

[Text-headings; 1st leaf:] ✠ PRIMERA PARTE DE LO PROVECHOSO QUE ES EL TABACO, | y los muchos vicios que acarrea. [2d leaf:] ✠ SEGUNDA PARTE DE LOS MUCHOS MALES QUE ACAR- | rea el vicio del Tabaco. [N.p., n.d., but probably Madrid, 1700.]

[*Translation of headings*] First part of the beneficial thing tobacco is and the many evils it nourishes. Second part of the many evils the vice of tobacco nourishes.

THIS poetic trifle, florid in style and replete with classical allusions, presents (in Part I) the spectacle of a horrible idol that has bewitched mankind. Journeying to see this monster, the author finds an inscription thereon stating that it is the world's greatest enchanter and the sovereign of all remedies. Even in the churches it is more highly regarded than God. Its name is revealed as Tobacco.

In Part II the poet avers that this plant was invented by Indian idolaters who, when intoxicated by tobacco, foretold the future. (Needless to say, these prophets were inspired by the devil.) The idol acknowledges the evil it does: "I destroy the senses of smell and sight, shorten life, cause baldness, apoplexy, and the decay of teeth . . ."

Each part of this moral effusion concludes with the conventional explicit of religious writers: "Laus Deo."

<sup>2</sup> *Pycielt seu Tabacum* of Hernández (n. 114), usually designating a variety of *N. rustica*, is given here as a synonym; but, as the plant under consideration is classified as "*Nicotiana* major," it is probable

that the author was referring to a variety of *N. Tabacum*, perhaps *havanensis*.

<sup>3</sup> In his *Description des Plantes de l'Amerique* . . . Paris, 1693.



SMALL QUARTO (two leaves, unsigned).

HALF CALF. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

From the collection of Henry Huth (1919, n. 7492), with his ex libris.

This copy, the only one known, is recorded by Palau, VII, 55.

ANDRY DE BOISREGARD, Nicholas

THE BREEDING OF WORMS IN HUMAN BODIES. London, 1701.

FROM the time of Monardes the advocates of nicotian therapeutics had recommended the use of tobacco in the treatment of helminthiasis.<sup>1</sup> Andry, in his chapter on the remedies used for intestinal worms, comments upon the practise of smoking as a vermifuge. While he will not deny the value of this fume as an anthelmintic, he is strongly of the opinion that the "Narcotic Sulphur" inherent in tobacco is extremely dangerous to the body. Indeed, he states, this element in tobacco causes apoplexy and even, as Dr. Fagon<sup>2</sup> observed, sudden death. He surveys the reactions to smoking, stating that it stupefies the nerves of the ventricle (though it also "excites convulsive Motions in the Nerves") and induces other distempers. In an anonymous treatise appended to Andry's observations, Bontekoe (n. 384) is attacked for his extravagant recommendations of tobacco. [M<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-M<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>]

A translated account of an argument unconvincingly presented by a substitute for Dr. Fagon<sup>3</sup> is provided by the author under the title: "A Question debated March 26. 1699, in the Physic Schools at Paris, under the Presidentship of Mr. Fagon . . . Physician in Chief to his Majesty; viz. whether the frequent use of Tobacco shortens the Life."<sup>4</sup> In this lengthy thesis (P<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>-Q<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>) it is observed that an understanding of the physiological effects of tobacco must be based on a considerable knowledge of anatomy. The teachings of ancient authors, senescence, and decay are other subjects noticed by the speaker, who then observes:

*America* being conquer'd by the *Spaniards*, triumph'd over the fierceness of its Conquerors, and inspir'd them with their own Manners. She hastened the Death of her new Masters, by the Present she made them of the Venereal Disease, and Tobacco; which speedily reveng'd her for her Servitude, and the Death of her Inhabitants . . . [Q<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The lecturer regards tobacco as one of the best medicinal drugs. He depicts, realistically, the effects of snuff upon the membranes of the nostril and of smoking or chewing on the body and mind. Some parts of his dissertation, however, read like the dicta of tobacco enthusiasts, for he observes that tobacco

. . . produces besides, by means of this Sulphur, such a Tranquillity in the Body and Mind, that we may look upon this Plant as the famous Herb mention'd by *Homer*, that had the Virtue to change Sadness into Joy; for Tobacco, by the power

<sup>1</sup> *V.* Vol. I, p. 248.

<sup>2</sup> *V. infra.*

<sup>3</sup> *V.* the Introduction, p. 156, n. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Published at Paris, 1699, *Quæstio medica, an ex tabaci usu vitæ summa brevior?* C. Berger, *Resp.*; G. C. Fagon, *Praes.*

An Account of the  
**Breeding of Worms  
in Human Bodies;**

Their Nature, and several Sorts;  
Their Effects, Symptoms, and Prog-  
nostics. With the true Means to avoid  
them, and Med'cines to cure them.

By NICHOLAS ANDRY, M.D.  
of the Faculty of Paris.

With Letters to the Author on this Sub-  
ject, from M. Nicholas Hartsoeker at  
Amsterdam, and M. George Baglivj at  
Rome.

Approved by Dr. Fagon, Chief Physician to  
the King of France, and by the whole Fa-  
culty of the Physicians of Paris.

Done from the French Original, with Figures.

L O N D O N,  
Printed for H. Rhodes at the Star the corner of Bride-  
Lane, Fleetstreet; and A. Bell at the Cross-Keys and  
Bible in Cornhill, near Stocks-market, 1701.

TITLE OF ANDRY DE BOISREGARD, 1701

of its Sulphur, dissipates Grief or Heaviness, makes People sensibly happy in the midst of Poverty. [Q<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

But the worthy doctor will not let his auditors (or readers) forget for long that tobacco smoke is lethal and that he who has the "courage to fuck in, with open Mouth, a Poison more dangerous than that of Hemlock," is out-braving death. [Q<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>] The



succeeding passages paint, in lively fashion, the torments and diseases awaiting smokers, particularly those who indulge in the habit to excess. The author is most opposed to the social use of tobacco by the young and concludes:

. . . most young People, who take too much Tobacco, are in their very Youth feiz'd with trembling, their unsteady Hands don't act with the same vigour, their staggering Feet seem to refuse to carry the weight of their Body. The noble parts wither, the spiral Fibres of the Heart have almost no play, or only by Sallies; the Contexture and Frame of the Parts is broken, or loofened. Thus the living Machine is gradually destroy'd, its Motion, without which it cannot subsist, is weakened more and more; so that Death, which, without the immoderate use of Tobacco, would not have been so sudden, comes with a hasty stroke to finish a Life that was but just begun. Then the frequent use of Tobacco shortens the Life. [Q<sub>8</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup>; b<sup>8</sup>; c<sup>4</sup>; d<sup>2</sup>; B-M<sup>8</sup>; [N]-[P]<sup>8</sup>; [Q]<sup>4</sup>; N-T<sup>8</sup>; V<sup>2</sup>).

FOUR COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS of intestinal worms.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 4<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. Early owner's name inscribed on an endpaper.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., I. *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte*. . . Hirsch-Hübötter (Berlin, 1929-1934), I, 141. Osler, n. 1818.

The original edition, *De la Génération des vers dans le corps de l'homme* . . . was published at Paris, 1700. The passages given above occur on R<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>-S<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup> and Ff<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>-Kk<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>.

N., R.V.

NATUR-KUNDIGE VERHANDELING VAN DE . . . TABAK. Amsterdam, 1701.

[*Translation of title*] Scientific treatise on tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff, wherein, after exact research based upon medical and therapeutic science, the true effect of these plants is impartially presented. Together with what is worthy of notice on the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of these things in daily use or abuse. By R.V.N. [Printer's monogram] At Amsterdam, from the shop of Jan ten Hoorn, bookseller . . . 1701.

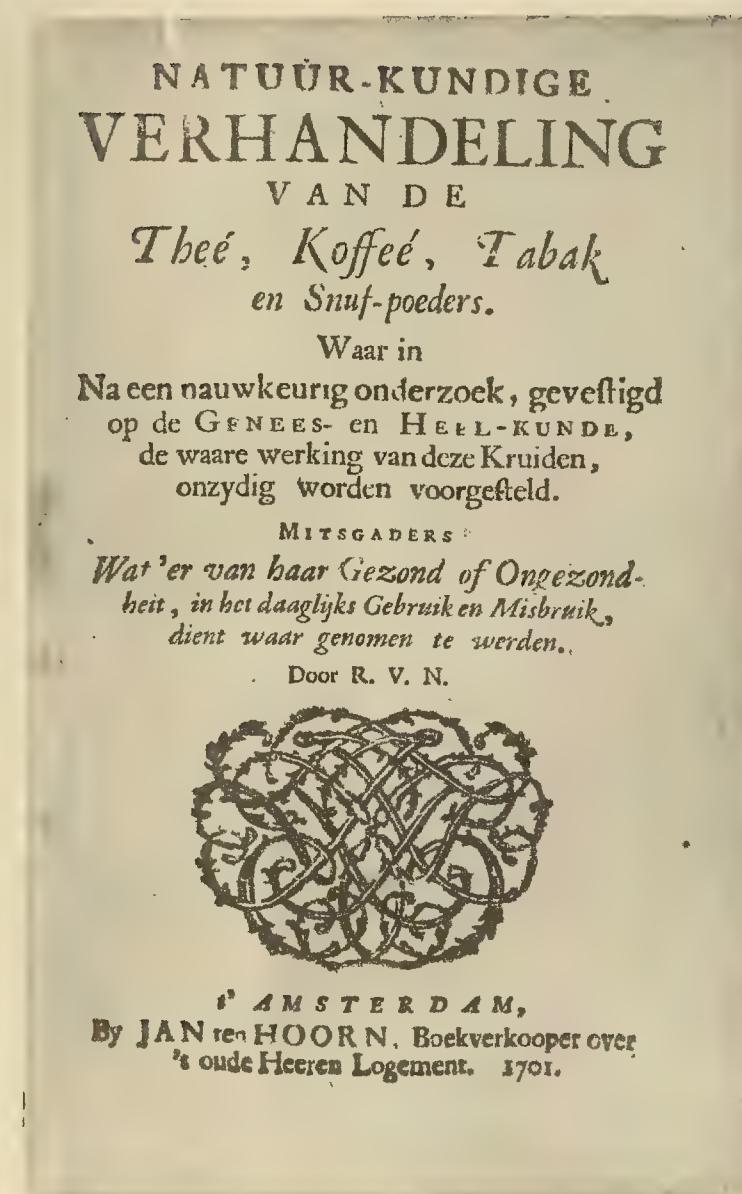
IN HIS investigations into the powers and virtues of tobacco and the reactions of the human system to its use, the author found through personal inquiry that for the majority of smokers its medicinal qualities were unimportant. He provides extracts from the works of some poets and prose writers who praised tobacco, among them Bontekoe and Worb (nos. 384 and 407). Following his brief survey of the history and nomenclature of tobacco (in which the term *Smirri*<sup>1</sup> occurs), he makes mention of its commercial cultivation near Hanau, Germany, and at Amersfoort, in the Netherlands.

Because of its chemical composition, the author believes that tobacco should be used

<sup>1</sup>This word is listed here as in use in Germany then. It may have been a term applied to some imported tobacco, limited in use and locality. It

does not occur in any other work on tobacco, and its etymology is not apparent.

only in external applications, or perhaps as an emetic or purge. It is valueless in treating paralysis, epilepsy, etc., Worb's opinion notwithstanding. He quotes Schoon (n. 414) to the effect that both smoking and chewing are filthy practises, but he recognizes that the condemnation of such common habits is futile. He recommends that only well-cured Virginia leaf be smoked, accepting the often-expressed opinion



TITLE OF R. V. N., 1701

that European tobacco is generally inferior. It is true that smoking will relieve toothache, but he considers this no reason for women to use tobacco and advises other remedies. A notice of the pipes of Eastern peoples concludes this section. [N<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-Q<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The final division of the work is devoted to snuff powders. (The author disapproves of the term "tobacco" powder, for, he contends, many snuffs are composed of betony,



black and white hellebore, pepper, sage, marjoram, ginger, tulip bulbs—anything containing strong salt—as well as tobacco.) Snuff is a medicine, but constant use will reduce its efficacy. The causes of sneezing are discussed, and Schoock's<sup>2</sup> statements on the subject are given. The author then launches into a discursive commentary on sternutation. The ailments resulting from the use of snuff are enumerated; women, particularly, are cautioned against it, as it may induce hemorrhage and miscarriage. In conclusion, he discusses the senses of smell and taste, the manner in which tobacco is chewed, the beneficial results of using betony to clear the nostrils, etc. [Q<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>–R<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (\*<sup>8</sup> [first, prob. blank, lacking]; A<sup>8</sup>; B–R<sup>8</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).  
CALF. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3⅓ inches.  
REFERENCES: *Catalogus van Boeken in Noord-Nederland verschenen* . . . W. Nijhoff (The Hague, 1911), VII, 101. There is a copy in the New York Public Library.

VALENTINI, Michael Bernhard (1657–1729)  
POLYCHRESTA EXOTICA. Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1701.

[*Translation of title*] Exotic remedies, that is, beans of St. Ignatius, ipecacuanha, stone of swine, cinchona, tobacco clyster, panacea of the French, and also a new treatment for ruptures, all successfully used in the cure of the most stubborn ailments. By Michael Bernhard Valentini, Professor of Medicine and acting Rector at the University of Giessen. Epistolary dissertations on various subjects are added which were formerly published separately, but now, at the desire of many, appear conjointly for the second time. With engravings. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, for sale in the shop of Johann Adam Jung, 1701.

THE smoke of tobacco taken in clyster, as it is nowadays, affords relief in various diseases. For enemas many doctors prefer oil, and there are several home-made brews of camomile, poppy-seed cooked in milk, etc; but simpler by far is the tobacco clyster, which, though rarely employed in Germany is frequently used in England, as Stisser (n. 393) indicated. This fumacious remedy is most beneficial in the treatment of colic, nephritis, hysteria, hernia, dysentery, and similar ailments. [I<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>–K<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

One of the engraved plates shows a clyster pipe (*cf.* nos. 280-A and 393); another illustrates its use.

SECOND EDITION. Small quarto ( )<sup>4</sup>; A–Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa–Oo<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).  
SIX COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS (one folding), of anatomical and therapeutic subjects.  
MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7½ x 6¾ inches.  
REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., XV. Pritzel, n. 10631.

The first edition was published in 1700 at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The passage on tobacco occurs therein on I<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>–K<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>N. 290. He is cited here as having been the first to write on snuff tobacco. But *cf.* n. 300.

MICHAELIS BERNHARDI  
VALENTINI,  
Prof. Medici & p. t. Acad. Gissenæ Rectoris,  
POLYCHRESTA  
EXOTICA  
IN  
CURANDIS AFFECTIBUS CONTU-  
MACISSIMIS PROBATISSIMA,  
FABÆ S. IGNATII <sup>Scil.</sup> CHINA CHINÆ,  
IPECACUANHA CLYSTER TABACINUS,  
PEDRA DEL PORCO PANACEA GALLORUM  
UT ET  
NOVA HERNIARUM CURA.  
Accedunt  
SEORSIM OLIM EDITÆ, NUNC AUTEM, AD  
desiderium plurimorum, conjunctim denuò  
prodeuntes  
DISSERTATIONES EPISTOLICÆ  
VARII ARGUMENTI.  
Cum Fig. Æneis.  
FRANCOFURTI AD MœNUM,  
Prestat in officina JOANNIS ADAMI JUNGII,  
M D CCI.

TITLE OF VALENTINI, 1701

FABRA, Aloysius à (1655–1723)  
DISSERTATIO | DE | ANIMI AFFECTIONVM | PHYSICA CAUSA, ET LOCO | AC | DE TABACI VSV. |  
[Woodcut ornament] | FERRARIÆ. M. DCCII. | Typis Bernardini Pomatelli Typographi Episco-  
palis. | SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.



[*Translation of title*] Dissertation on the physical cause and location of the states of the mind and on the use of tobacco. At Ferrara. 1702. With the types of Bernardini Pomatelli, printer of the diocese. With the permission of the Superiors.

IN HIS opening remarks Fabra classifies tobacco as an errhine, summarizes its history briefly, refers to several familiar early writers, such as Oviedo, Monardes, Neander, Magnenus, and notices the chemical constituents of the plant. The various medicinal uses to which it is put are dealt with in some detail. The author regards its use internally as dangerous and in external applications as of doubtful value. It is his purpose, however, to discuss the employment of tobacco by the healthy rather than by the sick. He points out that as a social custom it has been unreservedly condemned and presents excerpts from the lectures of several authorities on the evil effects of smoking and snuffing. Other writers have, however, defended the moderate practise of both.

Fabra remarks upon the abuses (such as adulteration to increase the weight) which have crept into the commerce of tobacco, adding to the hazards of smokers. He analyses the effects of smoking on the brain, acknowledging that the fume has a corrective influence on the passions of both the mind and the body, and warns against drinking wine when smoking. The least serious result of that combination is lethargy; vertigo, apoplexy, or even convulsions may ensue. The immoderate smoker will be likewise affected. He concludes his lecture with the observation that the habitual smoker is recognizable by a disagreeable odor. [G,<sup>a</sup>-N,<sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (Title, 1 leaf; A-M<sup>4</sup>; N<sup>6</sup> [last, with imprimatur]).

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8 x 6 $\frac{1}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BN. BM. SG., 2d Ser., V. *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, Moréri (Paris, 1759), V, 7. 451-A

The author was physician to members of the Italian nobility before accepting a chair at Ferrara. There he made a considerable reputation as a teacher. His dissertations, which are obscure, were collected in 1712. His name is given in catalogues under various spellings: Aloysio, Louis della, Aloysio della, Luigi della or dalla, Fabra or Fabbra.

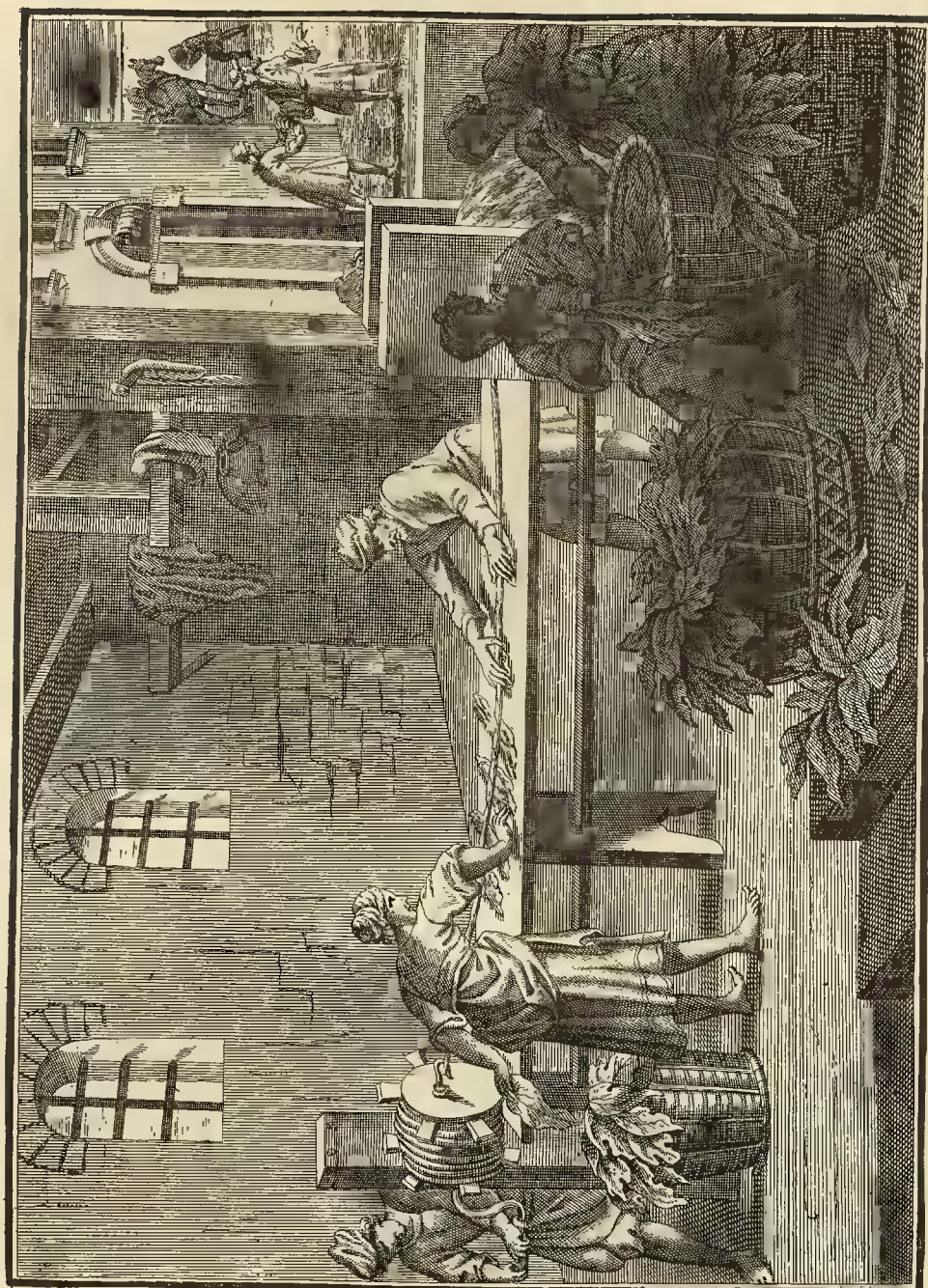
FLORIN, Franz Philipp, *pseud. of* Count Philipp von SULZBACH (1630-1703), *et al.*

FRANCISCI PHILIPPI FLORINI | Serenissimi ad Rhenum Comitatus Palatini Principis Solibacenensis P. in | Edelsfelden & Kirmreuth, | OECONOMVS PRVDENS ET LEGALIS. | Oder | Allgemeiner | Klug- und Rechts-verständiger | Haus-Vatter/| bestehend | In Neun Büchern/| Deren Erstes handelt von dem allgemeinen Grund/ worinnen die Haushaltung bestehen soll . . . | [2 lines] | Das II. Buch von dem Bau-Wesen/und denen darzu gehörigen Materialien . . . | [7 lines] | Das III. Buch von der Wirthschafft in denen Städten / Dörffern und Höfen . . . | [3 lines] | Das IV. Buch vom Garten-Leben / Gärten / dem Gärtner und dessen Zeug . . . | [7 lines] | Das V. Buch / wie eine Stutterey anzulegen / Stuten / Hengste und Füllen zu warten und zu erkennen . . . | [2 lines] | Das VI. Buch von Seiden-Würmern / und völliger Abhandlung der Seiden / bifs zu deren Verkaufung/ | [2 lines] | Das VII. Buch vom Brodbacken / Mulzen / Bierbrauen / unterschiedlichen Künften . . . | [2 lines] | Das VIII. Buch / von der *Anatomia*, Erkänntnus der Kranckheiten / und dargegen dienlichen Artzneyen/ | . . . | Das IX. Buch

THE HARVESTING OF TOBACCO  
From the 1702 edition of Florin







PREPARING ROLL TOBACCO  
From the 1702 edition of Florin

/ bestehet in einem kurtz gefassten Koch-Buch. | Ferner find alle obige Bücher und Capitel / mit Rechtlichen Anmerckungen auf allerhand | vorfallende Begebenheiten / verfehen / | Durch Herrn Johann Christoph Donauern / J. V. D. Hoch-Fürftl. Nassäufchen | Rath / des Heil. Röm. Reichs-Stadt Nördlingen *Consulenten*. | Welches nicht nur allen Menschen insgemein / sondern auch allen Amtleuten / Pflegern / Kellern / Caßnern / Centgraven/ | Verwaltern / Schöffern / Voigten / Richtern u. nützlich und nöthig ist. | Durchaus mit schönen und netten hierzu dienlichen / sowol eingedruckten / als Folio-Kupffern verfehen. | Mit Röm. Kayserl. Majest. allergnädigsten PRIVILEGIO. | Nürnberg / | Franckfurt und Leipzig in Verlegung Christoph Riegels. | Gedruckt bey Johann Leonhard Knortzen. An. 1702.<sup>[1]</sup>

[*Translation of title*] The Master of the House, prudent and learned in the law, by Franz Philipp Florin, pastor at Edelsfeld and Kirmreuth, of the Most Serene Count Palatine and Prince of Sulzbach . . . Consisting of nine books:

The first deals with the general principles upon which a household should be based, namely the duties of the master and mistress with respect to marriage, the care of children of both sexes, treatment of servants and neighbors, and charity to the poor, as well as knowledge of the laws of medicine, astronomy, and agriculture. The second discusses building and building materials . . . ; the hiring of laborers; architecture, excavation and foundation, masonry . . . models of building; a full representation of a complete estate; breweries; malt-threshing floors and drying rooms; wine, fruit, and oil presses; cisterns, spring- and well-housings; irrigation systems; reservoirs, artesian wells, large pumps . . . ; mills; fire engines; surveying . . . ; sun-dials; things to observe in buying or leasing property; the four seasons, their winds, stars, and comets, together with a household calendar of the duties for each month of the year. The third book deals with husbandry in towns, villages, and on country estates: agriculture . . . required implements . . . fertilizing and preparation of soils . . . planting . . . hemp, flax, and tobacco . . . irrigation and care of meadows. The fourth book treats of gardens, the gardener and his implements . . . garden-planning . . . ; transplanting and watering of trees . . . ; fruit culture . . . ; vine culture . . . pressing and storing of new wine . . . care of wine cellars . . . ; forestry. . . . The fifth book explains how to establish a stud . . . the peculiarities of horses . . . ; cattle-breeding . . . ; poultry. The sixth book, on silk worms, is a complete treatise of the manufacture and sale of silk; bees and their care, honey, wax, and manner of bleaching the latter; fish ponds and how to stock them . . . varieties and peculiarities of fish. The seventh book treats of bread-baking . . . ; [beer-] brewing . . . ; slaughtering and preserving meats; preparation of all kinds of drinks . . . ; and the laborers essential to housekeeping. The eighth book treats of anatomy, and the recognition of diseases and their counteractive medicines, and includes notices of daily accidents with an appendix of household remedies. The ninth book consists of brief cooking-recipes.

Furthermore, all these books are provided with legal comments . . . by Johann Christoph Donauer, Doctor of both Laws [ecclesiastical and civil] and Counsellor to His Princely Highness of Nassau . . . useful and necessary to people in general, as well as to officials, servants, *et al.* Provided throughout with beautiful illustrations. . . . With the most gracious permission of His Imperial Roman Majesty. Nuremberg, Frankfort, and Leipzig. Published by Christoph Riegels; printed by Johann Leonhard Knortzen. In the year 1702.

<sup>1</sup>This elaborate title is too closely printed for satisfactory reproduction in reduced size. The omis-

sions in the transcribed title given here are for the most part supplied by the translation appended.



THE learned author introduces his account of tobacco by remarking that it is a precious herb, basely misused by his countrymen. His summary follows a familiar pattern: the introduction of the plant into Europe via Portugal, the discovery of its healing qualities, and Nicot's interest in furthering its therapeutic uses. While discussing the proper cultivation of tobacco, Florin digresses to inquire into its effect on the generative functions and whether or not smoking is responsible for the low birth rate in Germany. But, he says, since he himself has never smoked, he does not feel competent to decide this question. The rest of this chapter contains advice on the cultivation and harvesting of tobacco. [4G<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-4G<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Tobacco-spinning is dealt with in the succeeding chapter. The equipment and labor required for this industry are specified and the duties of each worker described. Frequent explanatory references are made to the accompanying illustration. The author denounces the frauds practised by some farmers, who increase the weight of tobacco by adding water when casing it. The reader is reminded that the plant is inherently poisonous, as evidenced by its purgative effect on the human system and the fatalities resulting from its use in experiments on animals. But, at the same time, the author will not accept as valid the horror tales of medical writers that the brains and lungs of excessive smokers become fuliginous. He regards as mere slander the statement made by several writers that excessive smoking causes sterility (thus replying by inference to his question in the preceding chapter). He prefers to believe that tobacco is one of the most salutary herbs. Some of the advantages of moderate smoking are listed, and simple advice is given for the use of the more common nicotian remedies. Florin tells of the practise in Dresden, during the plague, of fumigating the home by smoking. Comment on the curative value of the oil and distilled water of tobacco concludes this chapter. [4G<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-4H<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Folio (Half-title, frontispiece, title, and dedication, each 1 leaf; )(4; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; A2a-Z2z<sup>4</sup>; A3a-Z3z<sup>4</sup>; A4a-Z4z<sup>4</sup>; A5a-Z5z<sup>4</sup>; A6a-P6p<sup>4</sup>; Q6q<sup>2</sup> [last, half-title to the eighth book]; \*A-\*Y<sup>4</sup> [with separate pagination beginning on \*A<sub>1</sub>]; \*Z<sup>2</sup>; Registers, \*Aa-\*Gg<sup>4</sup>; \*Hh<sup>2</sup>).

ENGRAVED EMBLEMATIC FRONTISPIECE, 9 head-pieces, 4 double-page and 36 full-page engraved plates, 116 half-page text-engravings, numerous historiated initials, etc., all from copper.

CONTEMPORARY VELLUM. Size of leaf: 13<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 9 inches.

REFERENCES: *Geschichte der Landbau- und Forstwissenschaft*, Carl Fraas (Munich, 1865), pp. 80-85. Corti, p. 201. There is a copy in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

A copy, accompanied by another containing the supplement, 1719, is described in *Hunting, Hawking, Shooting*, C. F. G. R. Schwerdt (1928), Vol. I, p. 177. The cataloguer there remarks that the work follows the lines of Blome's *Gentleman's Recreation* and Estienne and Liébault's *Maison Rustique*, but that the information given by Count Florin "is of a more definite kind than is supplied by either of those writers; its scope is amazing and it is difficult to understand how one man could have supplied it."

Franz Philipp Florin (*d.* 1699), whose name Count Philipp adopted as a pseudonym, was a former librarian of the Count's father, Christian August von Sulzbach. Internal evidence and the contents of the preface to the work, says Fraas (*op. cit. sup.*), indicate that several writers helped in its compilation. The *Oeconomus Prudens* was widely read and often reprinted; Fraas remarks that it dominated the field of "hausvater" literature for half a century.

[Translation of title] The Modern Perfumer, teaching in an easy way how to prepare all sorts of sweet-smelling substances, namely, hair-powders, soap-balls, pomades, toilet-waters, dyes and perfumes for the materials for gloves and fans, Spanish, French, and Italian Snuff. Especially useful for barbers, wig-makers, fringe-sellers, and other votaries of the new style. At Amsterdam, from the shop of Jan ten Hoorn, bookseller . . . 1703.

THE author comments on the fact that tobacco has so pungent an odor that it is difficult to conceal it with perfume unless it be of a much stronger scent than the tobacco itself. [B<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>] Later in his little handbook he provides some technical details of the methods whereby tobacco leaves are reduced to snuff, how this powder is purified, colored red or yellow, and given the scent of various flowers. Twelve much-condensed chapters deal with the more popular perfumed snuffs, all of which information (except that relating to one or two more modern scents, such as Malta and amber) is provided by earlier works (*cf.* nos. 300 and 427). [F<sub>11</sub><sup>b</sup>-G<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Twentyfourmo (Title, 1 leaf; preface, 2 leaves, unsigned; A-F<sup>12</sup>; G<sup>8</sup> [index on last]).

FRONTISPIECE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING of the interior of a perfume shop, showing, among other figures, a snuff taker.

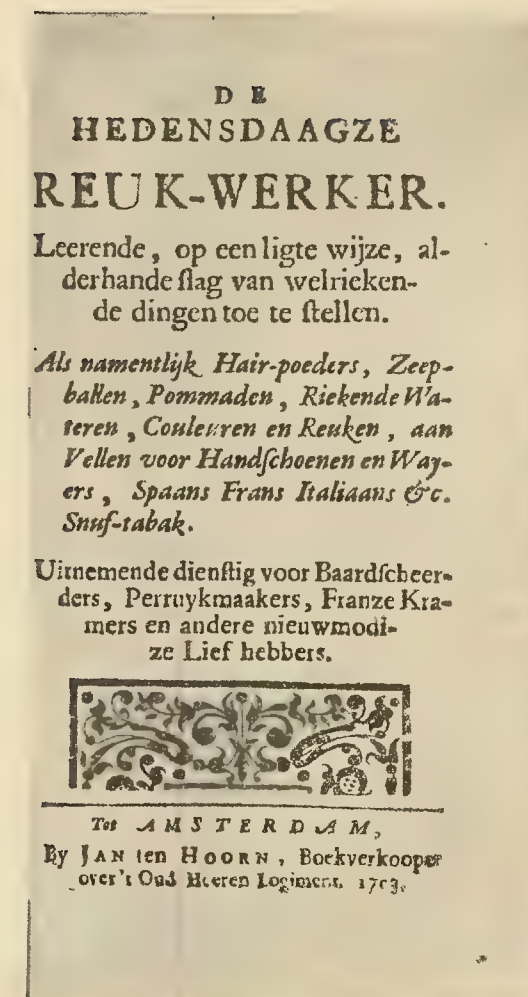
HALF CALF. Size of leaf: 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 3 inches.

REFERENCE: W. Nijhoff (*op. cit.* in n. 449), VI, 279.

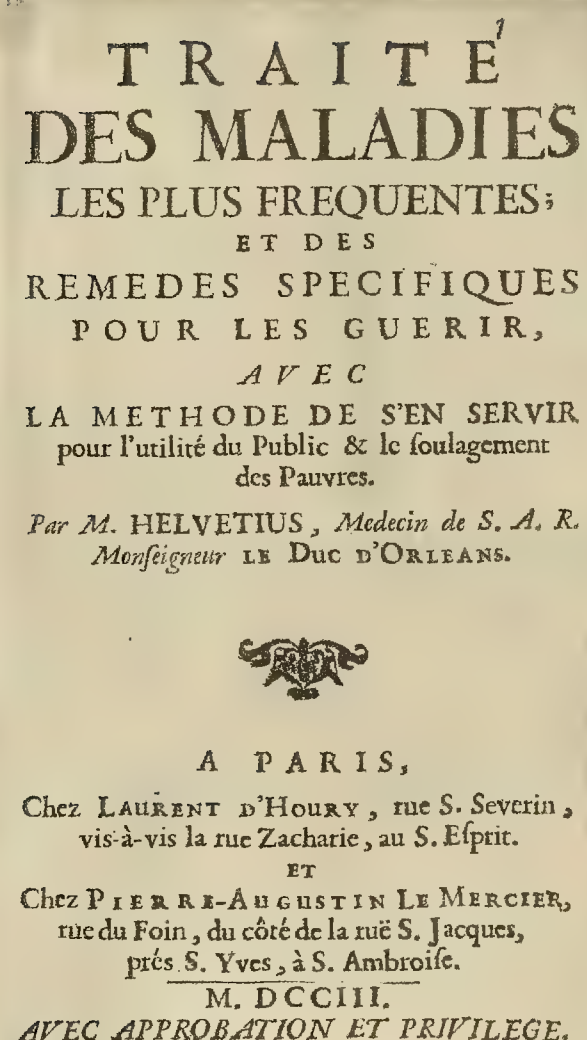
HELVETIUS, Adriaan (1661-1727)

TRAITÉ DES MALADIES . . . ET DES REMEDES. Paris, 1703.

[Translation of title] Treatise on the most common ailments and the proper cures for them. With the method of using them for the good of the public and the relief of the poor. By Monsieur Helvetius, physician to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Orleans. At Paris. From







TITLE OF HELVETIUS, 1703

the shop of Laurent d'Houry . . . and Pierre-Augustin le Mercier . . . 1703. With the approbation and privilege.

**T**OBACCO is recommended as a most effective simple (especially when smoked) in the treatment of apoplexy, gout, the stone, rheumatism, asthma, and respiratory disorders. As tobaccos most suitable for medicinal fumes, the author lists: Virginia, Varinaes, great Dutch twist ("Andouilles d'Hollande"), little canaster of Liège, and Scaferlati from Aleppo and Constantinople (which, he says, is the sweetest). Brazilian tobacco is good for chewing, while Havana and Seville (Spanish) tobaccos make the most desirable nicotian errhines. The small Strassburg leaf is recommended as best for snuff. The author considers these particular kinds as most valuable for medicinal purposes and is opposed to the mixed and perfumed tobaccos because of their bad effects. [Dd<sub>iii</sub><sup>b</sup>-Dd<sub>iii</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (Half-title and title, each 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Ff<sup>8</sup> in eights and fours alternately; Gg<sup>8</sup>).

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. SG., 2d Ser., VI.

The author concluded his preface with a notice to the effect that his work might be pirated and that the doses prescribed in his formula thus be inaccurately printed. He therefore signed all copies of this edition; those unsigned were to be regarded as unauthorized. His signature occurs at the conclusion of his "Epitre."

\* \* \*

Nos. The "troisie'me" edition of Vol. I, Paris, 1724, and the "nouvelle" edition of  
452-a Vol. II (with same title), Paris, 1727, are also in this library. The portion deal-  
and ing with tobacco has been extended. The chemical reaction of tobacco upon the  
452-b blood, the time of day when smoking is most salutary, and the advantages of  
smoking over chewing, particularly in the treatment of asthma, are among the  
additional matters considered. In the account of recommended tobaccos, it is  
remarked that chewing-tobacco is sometimes called "petit briquet." [II, I<sub>v</sub><sup>a</sup>-  
I<sub>v</sub><sup>a</sup>] Various other references to the medicinal uses of tobacco occur in this  
volume on G<sub>iii</sub><sup>a</sup>, I<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup>, and O<sub>v</sub><sup>a-b</sup>. The valuable purgative effect of a tobacco  
clyster is commented upon in Vol. I, on K<sub>ij</sub><sup>a</sup>.

Prior to the publication of the "troisie'me" edition, 1724, the work appeared at  
Paris, 1707; Liège, 1707 and 1711; Trévoux, 1720; and probably elsewhere under  
other dates. Some of these editions were undoubtedly pirated. The preface to  
Vol. I of the 1724 edition states that it is the third; this two-volume augmented  
edition first appeared at Paris in 1724.

LAHONTAN, Armand Louis de Delondarce (1666-1715)

NOUVEAUX VOYAGES DE . . . L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE. The Hague, 1703.

[*Translation of title*] New Voyages of Baron de Lahontan in North America. Containing a  
relation of the different peoples living there, the nature of their governments, their commerce,  
customs, religion, and method of warfare. The interest of the French and the English in the  
commerce which they carry on with these nations, and the advantage which the English,  
being at war with France, can derive from this country. Embellished with maps and illustra-  
tions. First volume. [Printer's device] At The Hague, from the shop of the Honoré Brothers,  
booksellers. 1703.

MEMOIRES | DE | L'AMERIQUE | SEPTENTRIONALE, | OU LA SUITE | DES VOYAGES  
DE Mr. LE | BARON DE LAHONTAN. | Qui contiennent la Description d'une grande éten- | duë  
de Pais de ce Continent, l'intérêt des François & des | Anglois, leurs Commerces, leurs Navi-  
gations, | les Mœurs & les Coutumes des Sauvages &c. | Avec un petit Dictionnaire de la Langue  
de Pais. | Le tout enrichi de Cartes & de Figures. | TOME SECOND. | [Device as in Vol. I] | A LA  
HAYE, | Chez les Frères l'HONORÉ . . . | M.DCCIII. | [Title in red and black.]

[*Translation of title, Vol. II*] Memoirs of North America or the continuation of the voyages  
of Baron de Lahontan. Containing a description of the great expanse of this continent; the  
interests of the French and the English [in North America], their trade and their voyages;  
the manners and customs of the savages; etc. With a brief dictionary of the language of the  
country. Embellished with maps and illustrations. Second Volume. [Printer's device] At  
the Hague, from the shop of the Honoré Brothers. 1703.



# NOUVEAUX VOYAGES

DE  
MR. LE BARON DE LAHONTAN,  
DANS

## L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE,

Qui contiennent une relation des différens Peuples  
qui y habitent; la nature de leur Gouvernement; leur  
Commerce, leurs Coutumes, leur Religion, &  
leur manière de faire la Guerre.

L'intérêt des François & des Anglois dans le Com-  
merce qu'ils font avec ces Nations; l'avantage que  
l'Angleterre peut retirer dans ce Pais, étant  
en Guerre avec la France.

Le tout enrichi de Cartes & de Figures.

TOME PREMIER.



A LA HAYE,  
Chez les Frères l'HONORÉ, Marchands Libraires.  
M. DCCIII.

TITLE OF LAHONTAN, 1703

AS DID most of the European travellers in North America, Lahontan commented on the calumet and its uses.<sup>1</sup> That part of his observations which contains details supplementing Hennepin's account<sup>2</sup> may well be quoted here:

The *Calumet of Peace* [of the Iroquois] is made of certain Stones, or of Marble, whether red, black, or white. The Pipe or Stalk is four or five foot long; the body of the *Calumet* is eight Inches long, and the Mouth or Head in which the Tobacco is lodg'd, is three Inches in length; its figure approaches to that of a Hammer. The red *Calumets* are most esteem'd. . . . The *Calumet* is trimm'd with yellow, white, and green Feathers, and has the same effect among the Savages, that the Flag of friendship has amongst us . . . [Vol. I, B<sub>12</sub><sup>a</sup>; Vol. I, D<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 454.]

<sup>1</sup> V. the *Introduction*, p. 24, n. 10, conclusion of ¶2.

<sup>2</sup> V. nos. 425 and 433.

In the explanatory table of terms occurs:

Calumet in general signifies a Pipe, being a Norman Word, deriv'd from Chalumeau. The Savages do not understand this Word, for 'twas introduc'd to Canada by the Normans when they first settled there; and has still continued in use amongst the French Planters.<sup>13</sup> The Calumet or Pipe is call'd in the Iroquefe Language Ganondaoe, and by the other Savage Nations Poagan. [*Ibid.*, M<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>; *ibid.*, T<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 454.]

Upon the Death of a Savage his Slaves marry the other Women Slaves, and live by themselves in a distinct Hut, as being then free, or such as have no Master to serve. . . . These Slaves take Care to go every day to the Foot of their Master's Coffin, and there offer up some Pipes and Tobacco, as a grateful acknowledgment of their Liberty. . . . almost all the Savages smoak, but they never chew Tobacco, not take it in Snuff. They sow and reap a great deal of it, but then it differs from what we have in *Europe*, though our first Seed came from *America*; and in regard that 'tis in a Manner good for nothing, they are forc'd to buy up *Brasil* Tobacco, which they mix with a certain leaf of an agreeable Smell, call'd *Sagakomi*.<sup>14</sup> [Vol. II, G<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup>; Vol. II, Dd<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 454.]

The following terms are listed in the dictionary: "Smoak, I smoak Tobacco, *Pentakoe*. Tobacco, *Sema*." [Vol. II, I<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup> and I<sub>10</sub><sup>b</sup>; Tt<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 454.]

FIRST EDITION, the "Angel" issue (*v. infra*). Two volumes. Duodecimo (Vol. I: \*<sup>12</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]; A-L<sup>12</sup>; M<sup>8</sup>. Vol. II: A-K<sup>12</sup> [last two, prob. blank, lacking]). I<sub>5</sub> in Vol. I is correctly signed.

DOUBLE-PAGE EMBLEMATIC FRONTISPIECE, full-page map of Canada, and a large folding map showing the Gnacsitaires' land,<sup>5</sup> together with the "Rivière Longue"<sup>6</sup> and the Mississippi; 10 folding copperplate plans,<sup>7</sup> sketches of animals, etc. in Vol. I (the plate depicting deer-hunting is lacking). Frontispiece (as in Vol. I), large folding map of Canada, and 11 folding copperplate engravings, in Vol. II. A cut of a calumet of peace and miniature sketches of calumet dances and ceremonies appear in the plate facing p. 187.

Morocco, by Zaehnsdorf. Size of leaf: 6 x 3½ inches.

From the library of John Jay Paul, with his label.

REFERENCES: BM. S., x, nos. 38635-38636. V. H. Paltsits in *New Voyages to North America*, ed. Thwaites (Chicago, 1905). *Bibl. of the Algonquin Languages*, Pilling (Washington, 1891), pp. 228-229.

Three issues of the first French edition are recognized by Paltsits in his bibliographic notes to the Thwaites edition: the "Angel" (as in the Arents copy), the "Ornament," and the "Globe," from the devices on the title.

The "Supplement Aux Voyages . . ." The Hague . . . 1703, was published by Honoré Frères to complete the texts of Volumes I and II, but only three examples are known, according to Paltsits. In place of this rare volume, the following work (which accompanies the Arents

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 24, n. 10.

<sup>4</sup> From *sagakomin*, which in Chippewa and closely related dialects signifies "smoking-leaf berry." (Chamberlain, in Hodge, ii, p. 407, q.v.). V. the *Introduction*, p. 15 at n. 2.

<sup>5</sup> A supposedly imaginary tribe; v. Hodge, i, p. 493.

<sup>6</sup> This river, also called the "Morte" in the re-engraved map in the English edition, is mythical. Its supposed location was in about the same latitude as the Minnesota River.

<sup>7</sup> The plans of Lake Huron and of Plaisance (Placentia) are believed to be the earliest published.



set) is usually substituted. This is by Nicholas Guedeville, to whom Lahontan's *Voyages* have sometimes been attributed.

SUITE | Du | VOYAGE, | De l'AMERIQUE, | Ou DIALOGUES | De Monsieur le | BARON DE LAHONTAN | *Et d'un* | SAUVAGE, | Dans l'Amerique. Contenant une description | exacte des mœurs & des coutumes de ces | Peuples Sauvages. | *Avec les Voyages du même en Portugal & en* | Danemarck, dans lesquels on trouve des parti- | cularitez très curieuses, & qu'on n'avoit | point encore remarquées. | Le tout enrichi de Cartes & de Figures. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez la Veuve de BOETEMAN, | *Et se vend* | A Londres, chez DAVID MORTIER . . . | . . . | M.DCCIV. | [Title in red and black.]

This volume, in the same format as the preceding, contains two folding maps (of Portugal and Denmark), and 4 folding copperplates.

Sabin remarks that while much of Lahontan's material is drawn from authentic sources, "his pretended discovery of the Long River is wholly fictitious. The work has not received the amount of credit to which it is really entitled, although written by a man of more than ordinary learning and intelligence." (Note to n. 38637.) Rich remarks that as Lahontan was a freethinker, with little respect for the clergy, he was persecuted in France and his work translated. (*Bibl. Americana Nova*, 1846, I, p. 4.)

LAHONTAN, Armand Louis de Delondarce (1666-1715)

NEW VOYAGES TO NORTH-AMERICA. London, 1703.

The passages on the calumet, etc. and the pages they occupy in this English version are given in the account of the French edition, n. 453.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Two volumes. Small octavo (Vol. I: A<sup>8</sup>; a<sup>4</sup>; B-S<sup>8</sup>; T<sup>4</sup>. Vol. II: NEW | VOYAGES | TO | North-America. | Giving a full Account of the Customs, | Commerce, Religion, and strange O- | pinions of the Savages of that Country. | WITH | POLITICAL REMARKS upon the Courts | of Portugal and Denmark, and the Present | State of the Commerce of those Countries. | Never Printed before. | WRITTEN | By the Baron LAHONTAN, Lord | Lieutenant of the French Colony at | Placentia in Newfoundland: Now in | England. | VOL. II. | LONDON: | Printed for H. Bonwicke . . . T. Goodwin, | M. Wotton, B. Tooke . . . and S. Manship . . . | 1703. |, Title, 1 leaf; Aa-Vv<sup>8</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

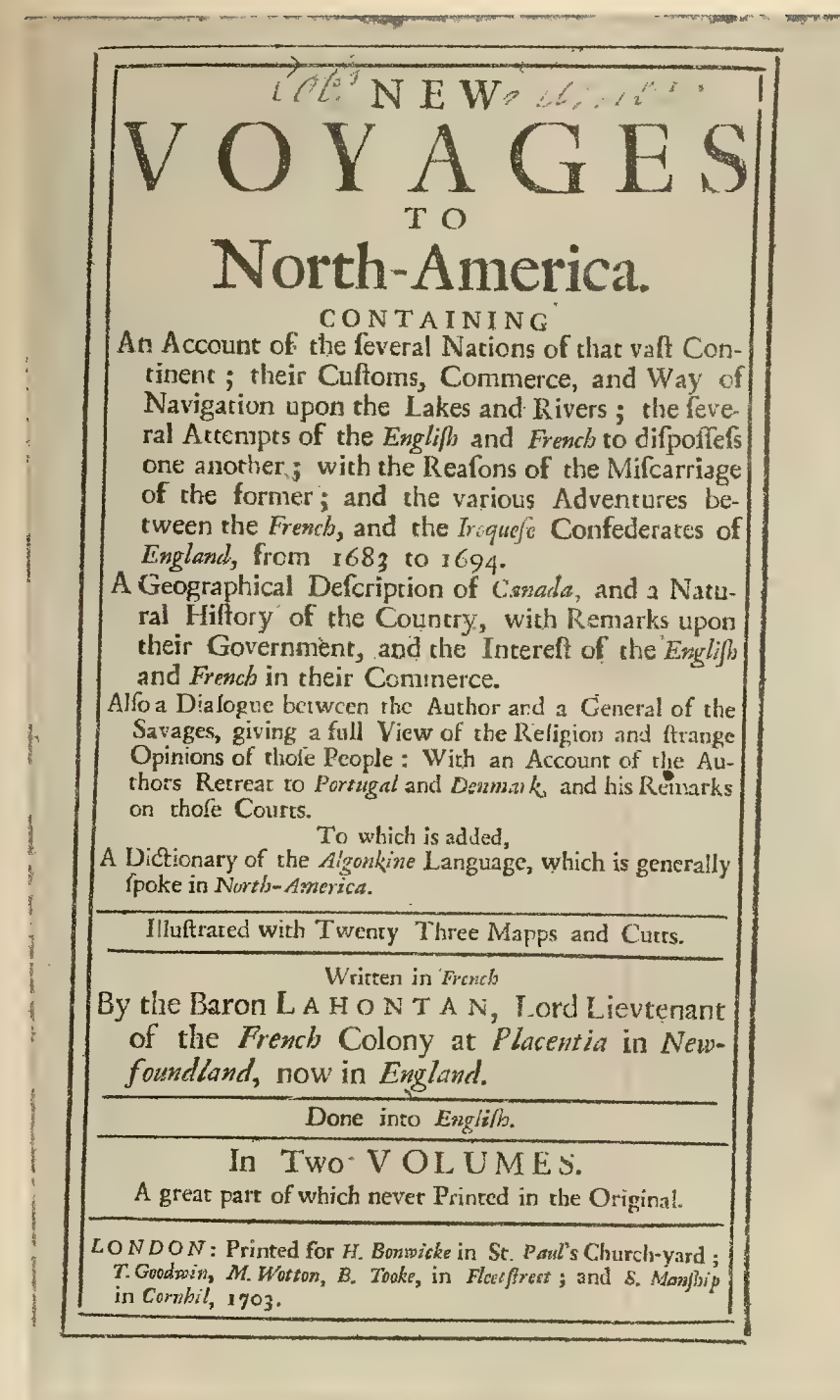
FOUR MAPS (two folding), by H. Moll, and nine full-page copperplate engravings (some folding), in Vol. I. Emblematic frontispiece, a plan, and 9 full-page copperplate engravings (some folding), in Vol. II. All the plates and maps are copied after those in the French edition (n. 453). One of the engravings in the original edition, showing a naval engagement, is excluded. The plate depicting a marriage ceremony differs from the original in that the seated figures are smoking pipes. The calumet and ceremonial dances are shown in the plate facing p. 82, Vol. II.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4⅝ inches.

From the library of Philip Griffin (with his name inscribed on a fly-leaf and his stencil stamp, dated 1784, in both volumes). An early owner, Robt. Turner, has inscribed his name on both titles.

REFERENCES: S., x, n. 38644. Pilling (*op. cit.* in n. 453), pp. 290-291. Field, pp. 209-210. V. those in n. 453.

This edition was published under Lahontan's supervision.



TITLE OF LAHONTAN, 1703

SPOONER, Lawrence (fl. 1703-1705)

A LOOKING-GLASS FOR SMOAKERS. London, 1703.

THE author, a "reformed smoker," admits in his preface that the verses he is about to present are not very good, but he implies that he can deliver his mes-



sage better in this form than in prose. He estimates that the annual cost of tobacco to a hundred families is £1520 and is considerably agitated at the thought of what this sum (with interest, of course) would amount to in twenty years. Only the traders in tobacco, he says, would be adversely affected were this "Land-Robber" driven to oblivion; smokers would achieve salvation and a state of comparative affluence. Furthermore, they "would not [have] so much cause to complain of Taxes; for they would be more able to pay 'em . . ." [A<sub>6</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

A  
**Looking-Glass**  
FOR  
**SMOKERS:**

OR,

The Danger of the Needles or In-  
temperate Use of TOBACCO.

Collected from the Author's Nine Years Ex-  
perience, and Thirty Years Observation,  
after he came to Manhood.

In which the lawful Use of it is approved, the  
Abuse of it reproved; Directions to them that  
have a mind to leave it, and Cautions to those  
that never took it.

A POEM.

By LAW. SPOONER.

LONDON,  
Printed for A. Baldwin in Warwick-lane,  
1703.

TITLE OF SPOONER, 1703

In his poem the author confides that at the age of twenty, wishing to be one of the well-bred men-about-town, he took up the habit of smoking. His life became a round of dissipation—twenty pipes a day, "Attended . . . with Idleness And other vain Delights." [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>] But then a "mighty Gale of Grace" seized him, whereupon he saw the light and returned to a pure life, uncontaminated by tobacco.

Satan, however, is wily. After an abstinence of twenty years, the author fell ill of a desperate distemper. On his recovery he was advised to smoke again and for a few years submitted to his weakness. But, when God smote him with a stroke (from which he recovered—happily, else these verses had never been written!), he relinquished the cursed habit forever. He waxes wroth over the many victims of the weed and the mischief it has done. He prays that God will accept his essay as a confession of shame and excuse him on Judgment-day.

He appeals to the "tender Female Sex" to abandon smoking, saying parenthetically

. . . a vertuous Woman was my Mother,  
And my beloved Spouse she was another . . . [C<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>]

and warns fair ladies that "this far-fetched stinking thing" will dismay their suitors and arouse suspicion, for "a smoaking Lads oft proves a Drinker too . . ." They are likewise urged to reject as a mate any man who smokes:

. . . And don't you think  
That you had better with less Mony meet  
A Husband that is wholfom, clean and sweet,  
In whose Embraces you may still delight,  
When e'er he breathes upon you, day or night? [D<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

Having elaborated on the dangers of the weed to the fair sex, he addresses his countrymen in general. He warns them against the toxic nature of nicotine, advises them to shun servants who smoke, compares "pipe-puffers" with the sinning Israelites of old, and nobly concludes his admonitions with the observation that there is no inherent fault in this medicinal herb—only in the base abuse of it.

Two songs, attacking the use of tobacco for pleasure, follow the main text.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup> [first, the half-title]; †<sup>2</sup>; B-F<sup>8</sup>; G<sup>4</sup>).

CALF. Size of leaf: 6¼ by 4 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. L., 2481(b). F., pp. 128–129. Br., n. 107.

BEVERLEY, Robert (c. 1675–1716)

THE HISTORY . . . OF VIRGINIA. London, 1705.

BEVERLEY, the first native historian of Virginia, has much to say about tobacco. A considerable part of the information he provides is already familiar. He remarks upon the first tobacco-stinting regulations<sup>1</sup> and James I's advice to the colonists to diversify their agriculture [D<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>];<sup>2</sup> the "Staple Act" of 1663,<sup>3</sup> a "misfortune" which brought tobacco to a very low price and increased the cost of foreign merchandise in the colony; and the consequent attempt of the Virginia Assembly to revenge itself on the English merchants by reducing crops—an attempt which failed when Maryland refused to concur.<sup>4</sup> [E<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> *Cf. ibid.*, p. 96.

<sup>3</sup> *V. Beer, OCS.*, i, pp. 76–77.

<sup>4</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 127.



The amount of special taxes (payable in tobacco) to defray the charges of agents sent to England, the tobacco amercements for every cause tried throughout the colony, and the cost of maintaining the fort are stated. It is Beverley's opinion that this excessive taxation was one of the underlying causes of Bacon's rebellion, 1676.<sup>5</sup> The impositions, he states, fell most heavily upon the poor, "whose Labour wou'd not cloath their Wives and Children" and who were thus rendered "desperately uneasie . . ." [F<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

How the *Indians* order'd their Tobacco, I am not certain, they now depending chiefly upon the *Englisb*, for what they smoak: But I am inform'd, they used to let it all run to Seed, only succouring the Leaves, to keep the Sprouts from growing upon, and starving them; and when it was ripe, they pull'd off the Leaves, cured them in the Sun, and laid them up for Use. But the Planters make a heavy Bufile with it now, and can't please the Market neither. [Bb<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The author explains in some detail the manner in which the Indians observed the ritual of the peace pipe when greeting strangers, and gives a brief description of its adornment, quoting from Hennepin's account of the calumet.<sup>6</sup> [B\*\*\*<sub>2</sub><sup>a-3</sup><sub>b</sub>]

The income of the Secretary of State [of Virginia], explains Beverley, is derived from fees on all business passing through his office, which are paid in tobacco and amount to about 70,000 lbs. per annum. Of this amount, the Secretary pays out about "12500 and Cask" to the clerks. Additional perquisites amount to about 40,000 lbs. a year. [Aaaa<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>] In the General Court, no action under £10 sterling or 2000 lbs. of tobacco can be instituted. [Bbbb<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Ministers of the gospel in all parishes receive 16,000 lbs. per annum, together with "house and glebe."<sup>7</sup>

That which makes the difference in the Benefices of the Clergy, is the value of the Tobacco, according to the distinct Species of it, or according to the place of its Growth; Besides in large and rich Parishes, more Marriages will probably happen, and more Funeral Sermons.

The Fee by Law for a Funeral Sermon, is forty Shillings, or four hundred pounds of Tobacco; for a Marriage by Licence, twenty Shillings, or two hundred pounds of Tobacco, and where the Banes are proclaim'd, only 5s. or 50l. of Tobacco.

When these Salaries were granted, the Assembly valued Tobacco at 10 Shillings *per* Hundred; at which Rate, the 16,000l. comes to fourscore pounds Sterling; but in all Parishes where the Sweet-fented grows, it has generally been fold of late, for near double that value, and never under. [Bbbb<sub>6</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

A brief description of the curing-sheds, "all built of Wood, as open and airy as is consistant with keeping out the Rain," occurs on Dddd<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup>; a<sup>2</sup>; Table, 8 ll., unsigned; \*<sup>2</sup>; folding-table of counties in Virginia; Book I: B-G<sup>8</sup>; H<sup>4</sup>; Book II: Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>4</sup>; Book III: A\*\*\*-D\*\*\*<sup>8</sup>; Book IV: Aaaa-Eeee<sup>8</sup>; Ffff<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>5</sup> Beer disagrees with this opinion. (OCS., ii, p. 143.)

<sup>6</sup> V. n. 425 and cf. n. 433.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, pp. 104-105.

THE  
HISTORY  
AND  
Present STATE  
OF  
VIRGINIA,  
In Four PARTS.

- I. The HISTORY of the First Settlement of *Virginia*, and the Government thereof, to the present Time.
- II. The Natural Productions and Conveniencies of the Country, suited to Trade and Improvement.
- III. The Native *Indians*, their Religion, Laws, and Customs, in War and Peace.
- IV. The present State of the Country, as to the Polity of the Government, and the Improvements of the Land.

By a Native and Inhabitant of the PLACE.

L O N D O N :  
Printed for R. Parker, at the Unicorn, under the Piazza's  
of the Royal-Exchange. MDCCV.

TITLE OF BEVERLEY, 1705

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE and fourteen plates, by S. Gribelin (derived from those in De Bry's Latin edition of Harriot, n. 37), with occasional alterations. Plate 6 shows two small calumets, one (reduced) after that in Lahontan (n. 453).

OLD STAMPED CALF. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4½ inches. With the contemporaneous signature of R. Coke and bookplate of Wenman Coke, Esq.



REFERENCES: C., n. 821. S., ii, n. 5112. Pilling (*op. cit.* in n. 453), p. 43. *Trial Bibl. of Colonial Virginia*, Clayton-Torrence (Va. State Library, 1908-1910), n. 92.

Beverley's history—the first relating to Virginia after Smith's work (n. 164)—developed from the author's desire to replace contemporaneous superficial accounts of the colony. A man of letters, a politician, and an experimental agriculturist interested in promoting grape culture in the colony, Beverley had exceptional opportunities for acquiring intimate knowledge about Virginia and its inhabitants. Clayton Torrence praises Beverley's work for its straightforwardness and particularly for its account of the domestic and institutional life of the Indians. While this history was esteemed by Beverley's contemporaries for its political and economic facts about Virginia, and was translated into other languages, it has been said that it is too concise to be satisfactory in its historical parts (*v. C.*, notes to nos. 821 and 885).

\* \* \*

No. 456-a The second edition, revised (to 1720) and enlarged, London, 1722. The passages on tobacco given above occur in this edition on C<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>, E<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>, E<sub>5</sub><sup>a-b</sup>, I<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>, L<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-L<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>, O<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>, P<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>, P<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>-P<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>, R<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, respectively.

#### BLANKAART, Steven (1650-1702?)

STEPHANI BLANCARDI, | Phil. & Med. Doct. und Practici Ordinarii | zu Amſterdam/| HAUSTUS | POLYCHRESTI, | Oder: | Zuverlässige | Gedancken/| Vom | [In 2 columns; 1st:] Theé, Coffeé, | [2d column:] Chocolate, Und Taback, || Mit welchen | Der groſſe Nutze / dieſer außländiſchen | Wahren / ſowol gefunden / als krancken | Tagen / gründlich / und umſtändlich gelehret | wird. | HAMBURG / | Zu finden bey Samuel Heyl, und Johann Gottfried | Liebezeit / Buchh[andler] . . . [Title in red and black]

[*Translation of title*] Very Useful Drinks, or True Thoughts about tea, coffee, chocolate, and tobacco, together with a thorough and detailed account of the great usefulness of these foreign products both in health and in sickness. By Steven Blankaart, Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine and practising physician at Amsterdam. Hamburg, from the shop of Samuel Heyl and Johann Gottfried Liebezeit, booksellers . . . [1705].

DESPITE the opening remarks in the chapter on tobacco that few worthy treatises on the subject have been produced (and thus another attempt is permissible), this account deals in the conventional manner with the history of the plant and its medicinal and sedative values. Blankaart rejects the opinion that tobacco is desiccative. He suggests that if smokers expel the fume through the nasal passages, instead of swallowing it, there will be no unpleasant after-effects. Comments on the value of tobacco as an antidote for poison and as a plague preventive, and an enumeration of the diseases which may successfully be treated by tobacco conclude the chapter. [M<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup>-N<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>]

A poem (apparently by the author) recording the virtues of tobacco occurs on O<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>-O<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>.

FIRST [?]<sup>1</sup> GERMAN EDITION. Small octavo (8 prel. ll. [first, the frontispiece]; A-O<sup>8</sup> [last, blank]).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, a compartment of which shows the tobacco plant.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6⅞ x 3⅝ inches. Title laid down, cut off at foot.

REFERENCES: BM. Haller, *Bibl. Med. Prac.*, III, pp. 436-439. . . . *Biographie médicale* . . . , [ed. A. J. L. Jourdan], (Paris, 1820-1825), II, p. 282.

<sup>1</sup> Haller (*op. cit. supra*) lists editions published at Leipzig, 1690 and Zurich, 1699; but no other authority records these editions, nor has any copy of either been located.

Blankaart's *Gebruyk en misbruyk van de Thee* and his *Verhandeling van de caffee, en desselfs kruchten* (both, The Hague, 1686) were the originals of the German edition of 1705. Cf. n. 391 on the latter treatise.

The author's name appears in various reference works as Stephen Blancard and Steven Blanckaert.

#### ENGLAND, Anne, *Parliament of Scotland*

[Text-heading:] ACT | *Discharging the Importation of Tobacco*. [Edinburgh, 1705.]

THE importation of tobacco into [Scotland] is totally prohibited, as too much money is carried out yearly to pay for this commodity. Confiscation of any tobacco brought in and large fines for evasion are among the penalties stated. [The date when this proposed law was to become effective is left blank.]

SINGLE LEAF, small folio, with another Act printed on the verso.

HALF CALF. Size of leaf: 11¼ x 6¾ inches.

From the library of James T. Bell.

REFERENCE: *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1824), XI, 219 and 243.

This rare piece is a copy of a tentative Act printed for members of the Scottish Parliament, 3 August 1705. The Act failed of passage when voted upon 7 Sept. 1705.

#### LEMERY, Louis (1677-1743)

TRAITÉ | DES | ALIMENTS, | OÙ L' ON TROUVE | PAR ORDRE, ET SEPARÉMENT. | La difference & le choix qu'on doit faire de chacun d'eux | en particulier; les bons & les mauvais effets qu'ils peu- | vent produire . . . | . . . | *Avec des Remarques à la suite de chaque Chapitre* . . . | [3 lines] | Par M. LOUIS LEMERY . . . | [2 lines] | SECONDE EDITION, | *revue, corrigée & augmentée par l'Auteur*. | A PARIS | Chez PIERRE WITTE . . . | [2 lines] | M D C C V. | AVEC APPROBATIONS ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

[*Translation of title*] Treatise on foods, wherein are found, in order and separately, the difference [in them] and how to choose each one; the good and the bad effects which they may produce; the principles in which they abound; the time, the age, and the temperament which they suit. With remarks at the end of each chapter, in which their nature and uses are explained, according to chemical and mechanical principles. And a dissertation on the nourishment of bones, etc. By Louis Lemery, Physician-in-Chief of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Second Edition, revised, corrected and augmented by the Author. At Paris, at the shop of Pierre Witte . . . 1705. With the approval and privilege of the King.

IT IS observed that certain drugs, such as tobacco taken in smoke, induce expectoration and thus reduce hunger to a certain degree. [\*<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

A brief account of tobacco and its use in medicine, especially as a purgative, occurs on X<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-X<sub>9</sub><sup>b</sup>. The author thinks the habit of smoking pernicious, affecting, as it does, the memory and nervous system. Doubters on this score are referred to the "learned thesis" of Dr. Fagon (*v. n.* 448).



SECOND EDITION. Duodecimo (ā<sup>7</sup>; \*<sup>12</sup>; \*\*<sup>6</sup>; A-Z<sup>12</sup>; Aa<sup>4</sup>; Bb<sup>1</sup> [part of sheet ā]).

OLD SHEEP. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. *Bibliographie Gastronomique*, Georges Vicaire, Paris, 1890, p. 514. Hirsch-Hübotter (*op. cit.* in n. 448), III, p. 735.

\* \* \*

No. 459-a A TREATISE OF ALL SORTS OF FOODS, Both ANIMAL and VEGETABLE: ALSO OF DRINKABLES: Giving an Account How to chuse the best SORT of all KINDS; Of the good and bad Effects they produce; the Principles they abound with; the Time, Age and Constitution they are adapted to. Wherein their Nature and Use is explain'd according to the Sentiments of the most eminent Physicians and Naturalists Antient and Modern. The Whole divided into one Hundred seventy-six Chapters With REMARKS upon each. Written originally in FRENCH. By the Learned M. L. LEMERY, Physician to the King, and Member of the Royal Academy. Translated by D. HAY, M.D. To which is added, An Introduction treating of FOODS in general: A Table of the Chapters, and an Alphabetical Index. A Work of universal Use to all who are inclin'd to know the good or bad Qualities of what they eat or drink. LONDON: Printed for T. OSBORNE . . . MDCCXLV. [Title in red and black.] Duodecimo, A<sup>6</sup>; B-R<sup>12</sup>; S<sup>6</sup>.

The passages noted above here occur on B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> and Q<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>, respectively.

While this is the first edition in this form, Lemery's work was originally translated into English as *A Treatise of Foods, in General* . . . London, 1704.

PHILIPS, John (1676-1709)

THE | Splendid Shilling. | A | POEM, | In Imitation of MILTON. | By the Author of *Blenheim*. | [Quot. from Milton, 3 lines] | [Type ornaments] | LONDON: | Printed, and Sold by B. Bragg . . . | . . . 1705.

This celebrated piece,<sup>1</sup> written in mock-heroic vein, contains (as do most of the poet's other compositions)<sup>2</sup> some lines on "Nature's choicest gift":

Happy the Man, who void of Cares and Strife,  
In Silken or in Leathern Purfe retains  
A Splendid Shilling . . .  
Mean while he smoaks, and laughs at merry Tale . . .  
But I whom griping Penury furrounds . . .  
In Garret vile, and with a warming Puff  
Regale chill'd Fingers, or from Tube as black  
As Winter's Chimney, or well-polish'd Jett,  
Exale *Mundungus*, ill-perfuming Smoak.  
Not blacker Tube, nor of a Shorter Size,  
Smooks *Cambro Britain* [a Welshman] . . . [A<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST SEPARATE (UNAUTHORIZED) EDITION. Small folio (A, 4 leaves).

<sup>1</sup> " . . . the finest burlesque poem in the English language." (Addison, in *The Tatler*, No. 249.)

<sup>2</sup> One of his biographers has observed that out of his fondness for tobacco, he has introduced a eulogy

upon it in every one of his pieces, except *Blenheim* (v. W. Bates in 2*NQ.*, x, pp. 12-13). Cf. n. 472 and note there.

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

From the collection of Robert Hoe (1911, n. 2606).

REFERENCE: *Lives of the English Poets*, S. Johnson, ed. B. Hill (Oxford, 1905), I, 312-327. The standard catalogues of libraries fail to record this edition, listing only the authorized T. Bennet issue of 1705.

This poem was first printed in 1701, when it was included without the author's permission in a *Collection of Poems*, published by Brown and Tooke. The unauthorized edition appeared early in 1705, whereupon Philips (despite his unwillingness to publish his verses) issued a "correct" folio edition in February of the same year. The poor debtor depicted in this poem is believed to have been Edmund Smith, the poet's friend and closest companion at school, who was an unfortunate victim of poverty.

Smith wrote "This poem was written for [Philips'] own diversion, without any design of publication. It was communicated but to *me*; but soon spread, and fell into the hands of pirates. It was put out, vilely mangled, by Ben Bragge; and impudently said to be corrected by the author . . ." (Johnson-Hill, *op. cit. sup.*, p. 324.)

IDES, Evert Ysbrants (c. 1660-c. 1699)

THREE YEARS TRAVELS. London, 1706.

TO smoke Tobacco (to which all [the Ostiaks] both Men and Women are very much addicted) instead of Pipes they use a Stone Kettle, in which they stick a Pipe made for that purpose,<sup>1</sup> and at two or three drawings after they have taken some Water in their Mouths, can suck out a whole Pipe; and they swallow the Smoak, after which they fall down and lye infensible, like dead Men with distorted Eyes, both Hands and Feet trembling for about half an Hour. They foam at Mouth, so that they fall into a sort of Epilepsie: and we could not observe where the Smoak vented it self, and in this manner several of them are lost. For as they are upon the Water travelling, or sitting by the Fire, some of these violent Smokers fall into the Water and are drowned, or into the Fire and are burned; but some after they have sucked in the Smoak let it out at their Throats again, and these are in a better condition than the other; tho' some weaker Constitutions are sometimes suffocated even thus with the Smoak which they let into their Bodies. [D<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]<sup>2</sup>

In the province of Xixigar,<sup>3</sup> Ides observed that the Dauri<sup>4</sup> had tobacco plantations.<sup>5</sup> [H<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>] During an annual festival in Pekin, the author noticed "some Ladies [who] fate publicly taking a Pipe of Tobacco." [L<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> Dunhill (p. 94) illustrates a "Duck's Breast" pipe which, he believes, represents the pattern of the pipe described by Ides. In the big hollow of the instrument, fine shavings were packed to absorb the tobacco juices. This oily residue was later removed and chewed.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the excerpt in n. 307.

<sup>3</sup> Tsitsikar, Manchuria.

<sup>4</sup> A tribe of the Tungusian stock.

<sup>5</sup> In 1693, Ides "found the Dauri . . . in the possession of tobacco cultures. They transmitted it to the tribes of the lower Amur and finally to the

Gilyak living at the estuary of the river and on Saghalin Island. The words for tobacco and the pipe in the languages of all these peoples are based on the Chinese prototypes. They smoke, but do not snuff or chew. From the middle of the XIXth century onward Russian tobacco also reached the Amur tribes through the medium of Cossacks, hunters, and merchants, but Chinese tobacco has always held its ground among them. At the time of my travels in the Amur country in 1898-1899 the long Manchurian tobacco-leaf tied up in bundles was the favorite medium of barter." (La., *Asia*, p. 16.)



Three Years Travels  
FROM  
M O S C O W  
OVER-LAND TO  
C H I N A:

THRO'  
Great *Ustiga*, *Siriania*, *Permia*, *Sibiria*, *Daour*,  
Great *Tartary*, &c. to *Peking*.

CONTAINING,  
An exact and particular Description of the Extent and  
Limits of those Countries, and the Customs of the Barbarous In-  
habitants; with reference to their Religion, Government, Marriages,  
daily Employments, Habits, Habitations, Diet, Death, Funerals, &c.

Written by his Excellency *E. YSBRANTS IDES*,  
Ambassador from the Czar of *Muscovy* to the Emperor of *China*.

Illustrated with a large Map of the Countries, drawn by the Ambassador  
upon his Journey, and many curious Cuts.

To which is annex'd an accurate  
*Description of CHINA*,

Done Originally by a *Chinese* Author: With several Remarks  
by way of Commentary, alluding to what our *European*  
Authors have writ of that Country.

Printed in Dutch by the Direction of Burgomaster Witzzen, formerly  
Ambassador in England; and now Faithfully done into English.

L O N D O N :  
Printed for *W. Freeman*, *J. Walthoe*, *T. Newborough*, *J. Nicholson*, and  
*R. Parker*. 1706.

TITLE OF IDES, 1706

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Quarto (A<sup>4</sup>; a<sup>2</sup>; B-P<sup>4</sup> [last blank]; *A Short Description . . . of China*,  
by D. Kao [with sectional title], Q-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Dd<sup>4</sup>; Ee<sup>2</sup> [last containing "The Dutch Translator's  
Postscript"]).

No. 461

[ 48 ]

IDES

ENGRAVED TITLE, by J. de Later, dated 1705; engraved folding map of Russia, by G. Drooghenam,  
after F. Halma; 29 plates (7 folding), by J. de Later. One of these plates shows a Tartar  
woman with a long clay pipe.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Stamp of the Ickwell-Bury library on sev-  
eral leaves.

From the collection of John Harvey of Ickwell-Bury, Yorkshire.

REFERENCES: BM. Dunhill, pp. 93-95. *Bibliotheca Sinica* . . . Henri Cordier (Paris, 1907-  
1908), IV, cols. 2468-2469. Bru., iii, p. 402.

The original edition of Ides' work was *Driejaarige reize naar China te lande, gedaan door den  
moskovischen afgezant* . . . Amsterdam, 1704. The passage and references given above occur  
therein on D<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>; I<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>; N<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, respectively. The translator of the English version appears to be  
unknown to all authorities.

The author, a German of Dutch origin, became a successful merchant in Russia. Czar Peter I,  
impressed with his ability and intelligence, charged him with the important mission of obtain-  
ing a commercial treaty from the Emperor Khang-hi. Ides left Moscow in March, 1692; in  
November of that year he reached Peking. Despite the opposition of influential mandarins,  
Peter's ambassador brought his mission to a successful conclusion.

[GERMANY] Frankfort-on-the-Main

[DECREE PROHIBITING THE SALE OF ADULTERATED AND INFERIOR TO-  
BACCO. 1706.]

WORTHLESS tobacco has been regularly purchased by dealers at low prices  
and sold as a choice product, and the city has acquired a bad reputation  
through this practise. It is accordingly forbidden under penalty of confiscation  
and other punishment. By the Senate, 25 Feb. 1706.

BROADSIDE. Oblong quarto.

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

LE GLORIE DEL TABACCO. Milan, 1706.

[*Translation of title*] The Glories of Tobacco. Dedicated to the spirit of the universe. In  
Milan, 1706. From the press of Ambrogio Ramellati. With the privilege.

THE author of this rhapsodic tribute to tobacco presents, after his dedication  
(v. title), an inspired sonnet on the foreign plant which has bewitched the world.  
He then indulges in a prose panegyric on the wonders of tobacco. This encomium  
contains a résumé (derived from Monardes) of its history and medicinal uses and  
concludes with a description of an engraved gold snuff box owned by a "Most Ex-  
cellent Personage."

There follows a series of poetic exercises: an ode to snuff, a canzonetta, "Long Live  
Tobacco!"; a cantata, "Love sells Tobacco"; two madrigals to "A Great Nose that  
takes Tobacco"; other madrigals on various scented snuffs and snuff boxes, and two  
sonnets on snuff boxes and tobacco.

Nos. 462 AND 463

[ 49 ]

GERMANY; LE GLORIE



LE  
GLORIE  
DEL  
TABACCO  
DEDICATE  
AL  
GENIO UNIVERSALE.



IN MILANO MDCCVI.

Nella Stampa d'Ambrogio Ramellati.  
Con Privilegio.

TITLE OF LE GLORIE, 1706

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>4</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

FIGURED WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Bound with another work.

There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library, but the work is not recorded in the numerous bibliographies consulted nor has a copy been located in any Italian library.

COHN, Tobias (1652-1729)

MA'ASEH TOBAYYAH. Venice, 1707.

[Translation of title] The first part of the Book of the World, or the work of Tobias, which contains four worlds and is divided into five parts. The first part discusses the upper world,



TITLE OF COHN, 1707

which is the spiritual world; the second discusses the middle, which is the world of motion; the third one, in the lower world, is over ours; the fourth deals with the microcosm which is



man; and the fifth deals with the foundations of the world. It contains some thousands of points of information, investigated and prepared by the youngest among the scholars, and the most insignificant among the physicians, Tobias, from the sacred community of Metz, which is in the land of France. May God protect her. Printed in Venice in the printing-house of Bragadina, 1707. With the license of the Superiors. Written in Adrianople.<sup>1</sup>

THE famous Polish physician who compiled this encyclopedic work in Hebrew accepted the general medical opinion that tobacco was a valuable simple. He states that "Dabako" grows chiefly on the island of the same name, in India,<sup>2</sup> where it is called "Fitzilat."<sup>3</sup> Its "Brazilian" name, "Pitar,"<sup>4</sup> is given and reference is made to the term "nicotiana" and its etymology. The Turkish word for tobacco is given as "Tutun."<sup>5</sup> Its uses for cleansing the chest, head, and stomach of humours, and its external application in the treatment of podagra, exanthema, and other sores are referred to. [Fol. 73<sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (6 prel. ll. [first, the title, with portrait on v<sup>r</sup>]; 1-39 in fours [23, blank; sectional titles on 23<sup>a</sup> and 33<sup>b</sup>]; 40 in two [last, the license, dated 7 June 1708]).

COPPERPLATE PORTRAIT of the author, by A. Luciani; full-page copperplate engraving (described below), numerous text cuts (one showing an astrolabe and another a small globe), diagrams, etc., from wood and copper.

HALF VELLUM. Size of leaf: 8<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

From the library of Cecil Roth, with his ex libris.

REFERENCES: *Geschichte der Jüdischen Ärzte*, R. Landau (Berlin, 1895), pp. 90-92. *A Medical Cyclopaedia of the Seventeenth Century*, A. Levinson (Chicago, 1917), pp. 1-18. *Jewish Encyclopedia* (1903), IV, 161-162.

There is a copy in the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

This work is actually divided into eight parts: theology, astronomy, medicine, hygiene, syphilitic maladies, botany, cosmography, and (8) an essay on the four elements. Its most valuable portion is that dealing with medicine, wherein occurs a famous illustration showing a head, torso, and organs compared with a house.

Landau, who records the author as Cohen, states that this book contains his collected works. Levinson lists the author as Tobias Katz.<sup>6</sup>

MISSON, Henri, de Valbourg

GEDENKWAARDIGE AANTEKENINGEN . . . VAN EEN REISIGER. Utrecht, 1707.

[*Translation of title*] Memorable Notes by a traveler in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Containing the situation of these lands: the rights and revenues of the kings; of what the Upper and Lower Houses consist; their different ranks, rights, and privileges; the laws and customs of the land; and the accomplishments of nature and art in these realms. Together with numerous accounts of political and historical occurrences. With a map of these three kingdoms

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted for this translation to Mr. Duker, formerly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Because of the form adopted for translations of title in this catalogue, it was necessary to take some slight liberties with Mr. Duker's verbatim rendering of the Hebrew text.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.*, Tobago, West Indies.

<sup>3</sup> Apparently *Piciell* is intended.

<sup>4</sup> Probably a corruption of *Petun*.

<sup>5</sup> *V.* the Glossary under *Tutoon*.

<sup>6</sup> At one time synonymous with Cohn; *i.e.*, holy man, or priest.

# GEDENKWAARDIGE AANTEKENINGEN,

*Gedaan van een*

# REISIGER

DOOR GEHEEL

ENGELAND, SCHOTLAND,  
EN YRLAND.

Behelfende de gelegenheid deser Landen: de Rechten en Inkomsten der Koningen. Waar 't Hooger en Laager-Huis in bestaat. Haar onderscheiden Rang, Rechten, en Privilegien: de Wetten en Gewoontens van 't Land; en wat de Natuur en de Konst aanmerkelyk in dese Ryken heeft gemaakt: met veele Politike en Historische Gevalen vervuld. Alles met een Land-Kaart van desedrie Koningryken, en schoone Kopere Platen versierd.



TOT UTRECHT.

By ANTHONI SCHOUTEN, 1707.

TITLE OF MISSON, 1707

and beautiful copperplate illustrations. At Utrecht, from the shop of Anthony Schouten, 1707.

TABACCO is very much used in *England*. The very Women take it in abundance, particular'y in the Western Counties. But why the *very* Women? . . . We wonder that in certain Places it should be common for Women to take Tobacco . . . The Women of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal* wonder that the Women of *Middlesex* do *not* take Tabacco . . . We *London* Folks are pleasant Fellows too, for excluding the Women of *Exeter* from feeding upon Smoak as well as our selves.<sup>1</sup> I would fain know by what Philosophy, Moral or Natural, Tabacco should be allow'd the Men, and forbidden the Women. Mere Fancies! Is not this perpetual

<sup>1</sup> This line does not occur in the Dutch edition. It is undoubtedly an addition made by Ozell, whose

translation (*v. n.* 517) is used here.



Use of Tabacco what makes the Generality of *Englisb* Men so taciturn, so thoughtful, and so melancholy? Perhaps it does; but then again, it makes profound Theologifts, for no Men in the World will fmoak a Pipe better than an *Englisb* Priest; and ask all the World, if you are not a Judge your self, and they will tell you, that the *Englisb* Theology is the most profound Theology of all. [The author here indulges in a mock-panegyric on the profundity of English theology.] For the rest, Tabacco not only breeds profound Theologifts, but also begets Moral Philofophers; witnefs the following Sonnet:<sup>[2]</sup>

Sweet-fmoaking Pipe, bright-glowing Stove,  
Companion ftill of my Retreat,  
That doft my gloomy Thoughts remove,  
And purge my Brain with gentle Heat.

Tabacco, Charmer of my Mind,  
When like the Meteor's tranfient Gleam,  
Thy Substance gone to Air I find,  
I think, alas! my Life's the fame.

What elfe but lighted Duft am I?  
Thou fhov'ft me what my Fate will be:  
And when thy finking Afhes die,  
I learn that I muft end like thee.

[Aa<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-Aa<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>; X<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-X<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup> in Ozell's translation, n. 517]

SECOND DUTCH EDITION. Small octavo (\*<sup>8</sup> [first, blank]; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Hh<sup>8</sup>).

FOLDING MAP, 17 folding plates, and two single-page plates, all from copper.

OLD VELLUM. Size of leaf: 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches. Library stamp (partly undecipherable) on v<sup>r</sup> of title.

REFERENCES: *Les Supercheries Littéraires Dévoilées*, J. M. Quérard (Paris, 1870) III, p. 980.  
A. Ladrage, in *Le Bibliophile Belge* (Brussels, 1868), III, pp. 191-194.

The original edition, *Mémoires et Observations faites par un Voyageur en Angleterre*, La Haye, 1698, contains the tobacco passage and sonnet on R<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-R<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>. The first Dutch edition, a folio, appeared at Utrecht in 1699, according to Boucher de la Richarderie (*Bibl. Universelle des Voyages*, III, p. 207).

Misson's tour took place in 1697. The authorship of his book has been mistakenly ascribed to his brother, Maximilian, editor of the *Mémoires*.

<sup>2</sup>This famous poem (originally in sonnet form) occurs in several other volumes (in various versions) in this collection (v. nos. 492, 706). It is credited to Esprit de Raimond de Mormoiron, Comte de Modène (1608-1672), by J. A. Pithon-Curt (*Histoire de la noblesse du Comté Venaissin*, 1743-1750, III,

p. 21), and in *Supplément aux diverses éditions des oeuvres de Molière . . . et poésies du Comte de Modène . . .* (Paris, 1825), p. 102, where the sonnet is printed. In n. 492 and elsewhere, however, it is ascribed to the famous German scholar, Johann Georg Gräve (Graevius).

[MS.] ACCOUNT OF . . . ORDINARY LYCENSES GRANTED IN THIS PROVINCE.  
Annapolis, c. 1707-1708.

THE Account of all the ordinary Lycenses Granted in this Province Since October 1703 to October 1707 to Severall Ordinary Keepers at the Rates of 1200 [pounds of] Tobacco pr Annum where the Sev<sup>n</sup> County Courts are kept and 400 [pounds of] tob<sup>o</sup> pr Annum elfewhere as Returned to the Governour & Council by the Severall County Clarks . . . amounting in every County as followeth . . .

The document shows a total return of 101,600 pounds of tobacco for the twelve counties comprising Maryland. The highest return was from Talbot County; the lowest from St. Mary's and Queen Anne's counties.

Which at 5 pr Cent amounts to 254:0:0 in money for four years. Memorandum that tho' the Lycenses Granted Anno 1704 are inferted in this account yett there being no Law to Levy the fines none were ever paid either to the Secretary or to the Respective Countys . . . [Signed] W. Bladen Cl[erk] Concil.

The reverse of this document shows the names of the persons who kept ordinaries during this period. The majority of them were in Ann Arundell County, which, however, paid 4400 pounds less than Talbot County, where nine persons, men and women, kept ordinaries.

SMALL FOLIO. Two pages, in the handwriting of a clerk, except for the signature.

"If the terms of the House resolution were complied with as intended [William Bladen, clerk to the Council from 1697 to 1714] was paid twenty-two thousand pounds of tobacco by the eleven [*sic*] counties, a sum which, rating tobacco at a penny a pound, would have been the equivalent of about ninety-one pounds sterling. In an address of the Assembly to the Governor in the year 1702, it was stated that with one year and another, the average wage of the laboring man in the Province was two thousand pounds of tobacco. . . ." (L. C. Wroth, *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, 1922, p. 26.)

In 1717 the Maryland Assembly passed an Act for regulating ordinaries, setting tobacco fees for licenses (v. n. 652).

# SLOANE, Sir Hans (1660-1753)

A | VOYAGE | To the Iflands | *Madera, Barbados, Nieves, S. Christophers* | AND | JAMAICA, | WITH THE | Natural Hiftory | OF THE | *Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes, | Birds, Infests, Reptiles, &c.* | Of the laft of thofe ISLANDS; | To which is prefix'd An | INTRODUCTION, | Wherein is an Account of the | *Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Difcafes, Trade, &c.* | of that Place, with fome Relations concerning the Neigh- | bouring Continent, and Iflands of *America*. | ILLUSTRATED WITH | The FIGURES of the Things defcrib'd, | which have not been heretofore engraved; | In large Copper-Plates as big as the Life. | By *HANS SLOANE*, M.D. | Fellow of the *College of Phyficians* and Secretary | of the *Royal-Society*. | In Two Volumes. Vol. I. | [Quot., 1 line] | LONDON: | Printed by *B. M.* for the Author, 1707. | [Title in red and black.]



WHILE residing in Jamaica, as physician to the Duke of Albemarle,<sup>1</sup> Sloane<sup>2</sup> was able to collect plant specimens in territory virtually unexplored by botanists. Tobacco was among the plants which interested him; writing of it, he remarks that a part of the island, the *Palmetto Savanna*, was famous for its tobacco when the Spaniards held Jamaica. The settlers

Plant some of it with their *Indico*, but they think their best Seed is loft or degenerated, being it is not so good as formerly. What they Plant here is that fort with long Leaves, and is only cultivated for the use of the Island, and not for Exportation. They take off the tops and fide Buds of each Plant, that the Leaves may be the better, they gather the Leaves when they are at their full growth, and in vigour, and dry them by hanging them up in the shade. The best Tobacco made by the *Spaniards* in their Plantations is pick'd Leaf by Leaf, with great care that none faulty may be found amongst it. That from the *Nuevo Rayno de Granada*<sup>3</sup> (corruptly called *Verinas*, or *Tabac de Verine*) is reckon'd the best.

Tobacco is likewise planted in other places of the Island, and is of several sorts, from several Seeds: that with the broad Leaves is call'd Bulls Face. There are two sorts from *Oronoque*, and two *Spanish* kinds.

A brief notice then follows of the methods by which the plant is cultivated, gathered, and cured. It is observed that its price in the English market is 12*d.* the pound. [I, (q)<sup>1</sup>–(q)<sup>2</sup>.<sup>a</sup>]

Sloan's description of herbs with monopetalous (gamopetalous) flowers begins with an account of tobacco. This is introduced by a brief catalogue of its nomenclature common among seventeenth century commentators. References are made to familiar historical facts, to the world-wide dissemination of tobacco, to various relations<sup>4</sup> which reported the employment of this plant by Indian medicine men and prophets, and to accounts of the ritual uses of tobacco. Summaries are provided of the opinions of more than a dozen well-known writers<sup>5</sup> on the medicinal uses of tobacco,<sup>6</sup> the cultivation and preparation of the plant, its use by sailors, etc. Vanderhagen<sup>7</sup> is cited as authority for the statement that Dutch seamen first brought tobacco to the East Indies.<sup>8</sup>

The author considers it "most certain" that "Tobacco is a Plant of very extraordinary Vertues" for ulcers, poisoned wounds, and various moist humours. But, because of its

Narcotick quality . . . those who use it improperly, or in excess, turn yellowish, fall into Obstructions, and suffer almost the same Accidents as Persons that drink excessively of fermented Liquors, or take Opium in too great a quantity. From this Narcotick quality it is also not unlikely that it takes off the sense of Hunger, thereby calming the Mind, whereby 'tis hindered from fretting the Body. [I, Pp<sup>1</sup>–Qq<sup>1</sup>.<sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> Governor-general of the island (*d.* 1688).

<sup>2</sup> He arrived at Jamaica in 1687 and remained there for fifteen months.

<sup>3</sup> Now Colombia, but then including Venezuela.

<sup>4</sup> All dealt with in *Tobacco*.

<sup>5</sup> Among them Oviedo, Thevet, Dodoens, Monardes, Gerard, *et al.*

<sup>6</sup> A tobacco-smoke clyster is described among

these notices and the passage credited to "Park." (*i.e.*, Parkinson), but no such account occurs in the editions of 1629 (n. 169) or 1640 (n. 212). Perhaps the abbreviation intended was "Bart.," in reference to Bartholin, who wrote on the subject (*v.* n. 280-A).

<sup>7</sup> Probably Steven van der Hagen; *cf.* n. 98-A.

<sup>8</sup> But *cf.* the comment on n. 158 "e" in Vol. II.

In the "Additions" to Vol. I, other authorities are mentioned; and it is observed that Spanish tobacco is scented by a plant called Tribol<sup>9</sup>, which smells like balsam. The remedial uses of the juice, oil, and ashes of tobacco are briefly referred to here. [II, 4Y<sup>2</sup>–4Z<sup>1</sup>.<sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. Folio (Vol. I: Title and dedication, each 1 leaf; preface, A–C<sup>2</sup>; introduction (a)–(z)<sup>2</sup>; (aa)–(qq)<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]; text, B–Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa–Zz<sup>2</sup>; A2a–X2x<sup>2</sup>; errata, 1 leaf, unsigned. Vol. II: Title [as in Vol. I, except for date, 1725, and the omission of "Fellow . . . | . . . Royal Society" and printer's initials] and dedication, each 1 leaf; introduction, a–e<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]; A–Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa–Zz<sup>2</sup>; A2a–Z2z<sup>2</sup>; A3a–S3f<sup>2</sup>; "Additions" to Vol. I, T3t–Z3z<sup>2</sup>; A4a–G4g<sup>2</sup>; contents and index [for Vols. I and II], H4h–Z4z<sup>2</sup>; A5a–K5k<sup>2</sup>).

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS, by M. van der Gucht, J. Savage, *et al.*, illustrating the animals, plants, fishes, and birds of Jamaica and other Caribbean Islands; folding map of Jamaica, the Caribbean, and the Atlantic Ocean, as well as 159 double- and single-leaf folding plates in Vol. I; 125 double- and single-leaf folding plates in Vol. II (of which plate 232 is a duplicate of the plate numbered III in Vol. I).

ORIGINAL SHEEP [each sheet hinged]. Size of leaf: 13½ x 9 inches. (B5b<sub>2</sub> is lacking.)

With armorial bookplate (on v<sup>e</sup> of both titles) of "The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Viscount Bruce of Amphilh (Son & Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury) & Baron Bruce of Whorleston." From the library of the Marquess of Ailesbury (Sotheby's, 5 March 1919, n. 519).

REFERENCES: BM. *Bibl. Jamaicensis* . . . F. Cundall (Kingston, 1895) pp. 20 and 33. Graesse, VI, p. 421. Sabin, xx, n. 82169. Pritzel, n. 9702.

The botanical accounts in the *Voyage*, 1707–1725 were preceded by Sloane's *Catalogus Plantarum quæ in Insula Jamaica [Maderæ, Barbados, Nieves & Sancti Christophori] sponte porveniunt* . . . London, 1696. This contains references to tobacco on G<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup> and Ee<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>.

## ENGLAND, Anne, Parliament

1708

Anno Regni | ANNÆ | REGINÆ | *Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ*, | SEXTO. | At the Parliament Begun and Holden at *Westmin-* | *ster* the Twenty third Day of *October*, Anno | *Dom.* 1707. . . . | [3 lines] | [Woodcut arms] | LONDON, | Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of | *Thomas Newcomb*, deceased . . . | . . . MDCCVIII.

An Act for Continuing several Duties . . . and for Promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco as shall have paid Her Majesties Duties.

After 29 September 1708, no tobacco grown in Europe to be sold or delivered to any seamen on English ships of war. Only British plantation tobacco on which the duty has been paid may be used in the navy. [4T<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO. (R3r<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]–T3t<sup>2</sup>. Paginated [341, the title; 342, blank]; 343–351; [352, blank].)

BOUND with n. 311 (*q.v.* for provenance) and other Acts. Size of leaf: 11½ x 7¾ inches.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XV, 625, 635 *et passim*.

<sup>9</sup> Probably the turkey-blossom of the West Indies (*tribulus cistoides*).



BANDO, | E ORDINE | *DA OSSERVARSI* | PER L'APPALTO DEL TABACCO | Rinnovato, ed Ampliato, per dover co- | minciare il dì primo Agosto 1708. | [Ducal arms] | IN FIRENZE. M. DCC. VIII. | Nella Stamperia di S.A.R. Per Anton Maria Albizzini. | *Con Licenza de' Superiori*.

[*Translation of title*] Proclamation and Ordinance to be observed with respect to the monopoly of tobacco. Renewed and amplified, to begin the first of August, 1708. At Florence, 1708. From the printing-shop of His Royal Highness, by Anton Maria Albizzini. With the license of the Superiors.

THE monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco in Florence has been granted to Samuel and Emanuel Levi and others of the same family; none other to deal in this commodity. Tobacco held in the jurisdictions of sub-monopolists to be accounted for to the monopolists. Regulations prescribed for the transportation of tobacco to Bologna and elsewhere. Penalties stated for fraud. The powder called "purgacapo," which has the same effect as tobacco snuff, prohibited. No unlicensed person to possess tools for the manufacture of tobacco.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>12</sup>). Printed on half sheets.

HALF MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

NICOLICCHIA, Marco-Antonio (*b.* 1679)

USO, ED ABUSO DEL TABACCO. Lyons, 1708.

[*Translation of title*] Use and Abuse of Tobacco, or a physico-medico-moral dissertation on the usefulness and harmfulness of the same. Written by Don Marco-Antonio Nicolicchia, gentleman of Messina, doctor of both laws, of the "Animosi," and "Argonauti" of Venice,<sup>1</sup> &c. [Dedicated] to his Excellency, the most illustrious and excellent lord, Bernardo Trevisano, Venetian patrician, &c. At Lyons, in France, 1708. With the license and privilege of the Superiors.

THE names for tobacco, its origin and introduction into Europe, the different species or varieties commonly known, and the inherent characteristics of the plant are treated in separate chapters in the first section of this compendium. This division is largely devoted to the uses of tobacco in medicine, its value for certain common maladies, its utility when smoked, snuffed, or chewed, and the kinds of temperaments to which this herb is detrimental or helpful. The author depends upon the usual authorities—Monardes, Neander, and Magnenus—for his opinions.

The second section contains chapters on the abuse of this medicine through its employment for pleasure. Several familiar writers are quoted to emphasize the point that this pernicious custom has tempted many ecclesiastics to fall from grace. These same authors allege that the Prince of Darkness invented tobacco, and readers are therefore cautioned to avoid indulgence in this sin. Not the least of the effects of using tobacco improperly, says the author, is loss of the generative powers. Separate

<sup>1</sup> The "Accademia degli Arcadi," a literary society founded in 1690, had a chapter in Venice, the "Ani-

mosi." The "Argonauti" was an academic society interested chiefly in geography.

chapters are concerned with particular abuses of tobacco: its use in smoking, snuffing, and chewing.

One of the chapters in the concluding division is devoted to the cautions propounded by Magnenus against the immoderate use of tobacco. Other sections consider whether or not indulgence in tobacco is ethical, deleterious to the soul, permissible before celebrating mass, etc. An unfavorable decision is reached in each problem.

FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE[?]. Twenty-fourmo (a<sup>12</sup>; b<sup>6</sup>; A-G<sup>12</sup>; H<sup>14</sup>; I<sup>18</sup> [last, blank and genuine]).

CONTEMPORARY VELLUM.

Size of leaf: 5 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 2 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Armorial bookplate of Robert Sedgwick.

REFERENCES: BM. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 89. *Bibliotheca Sicula*, A. Mongitore (Palermo, 1714), II, 34-35. Jöcher (*op. cit.* in n. 443), V, 690. *Bibliografia Siciliana*, G. M. Mira (Palermo, 1881), II, 128.

Sheet I contains two eulogies on the author (one in Latin, the other in Italian), each including a biography and a bibliography of his works. Both refer to this edition, dated 1708, and cite, as well, the one issued at Palermo (*v. infra*) in 1710. This additional matter is concluded by a letter of Nicolicchia, dated 1709.

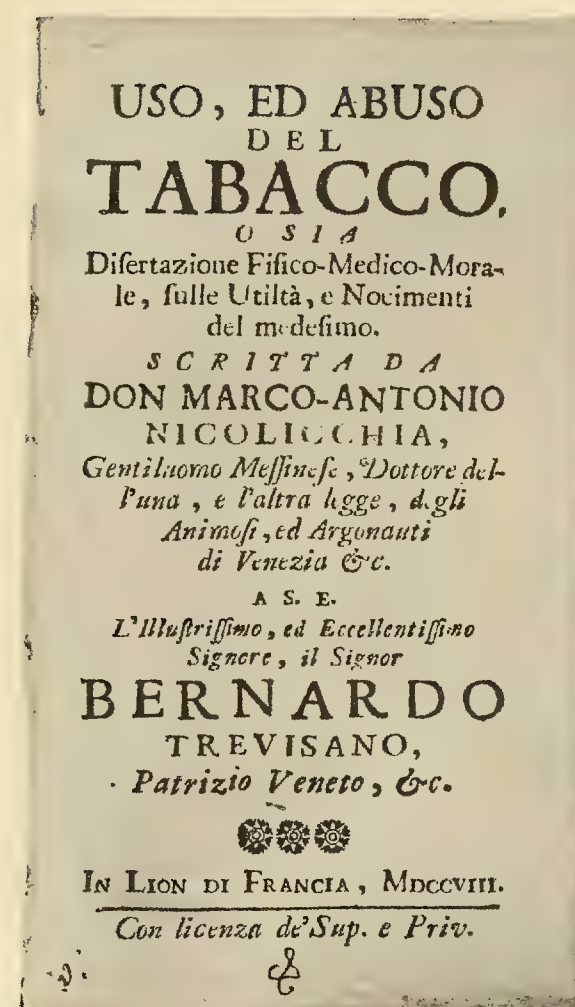
The pagination of sheet I continues that of the preceding sheet, although H<sub>14</sub><sup>a</sup> contains the words "Il Fine" and H<sub>14</sub><sup>b</sup> is blank. It may be assumed, therefore (despite the fact that no copy without sheet I is known), that the original work was not issued (though printed) in 1708, or if issued, was "remaindered" in 1710, with the additions in sheet I.

\* \* \*

No. 470-a Another edition, apparently the second, with the main text of the title identical with the preceding, but with the imprint: IN PALERMO, per Domenico Cortese MDCXC. *Con Licenza de' Superiori*. This is a paginary reprint of n. 470, with some slight textual changes.

PAULLI, Simon (1603-1680), *et al.*

SIMONIS PAULLI, D. | Archiatri Regii Danici, & Prælati Aarhusiensis, Medici Confummatissimi, | QUADRIPARTITUM | BOTANICUM | De | SIMPLICIUM MEDICAMENTO- | RUM FACULTATIBUS EX VETERUM ET RE- | CENTIORUM DECRETIS ET OBSERVATIONIBUS, Cum | MEDICIS, tum ANATOMICIS, itemque multis | CHYMICA Principia ac HUMANIORA Studia Spectantibus;



TITLE OF NICOLICCHIA, 1708



| In Ufus MEDICINÆ CANDIDATORUM | Praxin Medicam, DEO Beneficente, Aufpicatorum, | *Nec non* | ARTIS PHARMACEUTICES STUDIOCORUM | *concinatum*; | Additis | 1. PURGANTIIUM DOSIBUS, | 2. GUILIELMI LAUREMBERGII BOTANOTHECA: | *jam verò recens auctum* | 3. JOS. PITTON TURNEFORT. CHARACTERE PLANTARUM. | 4. COMMENTARIO DE USU ET ABUSU TABACI ET HER- | BÆ THEE: | *atque multiplicis usus gratia instructum* | 5. QUINTUPLICI INDICE, LATINO, GERMANICO, DANICO, | SYLLABO AUTHORUM ET RERUM LOCUPLETISSIMO, | Curante | J. JAC. FICKIO, PH. ET M.D. | *FRANCOFURTI ad Mœnum*, | Apud GEORGIUM HENRICUM OEHRLINGIUM, | *Typis*, JOH. BAUERI, An. M. DCC. VIII. | [Title in red and black.]

[*Translation of title*] A Botany in four parts, by Simon Paulli, royal Danish court physician, priest at Aarhus, and very skilled doctor. Concerning the powers of uncompound medicines, taken from the medical and anatomical principles and observations, as well as many of those relating to chemical principles and more learned studies, of old and modern authorities. For the use of candidates in medicine, about to undertake medical practise, with God's blessing. Also arranged for those studying the profession of pharmacy. With these additions: 1, dosage of purges; 2, *Botanotroca* of Wilhelm Lauremberg; 3, Joseph Pitton de Tournefort's *Characters of Plants*; 4, *commentary concerning the use and abuse of tobacco and the herb tea*; and . . . 5, a five-fold index, Latin, German, Danish, and a most copious syllabus of authors and things, under the supervision of J. Jacob Fick, Doctor of Philosophy and of Medicine. Frankfort-on-the-Main, from the house of Georg Heinrich Oehrling, with the types of Joh. Bauer, in the year 1708.

SUPPLEMENTING his strictures on smoking (as published in n. 295), Paulli asserts that the habit is a form of insanity and that indulgence during youth will produce evil results in later years [R.<sup>a</sup>]. He observes that gluttons moisten tobacco with the oil of anise in order to improve its odor [Ee.<sup>a</sup>]. The use of tea, coffee, chocolate, or tobacco is preposterous and will cause general sterility among Europeans [Ppp.<sup>b</sup>].

The discovery by the English of tobacco-smoke clysters and Bartholin's account of the subject (n. 280-A) are referred to. Paulli expresses doubt over the value of this new form of using clysters because of the delicate nerves and tissues involved. He discusses its possible effect in various ailments and at different ages and concludes by announcing that he disapproves of this treatment. [3S.<sup>b</sup>-3T.<sup>b</sup>]

The *Commentarius de Abusu Tabaci* (n. 295) occupies 4S.<sup>a</sup>-5E.<sup>b</sup>. It is followed by the review of the work cited in n. 295-A.

THIRD[?] EDITION (*v. infra*). Quarto (4 ll., unsigned; )(4; )(4; Text, A-Z<sup>a</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>a</sup>; A2a-Z2z<sup>a</sup>; A3a-Z3z<sup>a</sup>; A4a-Z4z<sup>a</sup>).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPICE PORTRAIT of Paulli, by J. à Montalegre.

OLD VELLUM. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{9}{16}$  inches. With the stencil stamp of the Bibliothek Schloss Miltenberg, on an end-paper.

REFERENCES: BM. Cleland, p. 52. Pritzel, n. 7818. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, I, 459.

The first edition of the *Quadripartitum Botanicum* was published at Rostock, 1639 (reissued 1640, with a new title-page). None of the references to tobacco given above occurs therein. The work appeared at Strassburg, 1667-1668. The passages noted above occur in that edition, in the order given, on F.<sup>b</sup>, Cc.<sup>b</sup>, Iii.<sup>b</sup>, and Mmm.<sup>a</sup>. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 298), but no other authority, lists editions published at Copenhagen, 1668, and at Strassburg, 1674.

CYDER. | A | POEM. | In TWO BOOKS. | [quot. from Virgil, 1 line] | LONDON: | Printed for Jacob Tonson . . . | . . . 1708.

THE author of this poetic treatise on pomology, written in imitation of Virgil's *Georgics*, digresses from his subject long enough to introduce a favorite theme:<sup>1</sup>

. . . to Her [Virgil's muse, Pomona] we owe  
The *Indian* Weed, unknown to ancient Times,  
Nature's choice Gift, whose acrimonious Fume  
Extracts superfluous Juices, and refines  
The Blood distemper'd from its noxious Salts;  
Friend to the Spirits, which with Vapours bland  
It gently mitigates, Companion fit  
Of Pleafantry, and Wine; nor to the Bards  
Unfriendly, when they to the vocal Shell  
Warble melodious their well-labour'd Songs. [C.<sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Large Paper. Small octavo (Half-title, 1 leaf; B-F<sup>a</sup>; G<sup>a</sup>; H<sup>a</sup>).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPICE, by Vander Gucht.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

From the collections of Henry Edward Bunbury (1896, n. 897), with his armorial bookplate, and Robert Hoe (I, 1911, n. 2607), with his ex libris.

REFERENCES: BM. L., p. 1855(a).

Philips wrote the first book of *Cyder* while at Oxford. It is his most important work, and despite its casual disparagement by John Gay (in his *Wine*, 1708), was popular enough to be often reprinted.

Philip Miller, the English botanist, remarked to Dr. Johnson that "there were many books written on the same subject in prose which do not contain so much truth as [*Cyder*]."

## BRITISH APOLLO, THE

1708  
-1709

The British Apollo, | or, | *Curious Amusements for the* INGENIOUS. | To which are Added the most | Material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick. | *Perform'd by a Society of* GENTLEMEN. | Vol I. | [Ornament] | Printed for the Authors, by J. Mayo, at the *Printing-Prefs* . . . [London, 1708-1709.]

THIS contains the first published account to associate Raleigh with the legend of the smoker whose servant, thinking him on fire, "extinguished" him with a can of ale (*v. n. 89*).

Q. *Gentlemen, Pray how long is it since, the smoaking Tobacco, and the taking Snuff hath been in Use here in England; the time when they were first brought over, and how, or by whom. Your Humble Servant, H. S.*

<sup>1</sup> *V. n. 460.* George A. Aitkin (in the *DNB.*, xlv) remarks that the fashion of praising tobacco had been set at Oxford by Dr. Henry Aldrich (1647-

1710). *The Second Book of the Pleasant Musical Companion*, 1687, contains one of Aldrich's songs, "A Catch," on tobacco, to be sung by four smokers.



A. Snuff, tho' the Use of it has been long known to such, as were by Merchandizing or other means, familiar with the Spanish Customs, has been till lately, a perfect Stranger to the Practice of the British Nation, and like our other Fashions came to us from *France*; but the Use of Tobacco-smoking, was introduc'd by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and since a comical Story depends upon the Relation, it may not be unacceptable to the Querist and the Publick.

Sir *Walter* having imitated the *Indians* by delighting in their Favorite Weed, was unwilling to disuse it, and therefore at his return to *England*, supplied himself with some Hogsheds, which he plac'd in his own Study, and generally indulg'd himself in Smoking secretly, two Pipes a Day; at which times he order'd a Simple Fellow, who waited at his Study Door, to bring him up a Tankard of old Ale and Nutmeg, always laying aside the Pipe, when he heard his Servant coming; But while he was one day, earnestly employ'd in Reading something, which amus'd him, The Fellow enter'd, and surprizing his Master, as the Smoak ascended thickly from his Mouth and the Bole of the Pipe, he threw the Ale directly in his Face; and running down Stairs alarm'd the Family with repeated Exclamations, that his Master was on fire in the in-side, and before they could get up Stairs would be burnt to Ashes. [Uu, b]

Another passage relates to a matter often referred to by earlier writers on nicotian therapeutics (cf. n. 185):

Q. *I have lately smoak'd Tobacco, more out of a Frolick than any thing else. Whenever I smoak, it makes me spit a prodigious Quantity of an Aqueous Saliva, sometimes to the Quantity of 4 Ounces in the smoaking one Pipe. I am naturally lean, but, I thank God, I have my health very well. Now, Gentlemen, I beg the favour of you to inform me, whether it be wholesome for me to smoak, I shall either proceed or desist according to your ingenious advice.*

A. We advise you then to desist, since in such quantities of Spittle it is possible that some portion of the Nutritious Juices may be Evacuated, and your health thereby impaired. [5K, b]

FIRST EDITION. Folio (Title, A-Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>2</sup>; A2a-Z2z<sup>2</sup>; A3a-Z3z<sup>2</sup>; A4a-Z4z<sup>2</sup>; A5a-B5b<sup>2</sup>. Inserted at the required places are the *Supernumerary Papers*, Nos. 1-12, [A]-H<sup>2</sup>; K-N [mis-lettered M]<sup>2</sup>; the *Quarterly Papers*, Nos. 1 and 2, each A-C<sup>2</sup>; and the *Index* [to the whole], A-D<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 12¾ x 7¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *English Literary Periodicals*, W. Graham (N. Y., 1930), 46, 67, 97. Cf. INQ. ii, 243; vi, 148, 416.

Graham suggests that William Smith, the antiquary, was responsible for this journal. Up to No. 79 it appeared on Wednesdays and Fridays; thereafter thrice a week for a total of 410 issues. *The British Apollo*, says Graham, was the "best later example of the question and answer periodical . . . the answers contain much pious cant." The replies finally became so numerous that 21 twelve-page monthly supplements and 5 twelve-page quarterly supplements were issued to contain them. This journal was subsidized by some "noble" subscribers. It ceased publication in May, 1711.

JAN DE REGTS  
MENGEL-DICHTEN,  
EN  
KLUCHTSPEL  
DE  
NACHTWACHTS.



t<sup>e</sup> AMSTERDAM,

By JOHANNES OOSTERWYK, op de Singel,  
op de hoek van de oude Spiegelstraat. 1709.

TITLE OF DE REGT, 1709

[Translation of title] Miscellaneous Poems and a farce, The Night Watch, by Jan de Regt. At Amsterdam, by Johannes Oosterwyk . . . 1709.

THE farce deals with the adventures of two mildly disreputable night watchmen. They are smokers, discuss the quality of their tobacco, and accept a light from a notorious female acquaintance. But when they hear passersby, they hastily hide their pipes so as to appear respectable members of the night watch. [E<sub>s</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]



Public smoking by workmen at that period had been officially disapproved in some cities in the Netherlands (v. n. 301), probably for reasons of discipline.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (\*4 [first, prob. blank, lacking]; Mengel-Dichten, A-D<sup>8</sup>; E<sup>2</sup>; Nacht-Wachts [with engraved title], E<sub>3-8</sub>; F<sup>8</sup>; G-H<sup>4</sup>).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, and title to Nacht-Wachts, by J. Schynvoet.

OLD BOARDS, vellum back. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{7}{16}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Br., n. III. *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek*, P. C. Molhuysen and P. J. Blok (Leyden, 1911-1933), IX, 848. There is a copy in the New York Public Library.

STEELE, Sir Richard (1672-1729), and Joseph ADDISON (1672-1719), editors

THE | LUCUBRATIONS | OF | Isaac Bickerstaff Esq; | VOL. I. | [Quot. from Homer, 1 line] | [Ornament] | LONDON, | Printed: And sold by John Morphew . . . MDCCX.

Vol. II, as above, but dated MDCC-XI, and with: <sup>67</sup> Note, The Bookbinder is desired to place the INDEX after [Tatler, No 271.] which ends the *Second Volume* in Folio.

THE prevalence of snuffing among the English gentry of the early XVIIIth century is nowhere more clearly indicated than in the inspired columns of *The Tatler*. Steele was addicted to the manly pipe, and, though he lent friendly encouragement to his snuff-vending friend, Charles Lillie (v. *infra*), he held in obvious contempt the affectations of the beaux who indulged in snuffing.

The chief passages relating to snuff, snuffing, or smokers follow, with the names of the contributors supplied.

In reply to a manufactured letter from a supposed young man-about-town, Jeffry Nicknack, asking in "what Part or Clafs of Men in this Town" the editor will place him when he has been fully equipped by Charles Bubbleboy,<sup>1</sup> Steele writes:

I am very willing to encourage young Beginners; but am extreamly in the Dark how to introduce this Gentleman. I cannot see either his Person or Habit in this Letter; but I'll call at *Charles's*, and know the Shape of his Snuff-Box, by which I can fettle his Character. Though indeed, to know his full Capacity, I ought to be inform'd, whether he takes *Spanish* or *Mufty*.<sup>2</sup> [No. 27, by Steele; v<sup>o</sup>, cols. 1 & 2.]

The "ingenious Gentlemen" of London and Westminster who wish to dabble in music, poetry, and politics are advised to repair to the Smyrna Coffee-house. There they will be instructed gratis in these polite sciences.

The Disciples are to prepare their Bodies with three Dishes of Bohea, and purge their Brains with two Pinches of Snuff. If any young Student gives Indication of Parts, by listening attentively, or asking a pertinent Question, one of the Professors

<sup>1</sup> Charles Mather, at that time an eminent toyman in Fleetstreet. [The explanatory comments in notes 1, 2, and 3 are partly derived from *The Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff*, ed. by John Nichols and others, London, 1786.]

<sup>2</sup> A great quantity of musty snuff was captured in the Spanish fleet which was taken or burnt at Vigo in 1703 [*sic*]; it soon became fashionable to use no snuff but that which had this musty flavour. (Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 161.)

shall distinguish him, by taking Snuff out of his Box in the Prefence of the whole Audience. [No. 78, by Steele; v<sup>o</sup>, col. 1.]

Mr. *Bickerstaff*,

'I Suppose, through a Hurry of Bufiness, you have either forgot me, or lost my last of this Nature; which was, to beg the Favour of being advantageously exposed in your Paper, chiefly for the Reputation of Snuff. Be pleased to pardon this Trouble, from,

SIR, Your very humble Servant,

C. L.

I am a Perfumer, at the Corner of *Beaufort-Buildings* in the *Strand*.'

This fame *Charles*<sup>3</sup> leaves it to me to say what I will of him, and I am not a little pleas'd with the ingenuous Manner of his Address. Taking Snuff is what I have declar'd against; but as his Holiness the Pope allows Whoring for the Taxes rais'd by the Ladies of Pleasure, so I, to repair the Loss of an unhappy Trader, indulge all Persons in that Custom who buy of *Charles*. [No. 92, by Steele; v<sup>o</sup>, cols. 1 & 2.]

. . . I expect to see my Lucubrations printed on Browner Paper than they are at present; and, if the Humour continues, must be forced to retrench my expensive Way of Living, and not smoke above Two Pipes a Day.

It is announced that Charles Lillie is obliged to the editor [*i.e.* Steele] for several new customers. This gives Charles an opportunity to explain the marvelous effects of some of his exquisite special perfumes. To this the editor adds a note:

Mr. Lillie has *Snuffs*, Barcelona, Sevil, Mufty, Plain, and Spanish, which may be taken by a young Beginner without Danger of sneezing. [No. 101, by Steele and Addison; v<sup>o</sup>, col. 1.]

In the editor's "court" (with Charles as clerk) for the examination of persons dead in reason, one of the admirers of Mrs. Rebecca Pindust is called to the bar.

A Letter which he acknowledged to be his own Hand was read; in which were the following Words; *Cruel Creature, I die for you*. It was observable, that he took Snuff all the Time his Accusation was reading. I ask'd him, How he came to use these Words, if he were not a dead Man? He told me, He was in Love with the Lady; and did not know any other Way of telling her so . . . Tho' I was moved with Compassion towards him by reason of the Weakness of his Parts, yet for Example's-sake, I was forced to answer, Your Sentence shall be a Warning to all the rest of your Companions not to tell Lies for want of Wit. Upon this, he began to beat his Snuff-box with a very sawcy Air; and opening it again, Faith *Isaac*, said he, thou art a very unaccountable old Fellow—Prithee, who gave thee Power of Life and Death? What-a-Pox hast thou to do with Ladies and Lovers? . . . He was going on with this insipid Common-place Mirth, sometimes opening his Box, sometimes shutting it, then viewing the Picture on the Lid, and then the

<sup>3</sup> In addition to his business as a seller of snuff and perfume, "Charles" (Lillie) took in letters for *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* for Steele, who befriended him greatly. Lillie was author of a stand-

ard textbook for snuff manufacturers, *The British Perfumer*, 1725. His "Prince Eugenics most delicious Snuff," and others are offered several times in the advertising columns of *The Tatler*.



Workmanship of the Hinge, when, in the midst of his Eloquence, I ordered his Box to be taken from him; upon which he was immediately struck speechless, and carried off stone-dead. [No. 110, by Addison and Steele; r<sup>e</sup>, col. 2.]

"Whereas the [foregoing] Gentleman . . . remains still unburied," an auction of his personal effects will be held. The inventory includes, among other items,

Four Pounds of scented Snuff, with Three gilt Snuff-Boxes; one of them with an invisible Hinge, and a Looking-glass in the Lid. Two more of Ivory, with the Portraits on their Lids of Two Ladies of the Town; the Originals to be seen every Night in the Side-Boxes of the Playhouse. . . . There will be added to these Goods, to make a compleat Auction, a Collection of Gold Snuff-Boxes and Clouded Canes, which are to continue in Fashion for Three Months after the Sale.<sup>[4]</sup> [No. 113, by John Hughes (on the authority of Rev. John Duncombe); r<sup>e</sup>, cols. 1 and 2.]

Whereas there came out last Term several Gold Snuff-Boxes and others: This is to give Notice, that Charles<sup>[5]</sup> will put out a new Edition on Saturday next, which will be the only one in Fashion till after Easter. The Gentleman that gave Fifty Pounds for the Box set with Diamonds, may shew it till Sunday Night, provided he goes to Church; but not after that Time, there being one to be publish'd on Monday which will cost Fourcore Guinea's. [No. 142, by Steele; v<sup>e</sup>, col. 1.]

In the same issue of *The Tatler* is an apparently genuine advertisement, in which a reward of two guineas "and no Questions ask'd" is offered for the return of "a small Mother-of-Pearl Snuff-Box, set in Gold, with a Gold Hinge." Steele's "notice" (preceding) may have been inspired by this advertisement.

Among other papers in this journal which should be noticed here are Numbers 35, 160, and 190. In the first of these are some philosophical observations on snuffing, inspired by an incident in which a garrulous politician was deprived of speech when his snuff box was hidden from him. In the second, in the mock-indignant letter of Tom Folio, *The Tatler* is referred to as being printed on "Tobacco Paper," and in the last, a letter purporting to be written by a Quaker ends on a note reminiscent of the refrain in Jenner's poem (n. 160): "Think of this, and take Tobacco."

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. Folio (Vol. I: Title and dedication, each 1 leaf; Numbers 1-114, each 1 leaf; index to the foregoing, 2 leaves. Vol. II: Title, dedications, and preface, A-B<sup>2</sup>; Numbers 115-271, index to the foregoing, 3 leaves. Unsigned, except as indicated).

HALF CALF. Size of leaf: 13¼ x 8½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Graham (*op. cit.* in n. 473) 65-79 *et passim*. *The Works of Joseph Addison*, with notes by Richard Hurd . . . collected and edited by H. C. Bohn (1901), Vol. II.

Steele was appointed gazetteer in 1707. Dissatisfied with the official restrictions which, as he says, required him to "keep the [*Gazette*] very innocent and very insipid" Steele conceived *The Tatler*. The first number appeared on April 12, 1709. Chiefly a journal of society and politics, it also provided news and coffee-house gossip. It was issued three times a week. Addison discovered the identity of Isaac Bickerstaff upon the appearance of the sixth number and began contributing to the popular journal with the eighteenth number.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 163, notes 1 and 2.

<sup>5</sup> Charles Mather again (*v. n. 1*).

<sup>6</sup> He supplied 42 numbers and was part author of

36 more. Steele wrote 188 numbers. (Aitken, *Life of Steele* (London, 1889), I, 248.)

Addison's participation altered the character of *The Tatler*. It became preponderantly philosophical and the news element was considerably reduced.

For reasons now obscure (but perhaps political) publication was suspended with the issue of 4 January 1710 (No. 272).<sup>7</sup> Not long after, *The Spectator* (our n. 487) took its place.

The first collected edition of *The Tatler* appeared in octavo, in 1710-1711.

B., F.

*Les Tours D'une Tabatiere: | OR, THE | TRAVELS and MISFORTUNES | OF THE | ENCHANTED | SNUFF-BOX: | Humbly Inscrib'd to | Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq; | [Quot., 2 lines, from Ovid] | From an Old Ballad. | [Quot., 4 lines] | LONDON, | Printed for J. Baker . . . | . . . 1710. | Price Three Pence. |*

THE author of this amusing political satire, "the travels of a tobacco box," relates, with roguish humor, the progress through England of Dr. Henry Sacheverell,<sup>2</sup> noted preacher and advocate of the Tory cause. The worthy divine and his snuff box were apparently inseparable, and the author takes particular note of this association in several bantering comments. He remarks on the container which held the doctor's favorite snuff, saying that it was of

plain Oak, (but pretended to be part of the *Royal Oak*) neatly inlaid with Silver; there you may see a young *Monarch* peeping out of a *Hollow-Tree*, and three *Airy Crowns* just dropping on his Head, with this Inscription; *Sacra Jovi Quercus*.<sup>[2]</sup> On the Reverse was inscrib'd *Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance restor'd* in 1710,<sup>[3]</sup> if the *Dr.* be not out in his Computation . . . Is not this the *Snuff-Box* out of which the *Dr.* takes, and indeed by which he divines! [A<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

One of the several "misadventures" which befell the preacher because of his addiction to snuffing is related by the author:

. . . the *Dr.* in a hurry forgot his *Snuff Box*, and a *Young Rogue of a Footman*, a great Intimate of *Andrew's*,<sup>[4]</sup> that had before begg'd a Pinch of his *Ourangery*,<sup>[5]</sup> slips into the Chamber, guts the *Snuff Box*, steals the whole *Magazine*, and fills it again with some *Album Gracum*<sup>[6]</sup> he had got of a young *Apothecary*, who was likewise in at the Roguery. The *Dr.* Sate out Dinner with some Uneasiness, he knew he wanted something, but could not tell what, till the Company rising, and a *Lady* asking him for a Pinch, he found it was his *Snuff-Box*; *Andrew* was sent in great haste, and his want of Care blam'd; he flew to the Lodgings, brings the *Snuff-Box*; the *Ladies* all Impatient for the first Pinch, put in their Fingers almost all at once, the *Gentlemen* with some Respect after, but all by Way of *Shaccoon*<sup>[7]</sup> to the *Drs.*

<sup>7</sup> This last number is rarely met with. [N. 476]

<sup>1</sup> 1674-1724. He first came into prominence when, in a violent sermon, he attacked the Whig ministry for neglecting the interests of the church. As a result of his speeches he was impeached, found guilty of libel, suspended for three years, and his sermons ordered burned. But popular resentment over the

sentence brought about the downfall of the Whig ministry.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.*, the sacred oak of Jove.

<sup>3</sup> A satiric comment on the preacher's favorite topics.

<sup>4</sup> The doctor's attendant. <sup>5</sup> A popular scented snuff.

<sup>6</sup> Animal feces whitened by exposure; formerly used medicinally.

<sup>7</sup> Each in his own way[?]



Health, put them to their Noses at once; the *Ladies* who had never been used to the Innocent Jest of a *Cockeldymoody*, began to shew their Repentment, some snifted, some blushed, some sneezed, some farted, some laugh'd, and all cry'd *Paugh!* The *Gentlemen* enrag'd, the *Dr.* Astonish'd, all was Confusion; at the last the *Dr.* himself smelt the Cheat, and it is said the Company smelt the *Dr.* who made a precipitate Retreat, mounted his *Palfrey*, left what remained in the *Magazine* to the Servants, and ne're saw *Litchfield* more. [B<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

In Wrexham, Wales, "the Jade Fortune play'd the *False Sister* again," for the doctor, desolated by the lack of snuff, sent Andrew for some. Unable to make himself understood in that "foreign" city, Andrew got into the house of a physician, whose puzzled attendant, thinking his visitor required medicine, filled the box with the "best *Flower of Brimstone*." The preacher's admirers, "astonish'd to see the glittering Engine of Conversion" (the snuff-box) crowded around it for a pinch. The "whole Populace," comments the author, was thereupon thrown "in a Ferment for the Affront offer'd to their Nation . . ." Andrew was mightily buffeted with *pots de chambres*, rotten eggs, cow dung, and similar artillery before being forced to retreat on his palfrey. [B<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-C<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER CALF. Size of leaf: 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

From the library of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: BM. (under *Tours*). F., 256. *A Bibliography of Dr. Henry Sacheverell*, F. Madan (Oxford, 1884), No. 218.

#### ENGLAND, Tobacco Merchants

[Headed:] THE CASE OF THE TOBACCO-MERCHANTS, *Who are become Insolvent, and are Bound to Her MAJESTY for Duties on Tobacco*; Humbly Represented to the Consideration of the Honourable HOUSE OF COMMONS. [London, c. 1710.]

THE tobacco traders have for several years labored under many difficulties, chief of which are the high customs on tobacco and losses sustained in the late war. Forced to give bonds and sureties, many of them found themselves unable to meet their obligations and, "thus reduced to so very narrow Circumstances (to avoid Prosecution and Imprisonment for Life) they "are fled beyond the Seas". Several petitions have been presented, and a bill is now pending which would permit these poor debtors to compound with the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for their obligations to the Crown. The petitioners pray that the pending bill "*for Encouraging the Tobacco-Trade*" and their consequent relief be passed without delay.

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 6<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

#### ENGLAND, Robert Wise, Tobacco Merchant

[Headed:] The CASE of ROBERT WISE Late of London, TOBACCO-MERCHANT; Humbly Represented to the Consideration of the Honourable HOUSE OF COMMONS. [London, c. 1710.]

Nos. 477 AND 478

[ 68 ]

ENGLAND

THE petitioner gives the same reasons for his difficulties as appear in n. 477. He was once, he says, so considerable an importer of tobacco that he paid almost £200,000 customs in fourteen years. In 1708 and 1709, in addition to his own obligations of custom-house bonds, he went surety for two fellow-merchants. They became insolvent and are now in debtors' prison. Unable to meet his sureties, he fled the country in order to avoid imprisonment.

Several extents have been issued against him, but little property is left to satisfy the Crown. He and the merchants for whom he went surety are now able to satisfy £3000 of their debt. Having met the requirements relating to petitions of debtors, Wise states that the Attorney General has acquainted the House that Her Majesty has no objection to a bill for his relief. The petitioner prays that the House will enact the bill now pending, which will permit the Lord High Treasurer to compound with him so that he may keep himself and family from starving.

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 6<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

#### ENGLAND, Anne, Parliament

[Headed:] A COPY of a Clause, relating to the Exportation of all Goods entitl'd to a Drawback; being Part of a Bill now depending in the Honourable House of Commons. [London, 1710.]

EXPORTERS of tobacco are entitled to, and collect, a drawback on duties paid at importation. But great quantities of tobacco supposedly exported have been secretly relanded. Be it enacted, therefore, that, after 25 March 1710, bond be given at entry for tobacco imported, said bond not to be discharged until proper certification has been made by an English officer, or magistrate or other reliable person abroad, that the tobacco or other goods has been landed there. Provisions made for loss at sea. Forfeit of double value for violation. Masters of ships trading to Ireland responsible for certificates of lading for delivery at entry port.

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7 inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

REFERENCE: Cf. Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), III, p. 234 (¶9) and p. 238 at n. 29.

#### ENGLAND, Tobacco Merchants

[Headed:] REASONS Humbly offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Merchants Trading in Tobacco, against a Clause relating to the Exportation of Goods entitl'd to a Drawback. [London, 1710.]

THE importers of tobacco protest that the large security demanded upon exportation (v. n. 479) is unreasonable. They admit that English plantation tobacco, which is prohibited in several parts of Europe, is "imported thither privately"; that this commodity is often sold for cash on shipboard to foreign princes, who also convey it ashore secretly; that it is smuggled into Spain; that ships carrying tobacco are often lost at sea with all hands; and that great quantities of tobacco are sold along the

Nos. 479 AND 480

[ 69 ]

ENGLAND



coast of Africa to small dealers who come aboard for it. In none of these cases is a certificate of landing obtainable (*v. n.* 479).

The planters are in need of encouragement. At least 10,000 hogsheads have been sold this year for less than the cost of freight and custom. The merchants are willing to relinquish the great quantities of tobacco warehoused in London for custom and charges, but there are no takers. The planters, out of necessity, are manufacturing a large part of their wearing apparel,<sup>1</sup> a condition detrimental to other trades. The parlous state of the merchants will be better understood when it is recalled how considerably planting has increased on the Continent. Tobacco is grown and brought from Circassia<sup>2</sup> to Moscow and there sold for 1*d.* the lb. Huge quantities are planted in Holland<sup>3</sup> and Germany<sup>4</sup> and sold for 8 to 15*s.* the 100 lbs., which is less than the cost of common freight from the English plantations in wartime.

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

Stock (*op. cit.* in *n.* 222) gives figures which show that the tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland in the ten months ending May, 1704 was about 1400 hogsheads less per month than in the fourteen-month period ending November, 1703. (Parliamentary efforts were at that time made to encourage the trade.) He then refers to a complaint of the planters, "first made in 1713," which reiterates some of the statements given in the *Reasons*. (III, p. xvii, and *cf. ibid.*, pp. 298-299.) *V. n.* 494-A.

#### DARE, Josiah

*Counsellor* MANNERS | HIS LAST | LEGACY | TO HIS | SON. | CONTAINING | INSTRUCTIONS for his | *Behaviour* and *Deportment* among | Men, in the Various Conditions | of His LIFE. | By the *Observation* of which, a Man | may raise *himself* and his *Fortune*. | *Licensed, Octob. 27th.* | By Sir R.L.S. | [Quot. from Martial, 3 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for J. & B. Sprint . . . | and G. Conyers . . . | . . . 1710. Price 1*s.*

THIS *vade mecum* of good manners contains a brief passage on pipe-smoking—a custom later frowned upon by the élite. When the author first wrote his paternal advices (*c.* 1673), snuff had but few devotees in England.

If thou takest Tobacco, which it matters not, whether thou doest or no, yet if thou takest it moderately and Physically, it may as lawfully be taken as well as other things, which God hath afforded us, for our Delight as well as our Necessity: but to take it vainly as too many do, who are never well any longer than the Pipe, like a Turkey-Cocks Snout, hangs dangling under their Noses, or to take it merely to pass away thy precious Time, or as a salt Bit to draw down thy Liquor, or as an help to Discourse, is both ridiculous and blame-worthy . . .

The deleterious effects of over-indulgence in tobacco are commented upon, and the passage is concluded with a slightly revised form of the well-known quatrain of Vaughan (*n.* 161). [F<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>-F<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>]

SIXTH EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-H<sup>8</sup> [advertisements on last three pages]).

<sup>1</sup> *Cf. the Introduction*, p. 134 at *n.* 10. <sup>2</sup> *Cf. ibid.*, p. 133, *n.* 13. <sup>3</sup> *Cf. ibid.*, *n.* 6. <sup>4</sup> *Cf. ibid.*, p. 134, *n.* 6, ¶2.

ORIGINAL SHEEP. Size of leaf: 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *Gentlefolk in the Making*, John E. Mason (Phila., 1935), pp. 75-76 (1673 ed.). Haz., III, 54.

According to Lowndes, the first edition was published in 1653, but the reference he gives to the [J. O. Halliwell] sale records indicates that the correct date is 1673. Succeeding editions appeared in 1676 (*v.* that edited by Ira W. Porter, New York, 1929), 1694, 1698, and 1699 (*v.* the *Term Catalogues*).

Le Strange blandly assumed authorship, signing the preface R.L.S.; the work is, therefore, occasionally catalogued under his name.

#### CHARDIN, Sir John (1643-1713)<sup>1</sup>

VOYAGES DE . . . CHARDIN EN PERSE. Amsterdam, 1711.

[*Translation of title*] Voyages of the Chevalier Chardin in Persia, and other parts of the Orient. Volume I, containing the voyage from Paris to Ispahan, capital of the Persian empire. Enriched by a great number of beautiful copperplate engravings, representing the antiquities and the remarkable things of the land. [Publisher's vignette, engraved by G. V. Gouwen] At Amsterdam, published by Jean Louis de Lorme, 1711.

THE author notices that tobacco grows everywhere in Persia (particularly at Hamadan and in the Karamania Desert), without special cultivation; that it is dried and transported in bunches, not in cords; and that the Persians prefer it to Brazilian tobacco, because it is milder, and they smoke constantly. Tobacco from Brazil, it is observed, was at first called "English," for it was English traders who introduced this kind to the Persians. The latter no longer use it, however, because of its strong flavor and great expense.

Chardin then discusses matters dealing with the original habitat of tobacco, its supposed introduction into Persia by the Portuguese, etc.<sup>2</sup> He states that the best tobacco used in India was brought in large quantities from Persia. The art of taking tobacco through the "callion," and the composition of this smoking-machine are then described.<sup>3</sup> It is remarked that the "bottle" of the "callion" is usually filled with flowers, to please the eye and that the water in the container is changed daily.

Tobaccomania has captured everyone. Occidentals smoke, chew, or snuff the herb; some, like the Portuguese, have their noses always full of it.<sup>4</sup> Orientals, however, take it only in smoke, and insatiably. A gentleman will have his "callion" carried by a man on horseback and often smokes when riding through the streets . . . In school both master and student smoke. After the eighteen-hour fast of Ramadan, tobacco is the first thing used. The excessive use of this plant dries and enfeebles them, but they say there is no joy in the heart except through tobacco.

An account of Shah Abbas' unsuccessful attempt to eradicate the habit of tobacco

<sup>1</sup> The pieces which were to have been catalogued under nos. 482-485 have, upon further evidence, been re-dated and entered under nos. 494-A-494-E.

<sup>2</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 6 and *n.* 8 there.

<sup>3</sup> Chardin illustrates this passage with the cut re-

produced in the *Introduction*, p. 11. His description of the water-pipe is similar to that provided by Terry, *n.* 158 "o." *Cf.*, too, *n.* 361 [Ff<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup> ref.].

<sup>4</sup> That is, of smoke. The Portuguese were chiefly addicted to the use of the pipe.



# VOYAGES

DE MONSIEUR  
LE CHEVALIER CHARDIN,  
EN PERSSE,  
ET AUTRES LIEUX  
DE L'ORIENT.

TOME PREMIER,

Contenant le Voyage de Paris à Ispahan, Capitale de l'Empire de PERSSE.

Enrichi d'un grand nombre de belles Figures en Taille-douce, représentant les Antiquitez  
Et les Choses remarquables du Pais.



A AMSTERDAM,  
Chez JEAN LOUIS DE LORME.  
M DCC XL

TITLE OF CHARDIN, 1711, VOLUME I

smoking among the Persians and of the practical joke he played upon his courtiers<sup>s</sup> concludes this section. [II, B<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

<sup>s</sup> As related in the *Introduction*, p. 75, n. 5.

FIRST EDITION of this portion of the *Voyages*. Three volumes. Quarto.

I: \*4; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Mm<sup>4</sup>.

II: [Title as in Vol. I, except for: *TOME SECOND*, | Contenant une Description générale de l'Empire de PERSSE; & les Descriptions par- | ticulieres des Sciences & des Arts, qui y font en ufage; du Gouvernement Politi- | que, Militaire, & Civil, qui s'y observe; & de la Religion que l'on y exerce], A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Lll [last, blank].

III: [Title as in Vol. I, except for: *TOME TROISIÈME*, | Contenant une Description particuliere de la Ville d'Ispahan, Capitale de Perse, & | la Relation de deux Voyages de l'Auteur d'Ispahan à Bandar-Abaffi], A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Mm<sup>4</sup> (including the Table, beginning on II<sup>a</sup>).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, containing a portrait of Chardin, by S. Tomassin; folding map showing the Black Sea regions, by A. de Winter; 18 copperplate engravings of natives, plans, scenes, buildings, seals, etc. by I. Muldore and others, of which 9 are folding or double-page plates, in Vol. I; 16 similar plates (3 folding or double-page), including tables, in Vol. II, by L. Surugue and others; 40 similar plates (28 double-folding panoramas), 5 plates of Persian alphabet and script, by Q. Fonbonne and others in Vol. III. The cut of the "callion" smoker appears in Vol. II, facing p. 13.

XVIII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MOROCCO, with the arms of Jean Baptiste Colbert [1619-1683] impressed on the covers of each volume, and his cipher repeated on the backbones. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

From the collection of Colbert (Paris, 1728, n. 9185) and the Hon. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham (unmentioned in the sale catalogue, 1840, of his library).

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Graesse, ii, 121. *Sir John Chardin's Travels* . . . Introduction by . . . Sir Percy Sykes (London, 1927). Haag. (*op. cit.* in n. 434), IV, 44.

The *Voyages* deal with Chardin's visit to Persia, in 1671-1677. He was there first in 1666, and published an account of his experiences in 1671. In 1686 he issued his *Journal du Voyage . . . en Perse* (translated as *The Travels of Sir John Chardin* and published in the same year), which is the first part of his *Voyages*. The latter, 1711, represents the complete account of his various expeditions to the East.

De Lorme was also the publisher of a ten-volume edition, in duodecimo, of the *Voyages*, 1711. Graesse states that this preceded the three-volume edition, but according to Sykes (*op. cit. supra*) the ten-volume edition was an enlargement of the 1686 and 1711 issues combined.

ADDISON Joseph (1672-1719) and Sir Richard STEELE (1672-1729), editors, et al.

THE SPECTATOR [London], 1711-1712.

DISCOURSING of societies, the editor<sup>1</sup> observes that in the Hum-Drum Club the members used to "fmoak their Pipes and say nothing 'till Midnight," and that among the rules of the "Two-penny Club," it was required that every member fill his pipe out of his own box and pay for whatever his wife (should she visit him) smoked [No. IX]. From the vital records of the Everlasting Club it appears that members "fmoaked Fifty Tun of Tobacco" since its founding in the middle of the XVII<sup>TH</sup> century. Some members had "fmoaked an Hundred Pipes at a Sitting" [No. LXXII]. In No. XLVI, and elsewhere, Addison indicates that he was a pipe-smoker.

One of Steele's snuff-vending protégés<sup>2</sup> is again advertised:

The Exercise of the Snuff-Box, according to the most fashionable Airs and Motions,

<sup>1</sup> Addison.

<sup>2</sup> *V.* n. 475, n. 3.



in opposition to the Exercise of the Fan, will be Taught with the best plain or perfum'd Snuff, at Charles Lillie's . . . There will be likewise Taught The Ceremony of the Snuff-Box, or Rules for offering Snuff to a Stranger, a Friend, or a Mistress, according to the Degrees of Familiarity or Distance; with an Explanation of the Careless, the Scornful, the Politick, and the Surly Pinch, and the Gestures proper to each of them

N.B. The Undertaker does not question but in a short time to have form'd a Body of Regular Snuff-Boxes ready to meet and make Head against the Regiment of Fans which have been lately Disciplin'd, and are now in Motion. [No. CXXXVIII]

An indignant letter (probably by one of the editors) supplements the satiric references to snuff in *The Tatler* (n. 475):

I have writ to you three or four Times, to desire you would take Notice of an impertinent Custom the Women . . . have lately fallen into, of taking Snuff. This filly trick is attended with such a Coquet Air in some Ladies, and such a sedate Masculine one in others, that I cannot tell which most to complain of . . . Mistress *Saunter* is so impatient of being without it, that she takes it as often as she does Salt at Meals; and as she affects a wonderful Ease and Negligence in all her Manner, an upper Lip mixed with Snuff and the Sauce, is what is presented to the Observation of all who have the Honour to Eat with her. The pretty Creature, her Niece, does all she can to be as disagreeable as her Aunt; and if she is not as offensive to the Eye, she is quite as much to the Ear, and makes up all she Wants in a confident Air, by a nauseous Rattle of the Nose when the Snuff is delivered, and the Fingers make the Stops and Closes on the Nostrils. This, perhaps, is not a very courtly Image in speaking of Ladies . . . but where arises the Offence? Is it in those who commit, or those who observe it? As for my part, I have been so extremely Disgusted with this filthy Physick hanging on the Lip, that the most agreeable Conversation, or Person, has not been able to make up for it. As to those who take it for no other end but to give themselves Occasion for pretty Action, or to fill up little Intervals of Discourse, I can bear with them; but then they must not use it when another is speaking, who ought to be heard with too much Respect, to admit of offering at that Time from Hand to Hand the Snuff-Box . . . [No. CCCXLIV]<sup>3</sup>

The most frequent of the advertisements of snuffs is the variety named "Angelick." It appears in seventeen issues, first occurring in No. CXX. This is offered as

The most noble Composition in the World, removing all manner of Disorders of the Head and Brain, easing the most excruciating Pain in a Moment; taking away all swimming or Giddiness proceeding from Vapours, &c. also Drowziness, Sleepiness and other lethargick Effects, perfectly curing Deafness to Admiration, and all Humours or Soreness in the Eyes, &c. strength'ning them when weak, certainly cures Catarrhs, or Defluxions of Rheum, and remedies the Tooth-ach instantly; is excellently beneficial in Apoplectick Fits and Falling-Sickness, and assuredly prevents those Distempers; corroborates the Brain, comforts the Nerves, and revives the Spirits. Its admirable Efficacy in all the above-mention'd Diseases has been ex-

<sup>3</sup> Steele was the author of the papers from which this and the foregoing excerpt are derived.

perienc'd above a Thousand times, and very justly causes it to be esteem'd the most beneficial Snuff in the World, being good for all sorts of Persons. Price 1 s. a Paper, with Directions. Sold only at Mr. Payn's Toyshop at the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard near Cheapside.

ORIGINAL NUMBERS, (555) each 1 leaf, dated (I), March 1, 1711 to (DLV), December 6, 1712.

FOLIO, contemporary calf, some leaves uncut. Size of leaf 12¼ x 7½ inches. (Bound with some miscellaneous numbers of *The Tatler*.)

REFERENCES: Aitken (*op. cit.* in n. 475), II, 400. Graham (*op. cit.* in n. 473), 77-84 *et passim*. Hoe [*Catalogue of Books in English*] (1905), Vol. I.

*The Tatler* and *The Spectator* fixed the essay as an important division of English literature. The latter is better known and had, in its day, an unprecedented success<sup>4</sup> owing to the brilliant, urbane style of Addison. He wrote 274 of the issues; Steele, 236. What is probably Addison's finest literary achievement appeared in *The Spectator*: the thirty sketches of that kindly old knight, Sir Roger de Coverley.

Dr. Johnson remarked that it "is wonderful that there is such a proportion of bad papers, in the half of the work which was not written by Addison; for there was all the world to write that half, yet not a half of that half is good." (Boswell's *Life* . . . ed. Hill, 1921, III, p. 38.)

There was a continuation of *The Spectator* (nos. 556-636 [635]) edited by Addison alone, June-Dec., 1714; and a spurious continuation by William Bond, from 3 Jan.-5 Aug., 1715.

# KAEMPFER, Engelbert (1651-1716)

AMENITATUM EXOTICARUM . . . FASCICULI V. Lemgo, 1712.

[*Translation of title*] Five collections of pleasant exotic politico-physico-medical things, in which are contained various relations, observations, and descriptions of Persian affairs and those of farther Asia, collected with great care in his wanderings throughout the Orient, by the author Engelbert Kaempfer. At Lemgo, with the types, and at the expense of, Heinrich Wilhelm Meyer, printer to the court of Lippe, 1712.

THE "most learned and intelligent traveller in the East during the seventeenth century," in his section on the inebriation of the Persians and the East Indians, states that the Portuguese brought tobacco to these people. Some of the equivalent terms for tobacco are given; the writer mistakenly remarks that the word was derived from an island of similar name. Comment is made on the rapid spread of the plant and its universal cultivation and use. Even if it is not a species of *Hyoscyamus*, as once believed, the author insists that it cannot be excluded from the group of poisonous plants, since vertigo, depression, and retching inevitably attack the smoker unaccustomed to its use.

It is established from the experiments of Redi [n. 316], that a drop of the oil of tobacco kills poultry and induces dangerous symptoms in humans. I have seen natives around Kazan, in Tartary, who emptied in a few pulls a horn of a beef perforated and full of leaves with coals placed above them. This results in their falling down like epileptics, exhaling mucus and foam. Although the leaves are

<sup>4</sup> W. J. Courthope (*Addison*. New York, 1884, p. 108) estimated that the daily circulation of *The*

*Spectator* reached the considerable total of ten thousand.



AMOENITATUM  
**EXOTICARUM**  
 POLITICO-PHYSICO-  
 MEDICARUM  
**FASCICULI V,**  
*Quibus continentur*  
 VARIAE RELATIONES, OBSERVATIONES  
 & DESCRIPTIONES  
**RERUM PERSICARUM**  
 &  
**ULTERIORIS ASIÆ,**  
*multâ attentione, in peregrinationibus per universum Orientem, collectæ,*  
 AUCTORE  
**ENGELBERTO KÆMPFERO, D.**



LEMGOVIÆ,  
 Typis & Impensis HENRICI WILHELMI MEYERI, Aulæ Lippiacæ Typographi, 1712.

TITLE OF KÆMPFER, 1712

poisonous, the smoke becomes familiar to man by custom, so that it not only does not harm by its evil quality, but, by the operation of a more beneficial salt, draws the moisture from the recesses of the head and fills the brain with joyousness. In order that this may be more favorably accomplished, the Persians inhale smoke through a contrivance more than half full of water, which, absorbing the ill-smelling

sulphur harmful to the brain, transmits the smoke, cool and free of acridity and harmfulness. [The *kalian*<sup>1</sup> and its *modus operandi* is then described.] I have seen this machine used by the Chinese and Japanese. The Arabs of Hindustan, or the Indians of the great Mogul, were taught this method of smoking by the Persians, as were those who adopted the customs of the Arabs with their religion, even the negro islanders. But the rinds of gourds hollowed out served these last for a vessel, because glass was lacking. Turks, Chinese, Japanese inhale smoke in the European style through a pipe stuck into a receptacle of burning tobacco. Certain dark-skinned people<sup>2</sup> inhale smoke without an instrument; rolling leaves into a spindle, they light its end, retaining the apex in their mouth and sucking it.<sup>3</sup> No nation indulges more in smoking than the Persians; not only men but women—nay, more, the Persians scarcely leave off when they ride, and since the reed interferes, they insert a tube in its place, flexible and very long, skilfully re-inforced by brass bands placed around it. A servant carries the machine itself, with its small stove, either on foot, or on horseback. [4L<sup>b</sup>–4M<sup>r</sup><sup>b</sup>] (Engraving of a *kalian* and a brazier on 4M<sup>r</sup><sup>a</sup>.)

FIRST EDITION. Quarto [(a)]<sup>4</sup> [first, the engraved frontispiece]; (b)<sup>4</sup>; (c)<sup>2</sup>; A–Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa–Zz<sup>4</sup>; A2a–Z2z<sup>4</sup>; A3a–Z3z<sup>4</sup>; A4a–Y4y<sup>4</sup>; Index, Z4z<sup>4</sup>; A5a–C5c<sup>4</sup>.

ENGRAVED FRONTISPICE, by J. Gole, after D. Marot; 15 folding plates of views, etc; 55 full-page and 7 copperplate text engravings; 8 full-page and 4 text engravings from wood; and a map of Persia. A number of plates show men and women smoking the *kalian* and one shows a man and woman using the *hooka*; the last 28 plates depict the plants of Japan. The majority of the plates are by F. W. Brandshagen, but two are signed by Donop.

ORIGINAL VELLUM. Size of leaf: 8¾ x 7¼ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Pritzel, 5081. *Bibliographia Zoologiae et Geologiae* . . . L. Agassiz (London, Ray Society, 1852), III, 339. *SG.*, 1st Ser., VII. Jöcher (*op. cit.* in n. 443), *Fortsetzung*, iii, 11.

Kaempfer, of German birth, was secretary to the Swedish embassy sent by Charles XI to Persia, through Russia, in 1683. After more than a year's residence at Ispahan (from 1684) Kaempfer engaged himself as chief surgeon to the fleet of the Dutch East India Company. In 1689 he was in Batavia where he spent a year studying Javanese natural history. As physician to the embassy sent yearly to Japan by the Dutch, he set out in 1690, touched at Siam, and remained in Japan two years. He was a brilliant observer and skilful writer, and the reliability of his reports is unquestioned.

POPE, Alexander (1688–1744), *et al.*

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS. London, 1712.

POPE'S original draft of *The Rape of the Locke* (a masterpiece of polite verse) was first published in this collection. The "rape" related to an actual incident—the playful snipping of a lock from a fair lady's head.<sup>1</sup> The chief characters in this comedy

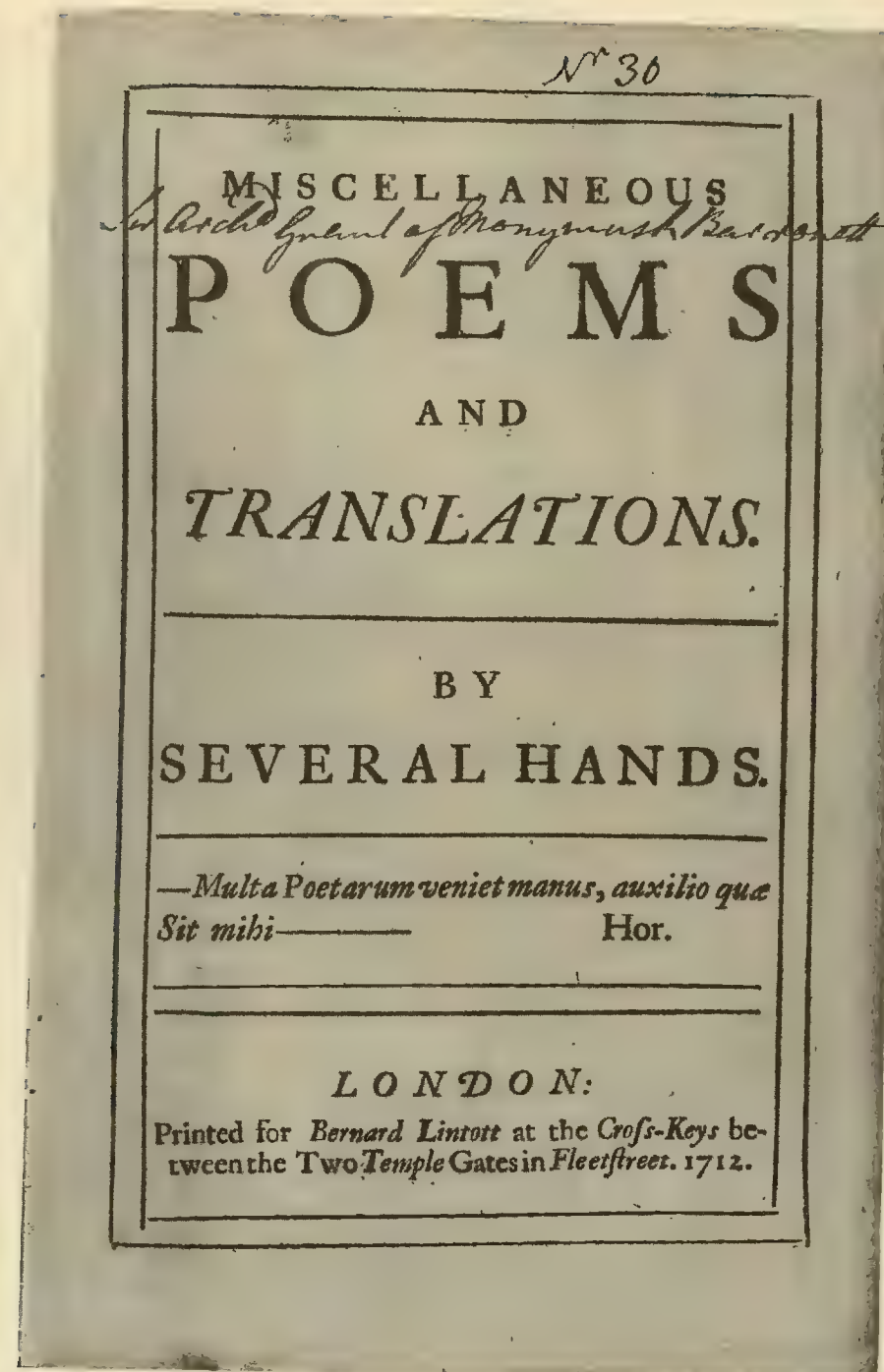
<sup>1</sup> *Khaliaan* and *Khalium* in original text.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.*, *Nigritae gentiles*. *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 166, last paragraph and notes there.

<sup>3</sup> "The earliest allusion to Asiatic native cigars I have been able to trace . . ." (La., *Asia*, p. 18) [N. 489] <sup>1</sup> Young Lord Petre did the clipping; the famous beauty, Arabella Fermor, was shorn. In an

effort to placate the offended lady and her family, Caryll, a friend of both families, persuaded Pope to compose a good-natured skit on the subject. But the young lady expressed resentment over Pope's intervention, whereupon he wrote a flattering dedication to her in the completed version, 1714. (Paston, *Mr. Pope His Life and Times*, London, 1909.)





TITLE OF POPE, 1712

were members of English society. Snuffing had lately become the fashion among them, and the observant poet did not fail to comment upon that custom. References to the habit will be found on Aa<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup> and Bb<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>.

. . . Men, Monkies, Lap-dogs, Parrots, periph all!

She faid; then raging to *Sir Plume* repairs,  
And bids her *Beau* demand the precious Hairs:

(*Sir Plume*, of *Amber Snuff-box* justly vain,  
And the nice Conduct of a *clouded Cane*)  
With earnest Eyes, and round unthinking Face,  
He first the Snuff-box open'd, then the Cafe,  
And thus broke out—"My Lord, why, what the Devil?  
"Z—ds! damn the Lock! 'fore Gad, you must be civil!  
"Plague on't! 'tis past a Jest—nay prithee, Pox!  
"Give her the Hair—he spoke, and rapp'd his Box. [Aa<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]

. . . fierce *Belinda* on the *Baron* flies,  
With more than usual Lightning in her Eyes;  
Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal Fight to try,  
Who fought no more than on his Foe to die.  
But this bold Lord, with manly Strength indu'd,  
She with one Finger and a Thumb subdu'd:  
Just where the Breath of Life his Nostrils drew,  
A Charge of *Snuff* the wily Virgin threw;<sup>2</sup>  
Sudden, with starting Tears each Eye o'erflows,  
And the high Dome re-ecchoes to his Nose. [Bb<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo ([A]<sup>4</sup> [first, the half-title]; B–X<sup>8</sup>; Aa–Bb<sup>8</sup> [last four containing the publisher's advertisements]. Sectional title to *Chaucer's Characters* . . . by Betterton on R<sub>3</sub>; to *The Rape of the Locke*, by Pope, on Aa<sub>1</sub>).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, by E. Kirkall.

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 7¼ x 4½ inches. With the armorial bookplate of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymoske and with his signature on the title.

REFERENCES: BM. Wise, IV. *Alexander Pope A Bibliography*, R. H. Griffith (Austin, Texas, 1922) n. 6. *A Bibliography of English Poetical Miscellanies, 1521–1750*, A. E. Case (Bibliographical Society, Oxford, 1935), n. 260 (1a).

In this copy, as in all others known, there is a hiatus in the pagination after p. 320. The succeeding page [353] contains the title to *The Rape of the Locke*. (V. Prideaux' letter in Wise, IV, for a possible explanation of the gap in pagination.)

Five other pieces by Pope were first published in this volume, to which Dryden, Gay, Prior, and others also contributed. Only the first two cantos of *The Rape* appear here; the first complete edition of five cantos was printed in 1714.

## DEFOE, Daniel (1661?–1731)

AN | ESSAY | ON THE | *Treaty of Commerce* | WITH | FRANCE: | With necessary | EXPOSITIONS. | [Quot., 3 lines] | LONDON: | Print[ed] for J. BAKER . . . | . . . 1713. | . . .

DEFOE attaches great importance to the article on the "Freedom and Equality of Importing *Virginia Tobacco* into *France*" in the recently concluded treaty.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> In the first complete edition, 1714, a couplet is interpolated at this point reading:  
The *Gnomes* direct, to every Atom just,

The pungent Grains of titillating Duft.  
<sup>3</sup> Then unpopular among the English. Defoe wrote several essays on the same treaty.



He makes some comments on the diminishing tobacco export trade of the English.<sup>2</sup>

The treaty abolished the law which denied to foreigners the right to import tobacco into France or to sell it there. (The British commissioners had demanded, as well, an end to the French system of farming the tobacco duties, but that matter had not yet been adjusted.) Hereafter no greater tax was to be paid on tobacco imported into France from England than on tobacco from other countries. France, having "lately come into the Custom of Smoaking," represents an important outlet for the Virginia traders, who are desperately in need of help.<sup>3</sup> [C<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-E<sup>4</sup>; F<sup>2</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. Title inscribed in a contemporaneous hand: "For Mr Norwood of Leckhampton."

REFERENCES: BM. *A Chronological Catalogue of the Works of Daniel Defoe*, William Lee (London, 1869), No. 144. *Daniel Defoe et ses Romans*, Paul Dottin (Paris, 1924), III, 820.

[GERMANY] Ansbach, Wilhelm Friedrich, *Margrave*

[NOTIFICATION OF TOBACCO-MANUFACTURING LEASE.] Ansbach, 1713.

THE council advises that the merchant, Wilhelm Stöcken of Hammlen, who, through his factor, Stolte, has the concession to import and package pure Virginia tobacco in Brunswick-Lüneburg now has leased the same concession in the margravate of Ansbach.

Various clauses of the agreement are given. Among the conditions is one stating that the native spinners are to retain the right to grow and prepare tobacco in rolls but not in packets. The lessee may establish factors wherever he wishes. Packets are to be stamped with the ducal seal. Penalties for fraud, adulteration, and other infractions of the laws are stated. Officials to aid Stöcken and his factors. Signed at Onolzbach [Ansbach], under the princely seal of the Chancellery, 10 August 1713.

SMALL FOLIO. Two leaves. Size of original 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

BOUND in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt (†, 1859). Contemporaneous inscription on first page.

REFERENCE: *Die Besteuerung des Tabaks in Ansbach-Bayreuth und Bamberg-Würzburg im achtzehnten Jahrhundert*, Wilhelm Stieda (Leipzig, 1911), pp. 10-11.

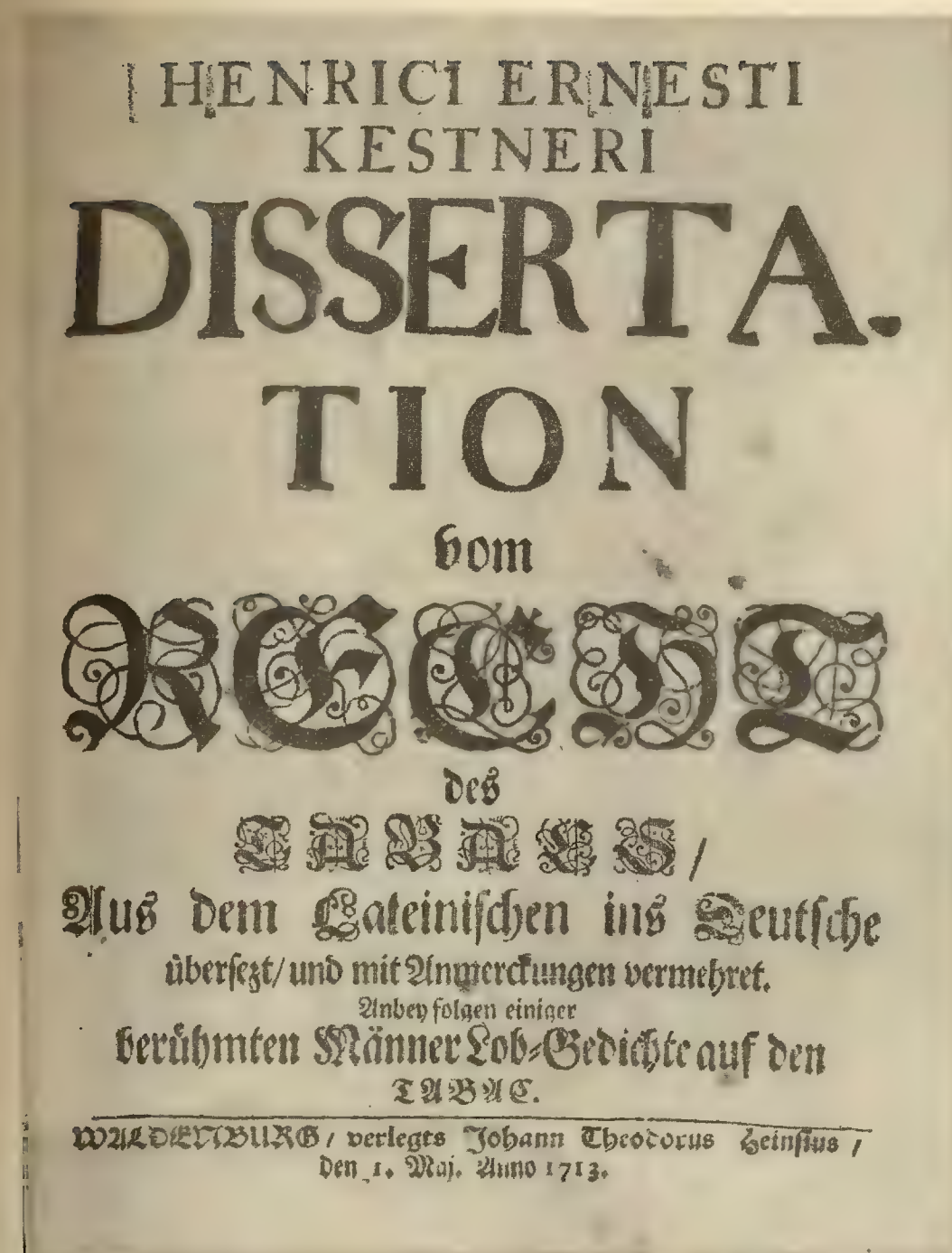
KESTNER, Heinrich Ernst (1671-1723)

DISSERTATION VOM RECHT DES TABACS. Waldenburg, 1713.

[*Translation of title*] Dissertation on the law of tobacco by Heinrich Ernst Kestner, translated from Latin into German and augmented with notes. After which follow some laudatory poems on tobacco by distinguished men. Waldenburg, published by Johann Theodorus Heinsius, May 1, 1713.

<sup>2</sup> V. n. 480, ¶2.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the Introduction, p. 134 at n. 10.



TITLE OF KESTNER, 1713

THIS is a German translation of n. 443,<sup>1</sup> with additions. The added material includes the famous sonnet by Graevius,<sup>2</sup> and its translation into German by Tenzel, a poem by Von Kanitz<sup>3</sup> praising tobacco, a long rhymed riddle illustrating the

<sup>1</sup> The *praeses* (or chairman) was the author of this academic disputation, as indicated by the title. Krantz was the respondent.

<sup>2</sup> V. n. 465, at n. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Friedrich Rudolf Ludwig, Freiherr von Canitz

(1654-1699). The six-stanza poem seems to have been first published in von Canitz' anonymous *Neben-Stunden unterschiedener Gedichte*, Berlin, 1700 (under the caption "Lob des Tobacks") on C<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>.



remarkable qualities of the plant, prose and verse quotations from, or references to, the writings of Acosta, Oelschlaeger, Worb,<sup>4</sup> *et al.*, a Latin riddle in verse, etc. In the first part of a concluding note the editor (or translator) refers to the pietistic point of view that tobacco is in itself evil. The commentator decides that a Christian may, with a clear conscience, indulge in smoking. The financial value of tobacco to certain Italian states is referred to, and mention is made of the fire hazards from smoking.

FIRST GERMAN EDITION. Small quarto (a-c<sup>4</sup>; d<sup>2</sup>).

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCE: BM.

\* \* \*

No. 492-a The second German edition, "enlarged and improved," Waldenburg, 1716. This differs, in its additional material, from the former German edition, by the inclusion of a sonnet from Menantes,<sup>5</sup> two other short poems, four stanzas added to an anonymous German piece in three stanzas (here slightly revised), a translation in verse of the Latin riddle, etc. The quotations from Acosta, Worb, etc. are omitted.

#### THEBESIOUS, Georg Daniel (*fl.* 1707-1713)

Deutliche und ausführliche | Nachricht | Vom | Rauch- | und | Schnupf-Taback/ | Worinnen von dessen Nahmen/ Ursprung/ | Pflanzung/ Principiis Chymicis, Würckungen in der Medicin und Chirurgie, vom Rauchen und dessen Mißbrauch | und erfolgenden Schaden/ vom Nutzen des Rauchens/ | vom wahren und schädlichen Gebrauch des Schnupff- | Tabacks gehandelt wird: | Zur Erhaltung der Gefundheit | vorgestellt | Durch | George Daniel THEBESIUM, | Med. D. und Pract. in Halle. | HALLE/ | gedruckt bey Christoph Andreas Zeitlern/ Univ. Buchdr. 1713.

[*Translation of title*] Clear and full account of smoking-tobacco and snuff, wherein are considered its names, origin, cultivation, chemical principles, effects in medicine and surgery, smoking and its misuse and consequent evils, . . . the true and wrong use of snuff. Presented for the preservation of health, by Georg Daniel Thebesius, Doctor of Medicine and practitioner in Halle. Halle, at the shop of Christoph Andreas Zeitler, University printer, 1713.

HAVING cited a number of familiar authors who wrote about tobacco in Latin, Thebesius lays claim to originality in presenting a German work on the proper use of this herb.<sup>1</sup> As indicated by the title, the usual material is presented in the conventional thesis fashion. Nicotian therapeutic practises are accepted as valid by the author, who cites numerous medical authorities on the subject. He finds chewing the most harmful form in which to use tobacco, remarking that this habit "causes tragedies in the abdomen." He wishes the custom could be forever relinquished by society.

A moderate use of snuff meets with the author's approval, but even this habit has evil effects. Inveterate use, he says, will destroy the sense of smell. Furthermore, some unpleasant ingredients are mixed in perfumed snuffs. Women should not take tobacco in any form, as it adversely affects the generative functions. The value of

<sup>4</sup>Nos. 35, 233, and 407. <sup>5</sup>Pseudonym of Christian Friedrich Hunold (1680-1721). [N. 493] <sup>1</sup>The author seems to have consulted only

Latin works on tobacco. He was apparently unaware of such German treatises as Barnstein, n. 229, Balde, n. 265 and Bontekoe, n. 384, among others.

smoking and chewing tobacco in allaying hunger and thirst is commented upon.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-H<sup>4</sup>; I<sup>2</sup>).

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 6 inches.

REFERENCE: Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 115.

\* \* \*

No. 493-a The second edition, with the main text of the title as in the first, except for: Von neuen übersehen und verbeffert, auch mit einem Auszug Aus Heinrich Barnsteins Tractat vom Taback vermehret. Halle . . . Johann Christian Hendels. 1751.

To the text of the first edition has been added a long excerpt from Barnstein's "Tractat vom Taback" (*cf.* n. 229), and a full register.

#### BARUFFALDI, Girolamo (1675-1755)

LA TABACCHEIDE. Ferrara, 1714.

[*Translation of title*] The Tabaccheide. Dithyramb, by Girolamo Baruffaldi of the Accademia degli Intrepidi<sup>1</sup>, Ferrara, with annotations. [Printer's device] At Ferrara, 1714. By the heirs of Bernardino Pomatelli, printer of the bishopric. With the license of the Superiors.

IN HIS foreword Baruffaldi explains that during a troubled period he received much solace from the use of snuff. He wishes to celebrate the virtues of tobacco, but, as he neither smokes nor chews it, he confines himself to singing the praises of the nicotian powder.<sup>2</sup>

The gods, as well as the chief religious heads of all countries, are called upon by the poet to witness that every sense has its pleasure. Having thus assembled this array of "supreme authorities" in order to confirm a truism, Baruffaldi discusses the olfactory sense.

Tobacco has come to please the nose. This herb, the queen of vegetables, has more altars than the gods, and they send up a more pleasing incense than the offerings of beasts. In this herb is to be found a specific to cure all ills. Laws have grown up restricting the commerce in tobacco. There are monopolies and taxes and imposts *ad infinitum*, until the unfortunate citizen may expect to be searched and deprived of his snuff box at any moment.

The snuff boxes themselves are ornamented in the most elaborate style. As for keeping snuff in horns!—this is an abomination; they remain vile depositories even when decorated. Ivory boxes in geometric shapes are very desirable. Sometimes the miniature of a sweetheart is painted on the box.

Baruffaldi, who patterned his poem on the most famous dithyrambic verses of modern times, the *Bacco in Toscana* of Francesco Redi,<sup>3</sup> parodied a well-known passage in that classic, the stuttering of Bacco:

<sup>1</sup>This society was founded in 1696.

<sup>2</sup>For the complement to this work, v. n. 540.

<sup>3</sup>Published at Florence in 1685.



Oh it is a most delici  
 Lici-lici- most delici-  
 (Hang it, I shall sneeze till crying.)  
 Snuff's a most delicious thing.  
 Sense it gives and vast content,  
 And sends old care into banish-  
 Nish-nish-nishi-banish-ishi-  
 Gods, what a long banishment! [E<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>]<sup>4</sup>

After many pages of description of boxes, the poet returns to his main theme, snuff. The various kinds of nicotian powders are fully described. Famous brands and some of the well-known people who use them are mentioned. The author himself prefers "zansemin" to all other flavors in tobacco powders. Snuff, he says, is peculiarly the elixir of the poets, for it restores their fatigued brains, and each sings the virtues of the powder in vogue in his own country. A considerable number of poets are mentioned here, together with the names of their favorite snuffs.

The annotations which follow the poem occupy more than half the volume. These notes are essential to an understanding of Baruffaldi's meaning because of the metrical form (the dithyramb) he employed and its highly allusive style. The main portion of these comments is concerned with matters relating to tobacco: its history, nomenclature, medicinal value, commercial names, grades of snuffs, etc., with numerous references to familiar authorities.

There are two sarcastic comments on the fact that part of the monopoly rights in Italian states were under Jewish control.<sup>5</sup> The poet points out that Ramazzini, writing of the diseases of workers in tobacco factories,<sup>6</sup> stated that the manufacture of tobacco in Italy was in the hands of Jews. As this race was anciently divided into tribes, says Baruffaldi, he thinks they should now be nicknamed the "Tabaccopean Tribe" [G<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. In reference to the payment of monopoly duties, he speaks of "rendering account to the Jewish tribunal." [G<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (Half-title; title; To the Reader, 2 leaves, unsigned; A-E<sup>8</sup>; F<sup>2</sup>; annotations [with sectional title], F<sub>3-8</sub>; G-N<sup>8</sup>; O<sup>2</sup>; indexes, O<sub>3-8</sub>; P<sup>4</sup>).

ORIGINAL VELLUM. Size of leaf: 9 x 6¾ inches. Presentation copy to Santi Bucchi [of Faenza], a poet, inscribed by the author.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. "Bibliografia della Famiglia Baruffaldi," A. E. Baruffaldi, in *Atti e Memorie della Deputazione Ferrarese di Storia Patria* (Ferrara, 1915), XXII, 109-211. Bartolommeo Gamba, in *Serie dei Testi di Lingua italiana* (Venice, 1839), n. 2143. Graesse, i, 305. Comes, pp. 65-66, 85, 89-90, 109.

<sup>4</sup> Translated by Leigh Hunt, in *Bacchus in Tuscany*, 1825, p. 61. He devotes several passages there to Baruffaldi's work, saying, *inter alia*, that "The Tabbacheide is not without wit, but evinces too much of the garrulity of snuff-taking."

Another translation of this passage occurs in Hunt's London Journal (n. 1374-A):

What a moment! what a doubt!  
 All my nose is inside out—  
 All my thrilling, tickling, caustic,  
 Pyramid rhinoceroctic,

Wants to sneeze and cannot do it!  
 Now it yearns me, thrills me, stings me,  
 Now with rapturous torment wrings me!  
 Now says, "Sneeze, you fool, get through it."  
 What shall help me?—Oh! good heaven!  
 Ah!—yes!—Hardham's—thirty-seven.  
 Shee!—Shee!—oh! 'tis most del—ishi—  
 Ishi!—ishi!—most del—ishi!  
 (Hang it, I shall sneeze till Spring!)  
 Snuff's a most delicious thing.

<sup>5</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 145 at n. 11.

<sup>6</sup> In his *De Morbis Artificum Diatriba*, 1700, ch. xvii.

L A  
 TABACCHEIDE  
 D I T I R A M B O  
 D I  
 GIROLAMO BARUFFALDI  
 F E R R A R E S E  
 A C C A D E M I C O I N T R E P I D O  
 C O N L E  
 A N N O T A Z I O N I .



IN FERRARA, M.DCCXIV.

Per gli Eredi di Bernardino Pomatelli Impr. Vescovali.  
 CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

TITLE OF BARUFFALDI, 1714

Baruffaldi was author or editor of 126 works in poetry and prose. He entered the priesthood in 1700, was unjustly exiled and deprived of his library in 1711, but had his rights and property restored in 1713.



No. 494-a Volume Terzo de' Baccanali di Girolamo Baruffaldi. Seconda Edizione. Ampliata nelle annotazioni, e corretta. [Vignette] In Bologna. Nella Stamperia di Lelio dalla Volpe. (1758) Con licenza de' Superiori.

This third volume of Baruffaldi's *Baccanali* contains only *La Tabaccheide*, with additional annotations. It is the fourth appearance of the poem in print.<sup>7</sup> The first edition of the *Baccanali* was issued at Venice, in 1722. When reprinting this, Baruffaldi decided to reissue his *La Tabaccheide*, and corrected the notes, but he died before the work reached the press. (With an engraved head-piece, here reproduced.)



TOBACCO VENDOR'S SHOP  
From the 1758 edition of Baruffaldi

#### ENGLAND, Tobacco Merchants

[Headed:] *The CASE of the Merchants, and Planters, Trading to, and Residing in, Virginia, and Maryland.* [London, 1714]

THE high duty of 6½d. the lb. on tobacco is more than the trade can bear. Planters, merchants, and entrepreneurs have sometimes lost as much as fifty per cent of their capital investment because the return was insufficient to defray the customs, freight, and other charges.

Without relief this trade must inevitably be lost. Because of the distance of the British plantations and the concomitant high carrying charges, the commercial cultivation of tobacco has been encouraged in Holland, Germany, and elsewhere. Unless the English merchants can reduce the price to foreign markets, plantations, navigation, and trade will decay, and specie will be exported for foreign goods customarily paid for with the proceeds from tobacco.

The petitioners propose that, upon exportation, a moiety of the old subsidy (½d. the lb.) be drawn back. The present customs on tobacco are 1d. the lb., old subsidy; 1d. additional duty, payable at nine months; 3d. impost, payable at eighteen months; 1d. new subsidy, payable at three months; and ½d. additional subsidy, payable at nine months.

<sup>7</sup>The second edition appeared in 1716; the third in 1752.

It is proposed that all bonds for the several duties be made payable eighteen months from entry (in lieu of twelve, as heretofore), which will obviate the necessity of exporting tobacco in haste in order to discharge bonds without paying interest thereon. By such forced exportations Holland becomes the mart for colonial tobacco, to its great benefit.

Several considerable merchants have been ruined, others have withdrawn from the trade, and the colonials are engaging in the manufacture of goods heretofore purchased in England. The petitioners pray for a reduction in tobacco duties and other relief, as proposed.

SINGLE LEAF, printed on both sides; with printed docket. Size of leaf: 11¾ x 7½ inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

The merchants' petition was first presented to the House of Commons on May 1, 1713, on the same day that a similar plea was received from the Bristol traders (*v. Stock*, III, pp. 298-299). The testimony of one of the largest importers, Richard Perry, was presented to the House by its investigating committee. In proof of his contention that the duty on tobacco was too heavy, Perry submitted a list of "24 bankrupts who had been of late years considerable merchants and planters." The committee indicated that, because of the high English duties, the Dutch were able to sell tobacco cheaper by half than the British; that 93,800 hogsheads of 500 lbs. each had been raised in Holland and Germany between 1708 and 1713; etc. A long account of the report will be found in *Stock*, III, 304-307. A further petition, of the same tenor, was presented April 8, 1714. A bill for the relief of the merchants was passed in 1714 (n. 495).

#### ENGLAND, Tobacco Merchants

[Headed:] THE CASE OF THE Merchants who Export TOBACCO. [London, 1714]

THE force which makes England "formidable abroad" is its merchant marine, which, in turn, depends upon the plantations. Only half of the ships which formerly brought tobacco from the colonies are now employed. The customs receipts are, therefore, affected. The pending bill will give encouragement to home consumption, but the export trade in tobacco (formerly two-thirds of the traffic) is of greater consequence.

England's riches are increased by what it sells abroad. Unless "the Export Trade is farther relieved than it is . . . *European Tobacco* will soon and irretrievably destroy the Sale and Consumption of our *Plantation Tobacco*." (Some of the arguments given in n. 494-A are repeated.)

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf: 11¼ x 6¾ inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

#### ENGLAND, Tobacco Merchants

[Headed:] REASONS HUMBLY OFFER'D To the Honourable HOUSE OF COMMONS, by the Merchants and Traders in Tobacco, with Relation to the BILL, now depending, for Lessening the Drawback, on Tobacco Exported to Ireland. [London, c. 1714]



THE duty on tobacco of  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  the lb. having expired in Ireland, a pending bill designs to lay an equivalent tax upon tobacco until regranted there. Such a law will place an intolerable burden upon the already over-taxed English importers and further affect "the almost Ruin'd *Virginia-Trade*." The duties are already excessive; if they did not exceed  $3d.$  the lb., the trade would revive in the colonies and in England.

Because of the high customs rates the merchants export tobacco to foreign markets, which are therefore supplied more cheaply than the domestic ones. If the intended Act for lessening the drawback on tobacco shipped to Ireland be passed, the practise of discharging bonds by debentures will be taken away, exportation reduced, and smuggling into Ireland increased. Furthermore, several merchants who have already sold their tobacco to Irish dealers, and others who have shipped tobacco to Ireland at prices fixed before the bill now pending, will be financially penalized.

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{13}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{16}$  inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

Despite the opposition of the merchants, the bill ordering payment by the buyer of  $3d.$  the lb. on tobacco shipped to Ireland was passed April, 1714. (*Commons Journals*, xvii, p. 577, and cf. *ibid.*, pp. 528, 536, 561; Stock—*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2—III, 329 n.4. Cf. *ibid.*, 290, n. 49.)

#### ENGLAND, Tobacco Merchants

[Headed:] THE CASE OF THE Merchants Trading in TOBACCO, With relation to the Bill now depending in the Honourable House of Commons, for Lessening the Draw-back on Tobacco Exported for Ireland. [London, 1714]

CERTAIN Irish merchants have bought in London cheaply ( $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $3d.$  the lb., "aboard, free of all charges") "several Parcels of Tobacco" for which the sellers have accepted payment. Under the pending bill the latter will be liable for the duty of  $3d.$  (heretofore drawn back) on tobacco shipped to Ireland. The law, *ex post facto*, will be a hardship on the sellers. They pray that they be allowed the full drawback on tobacco exported on or before 24 March [1714].

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{16}$  inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

An instruction to the Committee of the House provided for the inclusion in the bill of a clause ordering that all contracts made before March 14, 1714, involving tobacco intended for Ireland, be voided unless the buyer pay the duty of  $3d.$  the lb. (V. n. 494-c.)

#### ROTHERHAM, John (d. 1729)

[Headed:] To the HONOURABLE The Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens and Burgeffes of Great Britain, in Parliament Assembled: The Humble Petition of John Rotherham. [London, 1714]

THE petitioner had previously advised the commissioners of customs that the Crown was being defrauded through the practises of merchants, whereby a considerable part of the import duty was remitted on supposedly damaged or imperfect tobacco. Such uncustomed tobacco was nevertheless vended at home and exported, and the exporter obtained a drawback on the latter.

The petitioner had proposed, therefore, that all tobacco claimed to be unfit for sale should be destroyed, to prevent the continuance of this fraud. He estimated that a quarter of the tobacco had been exempted from duty, on the pretense of damage and proposed that the pending bill for lessening the drawback should have general application, not be limited only to tobacco exported to Ireland.

SINGLE LEAF, with printed docket. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. (Inlaid in the extra-illustrated volume of Fairholt, †, 1859.)

REFERENCE: Cf. Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), III, 332, 335-336, and 341.

The report of the Commissioners of Customs on trash and damaged tobacco occurs in Stock (III, pp. 333-334). An "Act for preventing frauds in tobacco payments, and for the better improving the staple of tobacco," was passed in Virginia, 1714, but repealed by proclamation, 12 Nov. 1717 (Hening, *Statutes*, IV, p. 37).

V. n. 495 for the Act which included provisions for the destruction of damaged tobacco.

#### ENGLAND, Anne, Parliament

Anno Regni | ANNÆ | REGINÆ | . . . | DUODECIMO. | At the Parliament Summoned to be Held at Westmin- | ster, the Twelfth Day of November, Anno Dom. 1713. | [5 lines] | . . . Being the First Session of this | present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | LONDON, | Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the Queens most | Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of Thomas | Newcomb, and Henry Hills, decess'd. 1714.

#### An Act for Encouraging the Tobacco-Trade.

FOR the encouragement of the consumption and export trade in tobacco, after 1 June 1714 for five years, and thence to the close of the next session of Parliament, an allowance of 8 lbs. per cent. is permitted the importer, on all duties on tobacco, for waste and shrinkage, instead of the 8 lbs. per cent. on warehoused tobacco and 4 lbs. per cent. on exported tobacco allowed by the Act of 7 William III [1696], which applied only to the impost duty. The new allowance not to be deducted upon exportation.

Acts of 12 Charles II, 1 James II (n. 387), 7 William III (n. 418), 9 William III (n. 424), and 2 Anne, all of which imposed additional duties on tobacco, are then recited.

These Acts, having been found prejudicial and burdensome to the trade and a loss to the revenue, relief to the traders is hereby granted by permission to pay those duties by the end of eighteen months, with allowance for ready money. Merchants paying the royal subsidy of  $1d.$  the pound may warehouse tobacco at their charges.

Further allowances made for damaged or spoiled tobacco, and provisions for destroying tobacco upon which payment of duty is refused, etc. Because insufficient



time was allowed Scottish merchants to comply with the regulations of an Act of 1710 (v. n. 479), arrangements are provided for debentures on tobacco exported from Scotland between 27 March and 16 April 1710.

SMALL FOLIO (Vvv<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; Xxx-Yyy<sup>2</sup> [last, blank, lacking]. Paginated [261, the title; 262, blank]; 263-270).

BOUND with n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), III, 335-337 and notes 22 and 24.

#### FRANCE, *Cour des Aides de Paris*

RECUEIL | DES ORDONNANCES, | EDITS, DECLARATIONS, | REGLEMENS ET ARRETS | DE LA COUR  
DES AYDES | DE PARIS, | *SUR LE FAIT DES TAILLES*. | Nouvelle Edition, continuée jufqu'à prefent, &  
| augmentée des Ordonnances, Edits, Declara- | tions, Reglemens & Arrêts de la Cour des |  
Aydes de Paris, fur le Fait du Tabac. | [Ornament] | A PARIS . . . | Chez NICOLAS GOSSELIN  
. . . | . . . | M. DCC XIV. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY*.

[*Translation of title*] Collection of Ordinances, Edicts, Declarations, Regulations, and Acts of the *Cour des Aides* of Paris, relating to taxation. New edition, brought up to date, and supplemented by ordinances, edicts, declarations, regulations, and acts of the *Cour des Aides* of Paris, relating to tobacco. At Paris . . . from the shop of Nicolas Gosselin . . . 1714. With the privilege of the King.

THE supplement containing ordinances, etc. on tobacco occurs in this volume on Vvii<sup>a</sup>-Yij<sup>b</sup> (with a sectional title and table). The original, or earlier, separate editions of several of the ordinances, etc. do not occur in this library<sup>1</sup> and will, therefore, be found under numbers 345, 345-B, 346-A, 348, 550, 554, and 559-A. The leaves which these various pieces occupy in this collected edition are indicated in the above-numbered catalogue entries. Those ordinances, etc. which reprint separate editions in this library are catalogued under numbers 543-A, and 553.

FIRST REVISED EDITION. Duodecimo (ã<sup>8</sup>; A-Y<sup>12</sup>; Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa<sup>2</sup>).

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3¾ inches. Inscription of a local official, dated 1716, on end-paper.

#### [GERMANY] AUSTRIA, Charles VI, *Emperor*

[EDICT ABOLISHING THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.] Vienna [?], 1714.

THE monopoly on tobacco is abolished. All are permitted to grow, import, and trade in tobacco, under permit from the proper authorities. Tobacco shall be taxed as follows: that grown in Silesia, 3 kreutzer the pound; at Hanau, Nuremberg, Magdeburg, in Hungary, and Croatia, 4 k.; each pound imported from Brazil or other foreign country, 6 k. Domestic manufactured snuff to pay 4 k.; each pound of common imported snuff, 8 k.; each pound of the better grade, such as that from Spain, Bologna, etc., whether perfumed or not, 16 k. None to treat, manufacture, or import tobacco without special permit, etc. Fines and other pun-

<sup>1</sup> *V*. Vol. II, p. 441 at n. 13 for the system adopted for cataloguing these ordinances, etc.

ishments imposed for violations. [Valid for the Arch-duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia.] Vienna, 27 March 1714. Attested, Breslau, 4 July 1714, by Franz Ludwig, Count Palatine.

FOLIO (A<sup>4</sup>).

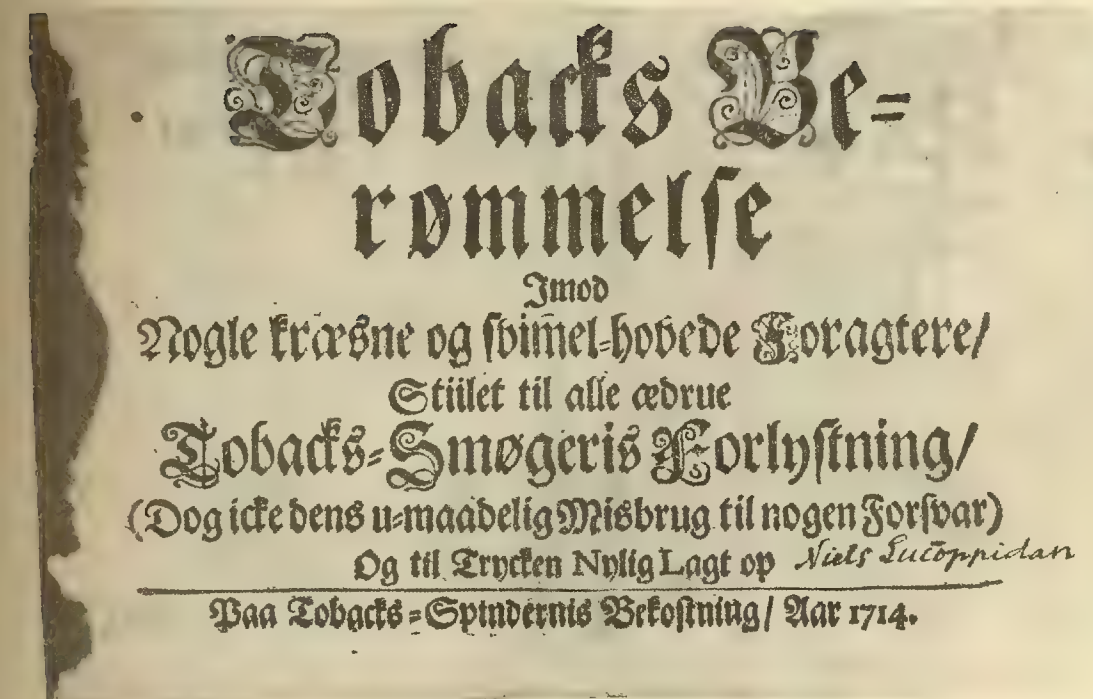
MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 12⅞ x 8 inches. Notation, dated 18 August 1714, on first page.

REFERENCE: "Normalien der österreichischen Tabak-gefälles," by F. Wieser, in *Fachliche Mitteilungen des österreichischen Tabakregie* (Vienna, 1912), pp. 91-92.

The tobacco monopoly, imposed on Silesia in 1702, was only temporarily abandoned in 1714; v. n. 702.

#### LUCOPPIDAN, Niels Pedersen (1686-1730)

TOBACKS BERØMMELSE. Copenhagen [?], 1714.



TITLE OF LUCOPPIDAN, 1714

[*Translation of title*] Praise of tobacco, against some fastidious and light-headed contemporaries. Designed for the amusement of all sober tobacco smokers (but not in defence of immoderate use). Recently put into print. At the expense of the tobacco manufacturers. [Copenhagen?] In the year 1714.

This Danish poem, by a preacher and minor poet, panegyricizes tobacco, "the health-herb and amusing dissipator of time and care."

Did we know who first smoked tobacco, we would deify him. In olden days men drank more and murdered more; but now, under the benign influence of this herb, people live honestly and in harmony. Above all other plants and spices which come to our land, Oh tobacco, I will praise you.

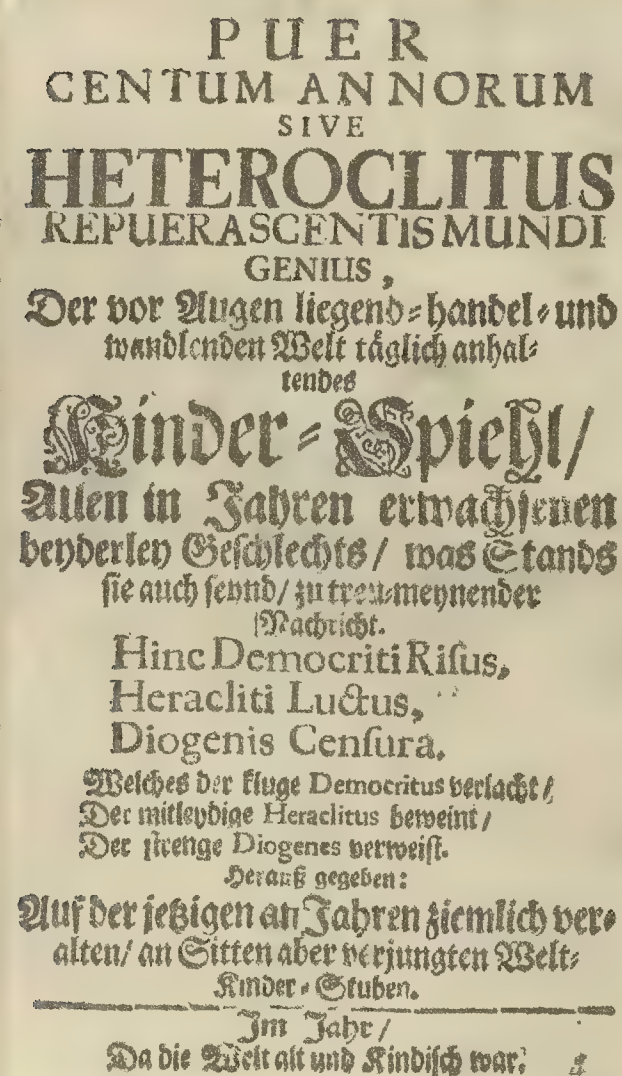


ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, by Du Guernier after L. Laguerre.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf:  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$  inches.

An early owner, W. Webber, has inscribed his name on the end-paper, etc.; "W<sup>m</sup> Perry, 1841" is written on the title.

REFERENCES: BM. A Bibliography of English Poetical Miscellanies . . . , A. E. Case (1935) n. 279. Aitken (*op. cit.* in n. 475) II, 399.



TITLE OF CALLENBACH, c. 1715

CALLENBACH, Franz (1663-1743)

PUER CENTUM ANNORUM. Nuremberg, c. 1715.

[Translation of title] The boy of a hundred years or the abnormal spirit of a world becoming young again. Constant daily child's play of the visible, active, changeable world. For the

truthful information of all grown-ups of both sexes of whatever condition. Hence the laughter of Democritus, the grief of Heraclitus, the censure of Diogenes. Which the clever Democritus derides, the sympathetic Heraclitus weeps over, the severe Diogenes reproves. Published at the world nurseries, now rather old in years but young in manners. In the year when the world was old and childish.

THIS satire, in dramatized form, on the morals and customs of the eighteenth century, deals chiefly with the adventures of the laughing, the weeping, and the cynical philosophers (see title) when they revisit the earth.

Among the characters presented, one, Nicotianus, is found in a coffee-house, defending the use of tobacco against the strictures of Jovialis who complains that the Germans are too ready to ape foreign habits. Nicotianus descants on the virtues of tobacco, expresses preference for imported kinds and invites his companions to witness a meeting of a tobacco club.<sup>1</sup>

There the members (men and women) sing a lusty song of their order in praise of tobacco. The rules of the society are then given:

No members may speak disrespectfully of the herb; they must always have three pipes, in cases, two well filled boxes, in the latest fashion, tinder and flint; they must be generous (but not extravagantly so) to those who cannot afford better grade tobacco; "tobacco-constables" shall not be ashamed to smell of the plant, as this is a prized and reputable odor; members shall particularly respect those of the medical profession, as they are esteemed patrons of the order; the society shall not be snobbish in its acceptance of members, nor discriminate against soldiers, peasants, truck-drivers, tinkers, loafers, chimney-sweeps, Jews, or others, etc. Tobacco-planters, and the places where this herb is cultivated, shall be given especial recognition and preference to all others. [C<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-I<sup>8</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. "Ex Biblioth. Regia Berolinensi," with the "sold" stamp.

REFERENCES: BM. [1720?]. NYPL. [1715?]. *Bücherschatz der Deutscher National-Litteratur* . . . Heyse (Berlin, 1854) n. 1872. Graesse, ii, 16-17.

The tract here catalogued is one of eight by the same author, published at Nuremberg between 1714 and 1715. These pieces, according to Graesse and others, were not intended to be separated. The "Puer Centum Annorum" is the only one of the tracts published without a date. In *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, it is stated that the author's name is more properly spelled François Kallenbach (De Backer, ed. Sommervogel, Brussels, 1893, IV, pp. 900-902).

NAGEL-NEUE TOBACKS-ORDNUNG. c. 1715.

[Translation of title] Brand-new tobacco regulations. With two newly-concocted tobacco and beer-songs. Also the slanderous and abusive speeches of a malicious woman on her worthy

<sup>1</sup>As indicated in the *Introduction* (p. 156, ¶2) smoking societies flourished chiefly in Germany, around the end of the XVIIth and the first quarter of the XVIIIth century. This piece and nos. 499-A,

500, and 501 relate to, or are associated with, the clubs of the *Tabaks-Collegium* period. To these may be added a rare contemporaneous tract in Swedish catalogued under n. 2885.



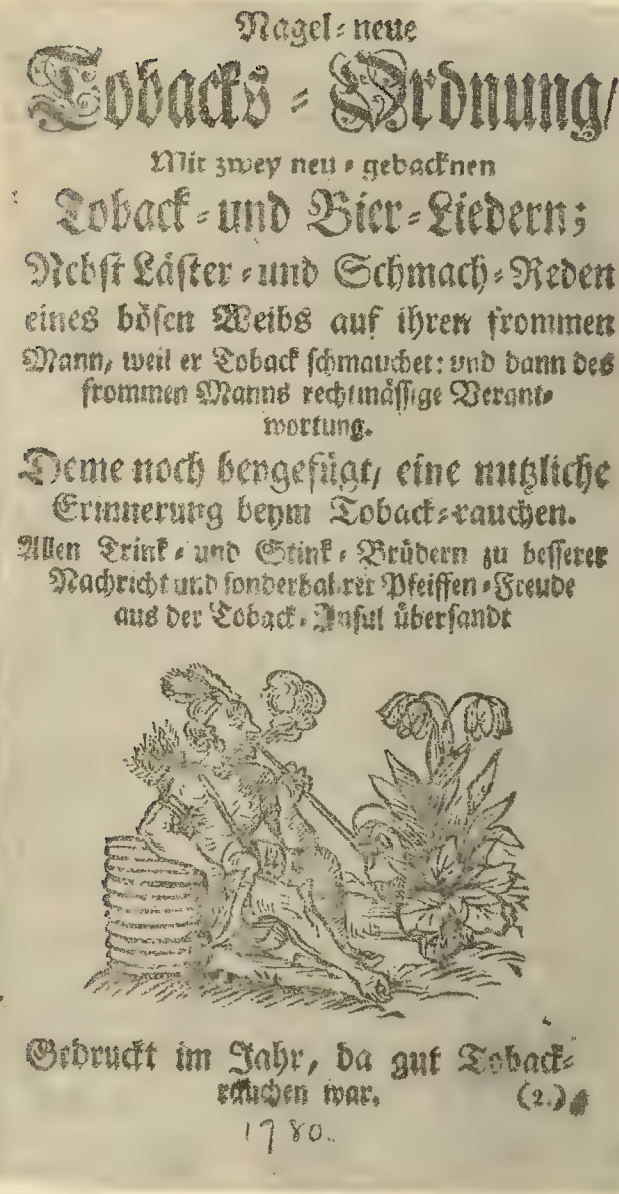
husband because he smoked tobacco, and the husband's just reply. To which is added a useful reminder while smoking tobacco, addressed to all drink- and stink-brothers for their better information and extraordinary joy in their pipes. From the tobacco-island. Printed in the year when tobacco smoking was good.

THE first few of the thirty-three regulations for a tobacco fraternity which introduce this compilation emphasize the importance of cleanliness in smoking-tobacco, shredding-knife and pipe. The rules are practical, moral and social, written in seeming earnestness.

In order to protect the moustache it is required that pipes be reasonably long. Bowls must not be too large; each smoker shall have his own box or container; no smoker shall chew tobacco or smoke chewing-tobacco. No smoking is permitted without the consumption of beer; smokers must be at least eighteen, and the fraternity is to provide tobacco for the poor. Females are not only denied the advantages of this nicotian society but are strictly forbidden to berate smokers.

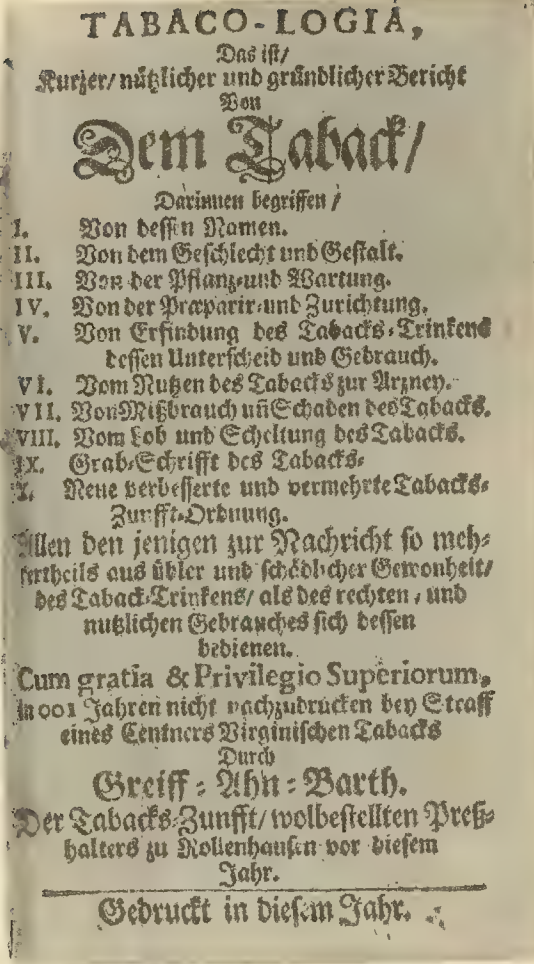
Two prose "songs," praising tobacco and beer, and three short poems (from n. 409) conclude this piece.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A<sup>8</sup>).  
THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  
6¼ x 4 inches.



[Translation of title] The Science of Tobacco; that is, a short, useful and thorough treatise on tobacco, in which is discussed: I. Its names. II. Its species and size. III. Its planting and care. IV. Its preparation and treatment. V. The invention, discrimination and use of smoking tobacco. VI. The medical use of tobacco. VII. The misuse and harm done by tobacco. VIII. The praise and blame of tobacco. IX. The epitaph of tobacco. X. New, improved and enlarged rules for the tobacco fraternity. For the information of those who, for the most part, by wicked and evil habit practise the smoking of tobacco as the right and useful employment of it. With the approval and permission of the authorities, not to be reprinted for 001 year on pain of a fine of a hundred-pound weight of Virginian tobacco. By Greiff-Ahn-Barth, the duly-appointed Pressholder of the Tobacco Fraternity at Rollenhausen before this Year. Printed in this Year.

FIRST EDITION. Eighteenmo (A<sup>10</sup>; B-E<sup>12</sup>).  
TWO COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS, one of *N. Tabacum*; the other taken from the engraving in the title reproduced in *Tobacco*, Vol. II, p. 529.  
THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 5 x 2½ inches. Recent binder's date: 1703.  
REFERENCES: BM. [dated 1650?] Br., n. 102 [c. 1700]. *Lexicon Pseudonymorum*, E. Weller (Regensburg, 1886), p. 236.



TITLE OF TABACO-LOGIA, c. 1715





TITLE OF DE ROKENDE MOOR, c. 1715

**T**HIS miniature chap-book contains the lyrics of four Dutch songs, in which, despite the title, there are no allusions of a nicotian nature. It was apparently designed for the entertainment of the women who spun tobacco in the factories.

FIRST EDITION. Thirtytwo (8 leaves, unsigned).

MODERN WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $3\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

DE ROKENDE MOOR. [N.p., n.d., but c. 1715]

[Translation of title] The Smoking Moor, on the tobacco [shop] window, singing various new songs. [Woodcut] Printed for the tobacco spinners.

ERGÖTZLICHKEITEN VOM TABAC. Leipzig, 1715.

[Translation of title] Selected delights of tobacco. Wherein not only the origin, effect, medical uses, attractiveness and excellence of the same are presented in a pleasant manner in all kinds of poetical and other collected thoughts from the writings of famous men, but also the law of the same is given, as it was publicly defended in Latin by Herr Heinrich Ernst Kestner, Doctor of both Laws and Professor of Common Law in the University of Rinteln. Communicated by a constant friend of tobacco for the pleasure of all of its lovers. Leipzig, at the costs of the Company, 1715.

**T**HE anonymous "friend of tobacco" who compiled this work (perhaps published for a tobacco society) explains in his preface that it was issued in order to silence the detractors of the noble plant.

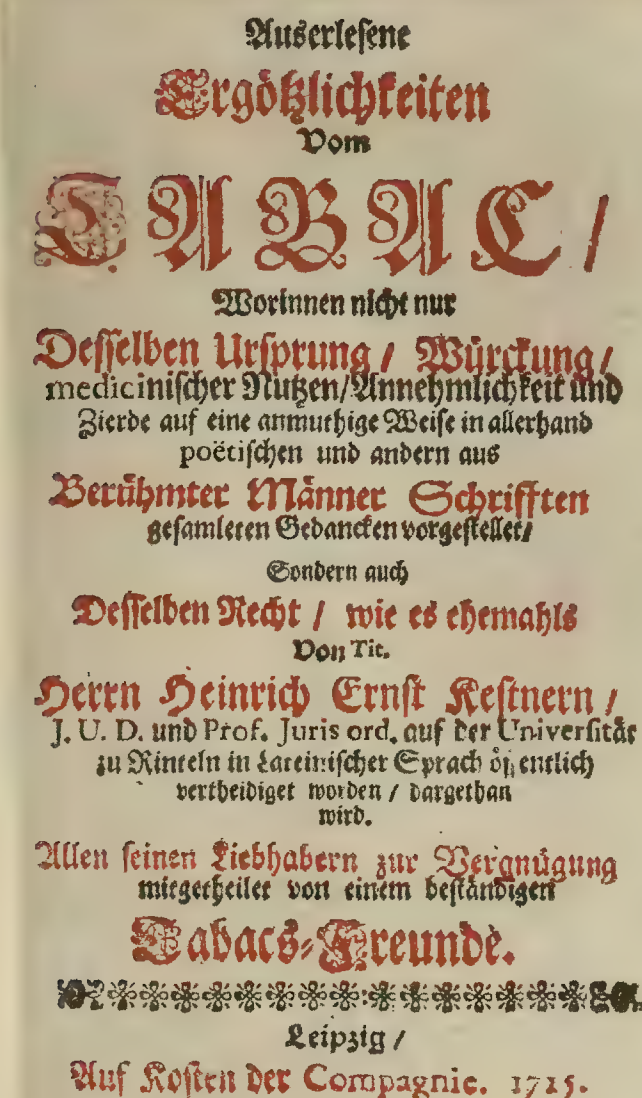
The first portion deals conventionally with the historical facts relating to tobacco, the nomenclature and botanical descriptions of the plant, the commercial value and brands of the manufactured commodity, the smoking habits of different peoples, the medicinal value of tobacco and the kinds of persons for whom smoking is valuable and healthful.

Following this section is Kestner's dissertation (n. 492), the poem "Sinnreiches Lob des Tabacs" (from n. 409), Graevius' sonnet (v. n. 465 at n. 2), the majority of the verse and brief prose pieces in n. 492, Oelschlaeger's poem (n. 224), various poetic trifles under the heading "curieuse Gedancken eines Tabac-Rauchers" (all from n. 409), and the humorous rules for a tobacco fraternity (also from n. 409).

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-F<sup>8</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $7 \times 4\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *Deutsches Anonymen Lexikon, 1501-1926*, M. Holzmann and H. Bohatta (Weimar, 1902-1928), VI, 163.



TITLE OF ERGÖTZLICHKEITEN VOM TABAC, 1715



VARIOUS mandates, from 1679 to 1712, relating to importations and contraband are cited. The Elector is indignant over the many vagabonds engaged in smuggling. Provisions of former general mandates are herewith repeated. Officers are reminded of their duties. Corporal punishment, imprisonment and, finally, exile decreed for smugglers. Villages defying the anti-smuggling laws to be prosecuted at their own expense. Fines and trade suspension ordained for convicted shopkeepers. Regular examination of books, inspections by the authorities, and notifications of tobacco received are required. Adulteration of tobacco prohibited; dealers to maintain official prices set on tobacco. Places of sale restricted. Local authorities hereafter to assist in maintenance of these regulations as several officers have been beaten to death or wounded in the performance of their duty. Fines set for tobacco factories in which contraband is found. Soldiers and their wives prohibited from dealing in tobacco. Manufacturers and dealers not required to quarter soldiers if they pay a stated amount. Domestic tobacco to be sold to the monopoly factory nearest the plantation. No pipes to be imported. By the Elector. Munich, 18 February 1715.

BROADSIDE. Double folio.

UNBOUND. Size of original: 33 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 15 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Das Tabakwesen in Bayern*, J. Micheler (Stuttgart, †, 1887), p. 62.

The Bavarian government was soon to realize that the existing monopoly could not be successfully enforced. The most severe measures failed to reduce smuggling and the sale of contraband tobacco. The monopoly was therefore revoked, March 18, 1717. (*V.* nos. 861 and 871 for notices of a limited monopoly in Bavaria.)

# KEYL, Johann C., and Johann H. HERBST

DISPUTATIO PHILOSOPHICA, | QUÆSTIONEM, | NUM | HERBÆ NICOTIA- | NÆ USUS, LEVIS NOTÆ | MACULAM CONTRAHAT? | TRACTANS, | [5 lines] | PUBLICÆ DUBITANTIUM CENSURÆ | EXPONUNT | M. JOH. CHRISTIAN Keyl. | ET | JOH. HENRICUS HERBST. | LIPSIAE D. III. APRIL ANNO MDCCXV. | . . . | LIPSIAE, | IMPRIMEBAT GOTTFR. ROTHE.

[*Translation of title*] Philosophic Disputation concerning whether the use of the plant Nicotiana produces the blemish of unreliable character. Which, God willing, and with the indulgence of the celebrated Order of Philosophers, Johann Christian Keyl, and Johann Henricus Herbst will present for public criticism . . . at Leipzig, April 3, 1715 at the customary time and place. Leipzig, printed by Gottfried Rothe.

AS THERE are enough treatises which discuss the legality of the use of tobacco, whether or not its social employment is contrary to Christian ethics, and the abuse of the habit, this argument will concern itself with one matter only: can a tobacco smoker be an honorable man?

Some details of the history and nomenclature of tobacco and those qualities of the plant which permit it to be smoked or snuffed are presented. The phrase "blemish of

unreliable character" (*v.* translation of title) is then defined; it is, after some academic comments, taken to mean simply loss of reputation. The German edition of Balde (n. 265) is mentioned and the original author cited as one who attempted to bring smokers into ill repute.<sup>1</sup>

Since no law<sup>2</sup> forbids the use of tobacco, the habits associated with it are, at worst, neither good nor bad, but only ethically indifferent. The extreme importance of tobacco in medicine should not go unmentioned here. Without recreation and society man would die prematurely. Anyone who finds pleasure in tobacco, yet does not use it, is sinning against God and himself. Exception must be made in the cases of those countries where laws interdict the habit,<sup>3</sup> and where the use of tobacco is contrary to the customs of the country. In Ceylon, for instance, tobacco is held in abomination. Discussion on the propriety of smoking and snuffing in church will be left to the theologians. From all this it must be clear that the use of tobacco does not entail loss of reputation.

The last few paragraphs are devoted to refutation of the strictures presented in the German edition of Balde.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-B<sup>4</sup> [last, probably blank, lacking]).

HALF MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

# COHAUSEN, Johann Heinrich (1665-1750)

DISSERTATIO SATYRICA . . . DE PICA NASI. Amsterdam, 1716.

[*Translation of title*] Physico-medico-moral Satyric Dissertation concerning a morbid appetite of the nose or the modern abuse and harm of sternutatory tobacco. By Johann Henry Cohausen of Hildesheim. Doctor of Medicine. At Amsterdam, in the shop of Johann Oosterwyk. 1716.

THE author's aversion to the social use of snuff is made clearly evident by the employment of "pica" (maggie, or pie) associated with "nasi" (nose), in the title. (The magpie supposedly displays no discrimination in its selection of food, and, also, "pica," in pathology, means a perversion of taste.)

Cohausen sought to demolish forever the custom of snuffing, through the most vitriolic attack published to that date. Most of the people of western Europe were, by then, sniffing tobacco and sneezing heartily. The composite effect was not pretty and the author was undoubtedly justified in most of his criticism. His work is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the misuse, the second with the evil effects, of snuff. (The text is interspersed with quotations from ancient and modern classics; these excerpts are given a nicotian significance.)

The author emphasizes the opinion, widely held by contemporary physicians and by moralists, that tobacco-snuffing was essentially a kind of morbid appetite. It was their common contention that only the medicinal use of snuff was permissible; any social use of this remedial sternutatory was, therefore, vicious and depraved. This opinion and variations on the theme are iterated with wearying persistence. State-

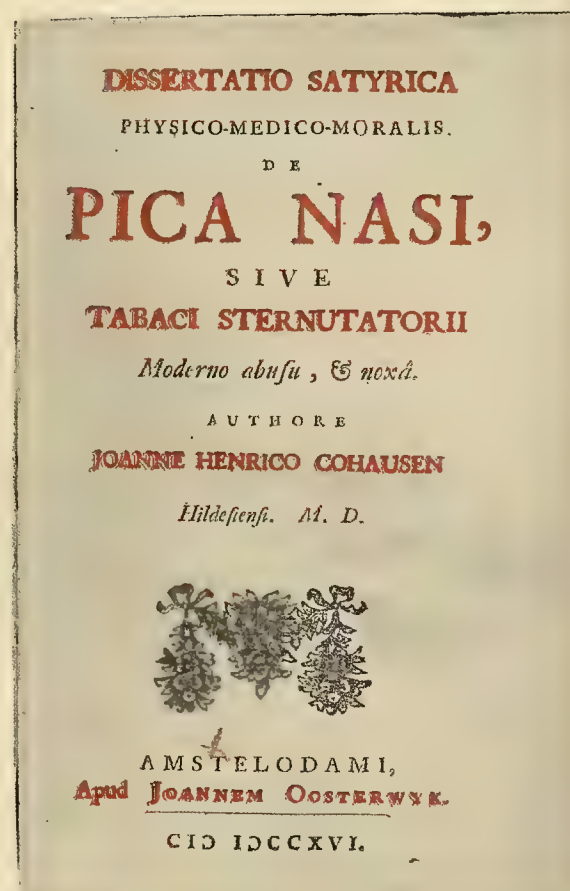
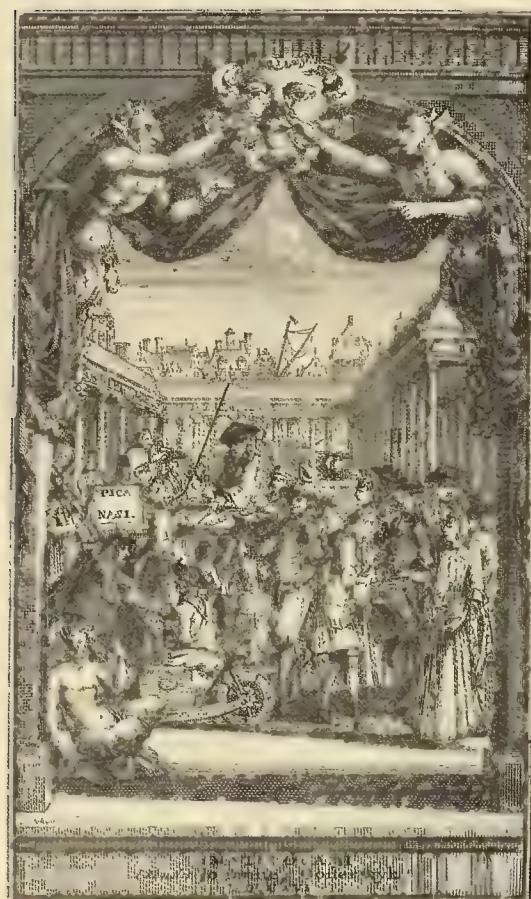
<sup>1</sup> But see the concluding comment in n. 262.

<sup>2</sup> The debaters apparently refer only to Germany.

<sup>3</sup> References are made here to English and Russian prohibitory laws; *v.* the *Introduction*, pp. 71 ff.



ments such as: "seafarers [after introducing the use of tobacco] commenced digging their graves with their noses," snuff was originally a medicine "which style and custom has degenerated into misuse," ladies have acquired "moustaches which nature deprived them of," and the various contradictory reasons for their snuffing habit, given by people in different walks of life, occupy a considerable place in the text. The physiological evils, such as loss of smell and hearing, detrimental effects to the vocal cords, increased snoring, etc.; the costliness of the doubtful pleasure of snuffing; the adulterations practised by snuff manufacturers are among the disadvantages of the habit remarked upon by the author.



ENGRAVED AND PRINTED TITLES OF COHAUSEN, 1716

Magnenus, Paulli and others who wrote against the social uses of tobacco are cited, and case histories of the dangerous results of snuffing are given. The author is particularly unhappy over snuffing by the young. It is true that Bontekoe and Beintema van Peima wrote eulogies of tobacco, but they were enveloped in clouds of smoke all day. Smoking comes in for its share of disapproval by the author. He ends, in a fine fervor, with a peroration to the "gentler sex," which might also be applied to his passages on snuffing:

Freedom in smoking and brandy drinking goes with freedom in morals . . . Smoke destroys virtue and beauty together. But smoke if you must, misguided girls. It

will make you weep, and that is woman's lot . . . Smoke, gossips and serpent-tongues, for tobacco will stop your mouths—for awhile. Smoke, you vain beauties, and see in the smoke a symbol of the mortality of your beauty.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (\*8; \*\*2; A-L<sup>8</sup>; M<sup>6</sup> [errata and advertisement on last]).

ENGRAVED TITLE by J. Schÿnvoe.

LIMP VELLUM, uncut. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Bru., ii, 123. SG., 1st Ser., III. There is a copy in the Potter collection (Harvard College Library).

#### ENGLAND, George I, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGII | REGIS | [2 lines] | At the Parliament Begun and Holden at *Westminster*, | the Seventeenth Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1714. | In the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign | Lord *GEORGE* . . . | [3 lines] | And from thence Continued by several Adjournments to the Ninth | Day of *January*, 1715. in the Second Year of His Majesties Reign. | [Royal arms] | *LONDON*, | Printed by *John Baskett* . . . | . . . And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, | and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1716.

An Act to Prevent the Mischiefs by Manufacturing Leaves or other things to Resemble Tobacco, and the Abuses in Making and Mixing of Snuff.

AS SHOWN in the *Introduction* (pp. 124-125), the adulteration of tobacco was an old and common practise among English merchants. The present Act was the first of a series of "pure tobacco" laws.

. . . it is found by Experience, that . . . several Evil Persons have Cut, Cured, Manufactured, and Sold Walnut-Tree-Leaves, Hop-Leaves, Sycomore-Leaves, or other Leaves . . . resembling Tobacco of the Growth or Product of the British Plantations, to the Prejudice of His Majesties Plantations . . . and of the Navigation and Trade of this Kingdom, and of the Publick Revenues . . .

All persons are prohibited from using other than tobacco leaves in the manufacture of tobacco for sale. The exportation of such false tobacco, in order to obtain a drawback on imported leaf is forbidden. Penalties of forfeiture and fine are provided. No persons shall

Make, Mix, or Colour . . . any sort of Snuff with any sort of Okers, Umber, or any other kind of Colouring, except with Water Ting'd with the Colouring commonly called Venetian Red only or shall Mix . . . with any sort of Snuff, any Fustick, or Yellow Ebony, Touchwood, or any other sort of Wood, or any Dirt, or Sand, or Dust sifted from Tobacco . . .

SMALL FOLIO (7-Z<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; 8-A<sup>1</sup>. Paginated [641, the title; 642, blank]; 643-646.).

BOUND with n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), III, xvii and 373, n. 56.



[Text-heading:] Van den Taback. Ordonnantie / waer op over de Stadt en Vrydom, mitsgaders onderhoorige Forten ende Schantfen van 's Hertogenbosch, verpacht sal werden den impost van den Taback / ingaande met den eersten October . . . Gearraesteert den 30. Augusti 1669 . . . Nader gearresteert den 23. Julii 1716.

[Translation of heading] On Tobacco. Ordinance whereby the tax of tobacco in the city and jurisdiction, and the dependent forts and intrenchments of Hertogenbosch will be leased, beginning with the first of October [blank] and ending with the last of September [blank]. Approved 30 August 1669 and confirmed subsequently by resolutions of 19 November 1677, 21 December 1694, and 12 November 1714. Subsequently approved 23 July 1716.

THIS form gives details of the regulations to be followed by shippers of tobacco, by warehousemen and other purchasers, the amount of taxes placed on various kinds of tobacco, and the fee chargeable upon farmers of the tobacco revenue in and about the capital of North Brabant province. The spaces provided for various dates are left blank.

SMALL QUARTO (4 leaves).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$  inches.

MONTAGU, Lady Mary Wortley (1689–1762), *et al.* [ed. by? John OLDMIXON<sup>1</sup> (1673–1742)].

COURT POEMS. London [1716].

In a dispute between Cardelia and Smilinda, Mrs. Lovet is called upon to say

. . . who suffers most,  
By *Cards Ill Usage*, or by *Lovers loss*.

Cardelia then shows a rare gift, whereupon Smilinda wagers:

This *Snuff-Box*, once the Pledge of SHARPER'S Love,  
When Rival Beauties for the *Present* strove;  
At Corticelli's He the Raffle won,  
When first his Passion was in publick shown . . .  
This *Snuff-Box*, — on the Hinge see Brilliants shine:  
This *Snuff-Box* will I stake, the Prize is mine.

["The Basset-Table," B<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with misprint "1706" on title. Small octavo (A–D<sup>4</sup>).

HALF LEATHER. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *Works of Alexander Pope*, W. Elwin and W. J. Courthope (London, 1871–1889), IX, p. 392. *The Early Career of Alexander Pope*, G. Sherburn (Oxford, 1934). Griffith (*op. cit.* in n. 489), n. 51. BM. (under Lady Montagu—but the Dublin, 1716, edition under Pope).

<sup>1</sup> In his *Literary Correspondence*, 1736 (IV) Curll says that Oldmixon was the publisher, meaning thereby, Prof. Griffith remarks, the editor or collector.

# C O U R T P O E M S.

V I Z ;

I. The *Basset-Table*. AN ECLOGUE.

II. The *DRAWING-ROOM*.

III. The *TOILET*.

*Publis'd faithfully, as they were found in a  
Pocket-Book taken up in Westminster-Hall,  
the Last Day of the Lord Winton's Tryal.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the Oxford-  
Arms in Warwick-Lane. MDCCVI.

Price Six-Pence.

TITLE OF MONTAGU, *ET AL.*, 1716

The authorship of "The Basset-Table" and of "The Drawing-Room" is awarded to Pope by some authorities; to Lady Mary by others. In his "Advertisement" to the *Court Poems*, Curll, the apparent printer suggests that Pope was the author: "these lines could have come from no other Hand, than the Judicious Translator of HOMER." But the most acceptable evidence assigns to Lady Mary the responsibility for the two pieces. See particularly Pope's letter to her referring to his manuscript copy of "your Eclogues . . . these sacred remains of yourself . . ." in Elwin and Courthope (*supra*), and Sherburn (*supra*), pp. 167–171; 204. "The Toilet" is probably Gay's; he included it in his *Poems*, 1720.



TOBACCO: A POEM. London, 1716.

IN HIS dedication to Mrs. Mary Owen, Player remarks that the original poem (*v.* n. 157) was "a piece applauded as the Draught of a Masterly Genius even by King James the Firft . . ." [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>] While both Hausted (*n.* 244), the first translator of Thorius into English, and Player exercise liberties (sometimes essential) with the original text, the latter's version is more faithful to its Latin source. Neither translator hesitated to alter Thorius' invocation.<sup>1</sup> Player's version opens with:

I Sing the potent Herb, and sweet repast;  
friend to the thought, and gratefull to the taft:  
with all the wonders of its cheering fumes;  
whilst, lengthning life, the leaf, in brittle tubes, confumes.  
Thou, *GARTH*,<sup>[2]</sup> whom Virtues grace with native worth,  
and Honors not inferior to thy birth;  
in whom, united, both appear more bright,  
and give a lustre to each other's light;  
befriend a Muse, who, destitute of fame,  
seeks honor, and protection from thy name:  
and thou, Great *BLACKMORE*,<sup>[3]</sup> favor my design,  
in whom, Apollo's gifts, conspicuous, join;  
nor cou'd the God, to one, more fit, impart  
his Soothing numbers, and his Healing art.

Hail, heavenly Pipe! thy vapors bland inspire  
the brightest phantoms of poetic fire.  
without thy help, none can thy praise rehearse:  
expiring thee, I dare the glorious verse.

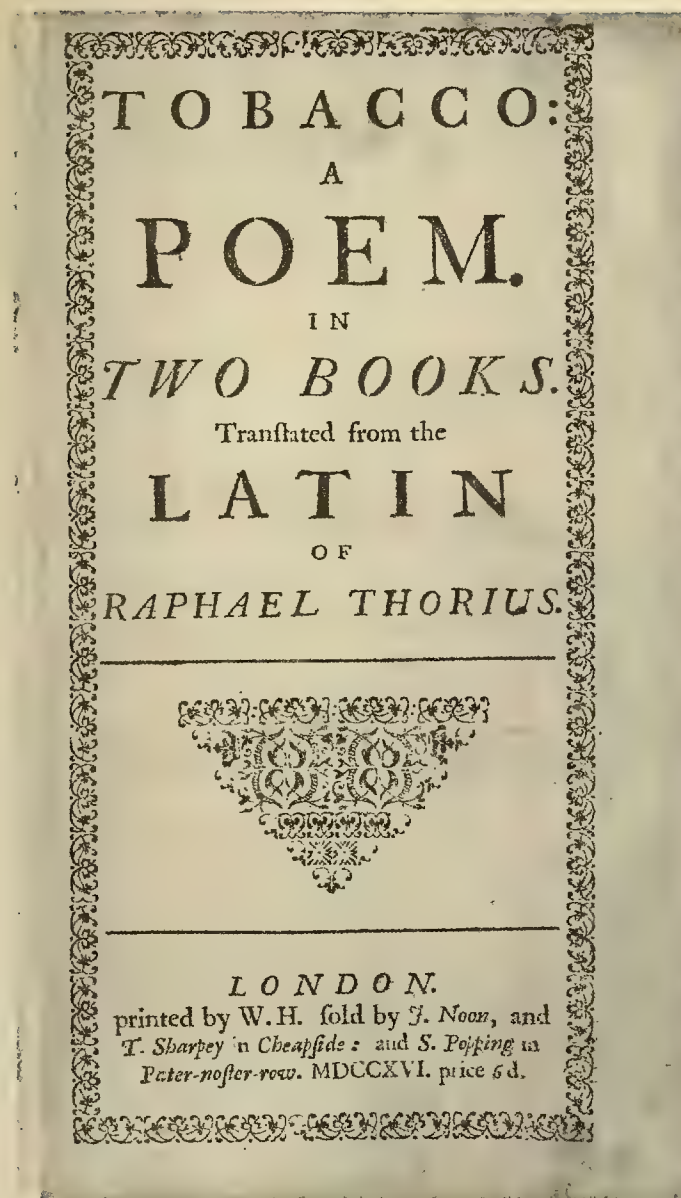
Unknown, Tobacco, useles, grac'd the field;  
till Bacchus, first, its ample leaf reveal'd:  
when, by its strength refresht, the fainting God  
subdu'd the Indians, and its virtue show'd.  
By Bacchus taught, the wondring world grows wise;  
and all mankind the usefull herbage prize. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (A<sup>2</sup>; B-D<sup>6</sup>; E<sup>2</sup>).HALF CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{16}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. From the library of James T. Bell (1902).REFERENCES: BM. L., 2673. 2 N<sup>2</sup>, i, 259. Graesse, ii, 146.

\* \* \*

No. 508-a Another copy, bound with: *The Bee. A COLLECTION OF CHOICE POEMS* [3 parts] . . . LONDON. printed by T. Ilive . . . MDCCXV.

This copy contains a note on the title in the hand of Joseph Ritson, the famous Shakespearean scholar: "(This Book is very scarce.—) These poems were

<sup>1</sup> *V.* note "a" in n. 157.<sup>2</sup> Sir Samuel Garth (1661-1719), physician and poet.<sup>3</sup> Sir Richard Blackmore (*d.* 1729), physician and writer.

TITLE OF THORIUS, 1716

first published between 1654 & 1715." John Payne Collier has written a comment on the book, on a fly-leaf. He thought the collection was made by Player, but, he asks "Who was he & what?"

[ITALY], Tuscany, Cosimo III, *Grand Duke*BANDO, E ORDINE. Florence, 1717.<sup>1</sup>

THE Levi family tobacco monopoly is renewed, from 1 August, 1717, for nine years, with the same provisions as in n. 469. The port of Leghorn is, however, exempted from the transportation and vending regulations for "Tobacchi sodi"

<sup>1</sup> The set-up of this title is the same as that in n. 469. It repeats the text except that in line 6 the

date is altered to 1717. The penultimate line reads "Nella Stamperia di S.A.R. Per i Tartini, e Franchi."



[pressed (?) tobacco] only, which may be sold and stored there in bulk. Snuff may not be transported to Leghorn, by sea, except under monopoly orders. Smugglers who denounce their comrades will be rewarded. The private possession of more than six ounces, without license, is prohibited. Penalties of fines, corporal punishment or galleys are set. Monopolists to receive a quarter of the fines.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>6</sup>; A [rep.]<sup>6</sup>. Imposed on half sheets).

CLOTH. Size of leaf: 7¾ x 5½ inches.

[JOSEPH, of Cupertino, Saint (1603-1663)]

SAC. RITVVM . . . BEATIFICATIONIS. JOSEPHI À CUPERTINO. Rome, 1718.

[*Translation of title*] At the congregation of sacred rites on the Beatification and Canonization of the Venerable Servant of God, Joseph à Cupertino, professed priest of the lesser Conventual Order of St. Francis [sponsored by] the Most Eminent and Reverend Lord Cardinal Casini of Nardo. Responses of fact and of law to the objections of the Reverend Father, the advancer of truth, concerning the doubt whether he possesses the theological virtues: faith, hope, and charity, and the cardinal virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance, and instances of his heroic standing in each case. At Rome: published by the reverend Apostolic Camera, 1718. With the permission of the Superiors.


PROCEEDINGS leading to the canonization of the Servant of God, Father Joseph of Cupertino had begun in 1686, twenty-three years after his death. In conformity with the prescribed routine in these matters, testimony relating to the holy life of the Reverend Father had been taken, examined by the diocesan tribunal and presented to the "Congregation of Rites." An advocate (postulator) and an examiner for the apostolic chamber had been appointed, the *promotor fidei* (functioning as the opposing advocate) had presented his opinion, and the introduction and continuance of the case had been approved and sanctioned by the Pope. From this point on Father Joseph was entitled to the appellation "Venerable." Thereupon the apostolic trial was held, at which evidence was provided that the worthy Father had not been publicly worshipped already, lest the proceedings be, perforce, invalidated. Various other formal examinations were conducted up to the point where inquiry was made as to the personal virtues of, and miracles performed by, Father Joseph.

This volume contains the testimony presented in this latter part of the investigation. It is an intermediate division of the lengthy and involved discussions before cardinals *et al.* (and, at last, the pope), in three assemblies whereby a decision is reached as to whether or not the person proposed for beatification and canonization is fully worthy. The investigation with which this volume deals was conducted before a congregation presided over by Cardinal Casini. Tomaso Montecatini was the advocate, with Francesco Antoni as associate, and Giovanni Zuccherini as examiner (*sub-promotor fidei*). Prosper de Lambertini<sup>1</sup> was the *promotor fidei*.

Under the "more trivial objections" to the deeds of Father Joseph, made by the opposing advocate

§14. It is admitted that the Servant of God used tobacco throughout his life, and

<sup>1</sup> Later Pope Benedict XIV.

SAC. RITVVM  
CONGREGATIONE  
Eminentissimo, & Reuerendissimo D. Card.  
CASINO  
Neritonen.  
*Beatificationis, & Canonizationis*  
VEN. SERVI DEI  
IOSEPHI  
A' CVPERTINO  
Sacerdotis Professi Ordinis Minorum  
Conuentualium S. Francisci.  
RESPONSIONES  
Facti, & Iuris  
AD ANIMADVERSIONES  
R. P. D. FIDEI PROMOTORIS  
SVPER DV BIO  
*An constet de Virtutibus Theologicalibus, Fide, Spe, &  
Charitate, ac de Cardinalibus, Prudentia, Iustitia,  
Fortitudine, ac Temperantia, & annexis in  
gradu heroico in casu &c.*  
  
ROMÆ, Typis Reu. Camerae Apostolicæ 1718.  
*Superiorum permisso.*

TITLE OF SAC. RITUUM BEATIFICATIONIS, 1718



this fact became so notorious that authors who wrote on the subject, and praised tobacco, have used him as an example. Vitagliani in his work concerning the abuse of tobacco,<sup>2</sup> says, "The assiduous use of tobacco restrains lust as I myself have heard concerning Father Joseph of Cupertino who belonged to the order of St. Francis of Assisi, and the fame of whose sanctity is resplendent. Daily he is caught up in ecstatic rapture like a bird. He uses tobacco not only to keep awake at night for vigils, but also to resist the temptation of the flesh and to overcome the danger of yielding to human frailty."

In a similar work concerning the abuse of tobacco by Stella [n. 309], it is written that "the use of tobacco taken in moderation is not only useful but even necessary for preachers, monks, brothers and other religious who ought and desire to lead a chaste life and repress sensual emotions. Because the natural cause of libidinousness is heat and dampness, and since, with the use of tobacco this cause is dried up, the users do not feel these libidinous emotions so vehemently. Tobacco, therefore, should not be used by married people. For these reasons [monks, and others] take tobacco in imitation of the great Servant of God of our times, Father Joseph da Copertino . . ."

§15. In truth the Servant of God abused tobacco as can be proved from many things. It is not agreed whether he took it in or outside of church, or before or after mass. Since it is possible that he took it either in church or before mass, there is a probable contravention of heroic temperance, [as is also inferred from the facts that] secondly, he sought the odor in the tobacco [to hide his own emanation of divine scent], and thirdly because the seventeenth witness [in the summary, p. 172 of a preceding convention] said, "For the greater part of the time I kept the tobacco in my cell and gave it to him in small quantities, doubting whether it would do him harm." This doubt of doing him harm implies that it was an abuse.

§16. These things and similar things are against his heroic temperance, and many authors reprobating the use of tobacco prove this. [A number of authors are cited.]

§17. In [a decree] of the provincial council of Mexico, 1585<sup>3</sup> (as confirmed by the Holy See), not only priests but all other persons were forbidden to take tobacco before mass or before communion, and in the bull of Urban VIII the use of tobacco in the church of Seville is forbidden.<sup>4</sup> It is interdicted in our church of the Vatican by the "constitution" of Innocent X<sup>5</sup> under pain of excommunication.

§18. It may be said that these things are light, but even if that be true, they are not unimportant. We are examining the virtues of one proposed for canonization, not those of an ordinary person. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-A<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The advocates, in defense, agree that many authors have reprobated the use of tobacco and refer to the decrees of the councils of Lima and Mexico forbidding its use to priests before mass, etc.

Authorities differ as to whether taking tobacco before the eucharist breaks the natural fast. Those who believe that it does, refer to smoking or chewing tobacco;

<sup>2</sup> Antonio Vitagliani in *De Abusu Tabacchi*, Rome, 1650.

<sup>3</sup> I.e. 1575. V. the *Introduction*, p. 79, n. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, n. 5.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 81 at n. 1.

there are few who include taking snuff . . . What comes in through the nose is not food. If moderation had been used there would be no indecency, but rather health for body and mind. The pontifical regulations prohibiting the use of tobacco in the churches of Seville and in the Vatican proceeded from the unreasonable excesses in taking it. Taking tobacco in church is not in itself intrinsically bad, for the Pope would not have made the prohibition for particular churches if he had meant it as a general rule that it is wrong to smoke in churches. It was presumed in the objection [of the *promotor fidei*] that the Servant of God abused the use of tobacco in church and before mass, but this was not proved by witnesses. It must therefore not be presumed. If the assumption that Father Joseph used snuff in church and before mass proceeds from the fact that he used snuff at other times it is equally to be supposed that he ate and drank in church and before mass because he did so at other times. Numerous authors [among whom Vitagliani and Monardes are cited] attest the weakening effect on virility caused by the excessive use of tobacco. Since the use of tobacco tends to wakefulness and therefore helps in nocturnal devotions it is greatly to the credit of the Servant of God that he used it and therefore kept awake for prayers. It also repressed carnal desires.

Vitagliani's testimony, as cited by the *promotor fidei*, is repeated to prove why Father Joseph used tobacco, and the same author's opinion reaffirmed, that many who desired a life of chastity made use of tobacco, in imitation of the Reverend Father.

If the Servant of God suffered a brother monk to store tobacco in his cell and dole it out to him, it is obvious that the assertion of intemperance is unfounded. If, in this manner, he resisted his desire for snuff, he is entitled to credit for his restraint.

Cardinals Julius Spinula and De Laurea have attested the divine odor which filled the cell of Father Joseph. He used tobacco to conceal this scent, as an act of humility. Therefore the argument that the odor of tobacco emanating from him proves an excessive use of it, is untenable. This fragrance [of his body] was very like the odor breathed from the shrine of St. Anthony of Padua. Although in a closed cell, without ventilation, the pleasing savor from the Servant of God was diffused and was noticed by his two confessors [whose testimony is given]. Even in illness and death he had the same odor, as the testimony of his physician proves. The doctor stated that the effluvium was supernatural, as it did not resemble the usual smell . . . His confessor testified that [Father Joseph had] told him . . . he began to use scented tobacco in order to change the opinion that there was in his cell a particular sweet odor caused by the presence of angels, and that he was displeased because others thought him better and more holy than they. His physician testified that Father Joseph told him that the pleasant odor came from the perfumed tobacco which he used. Since the use of perfumed tobacco was not adopted as a sensual indulgence, but as an act of profound humility, God, who does not leave unrewarded the virtues of his servants, gave to this same scented tobacco another singular quality — namely, that it served to repel the odor of sinners, especially of the impure. A monk has testified that the smell of the impure nauseated the worthy Father, and that he once found him depressed because a sensual person had caused such a stench in his nostrils that he was able to eliminate



it only by the use of perfumed snuff. Dishonest people he also recognized by this [acute sense of smell].

It is therefore to be concluded that he cherished perpetually a desire for humility in all things, and if anything marvelous happened to him, in his Christian simplicity, he immediately concealed it. [E<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-F<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Folio (Title and Index, each 1 leaf; A<sup>6</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]; A [repeated] -R<sup>4</sup>; S<sup>6</sup>).

VELLUM (bound with n. 703). Size of leaf: 12¼ x 8⅞ inches.

REFERENCES: Cf. *The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs and Other Principal Saints*, A. Butler, ed. F. C. Husenbeth (London, 1926), III. Cf. "A Pioneer of Aviation" by Norman Douglas, in *The North American Review* (New York, 1913) Vol. 198, pp. 100-107.

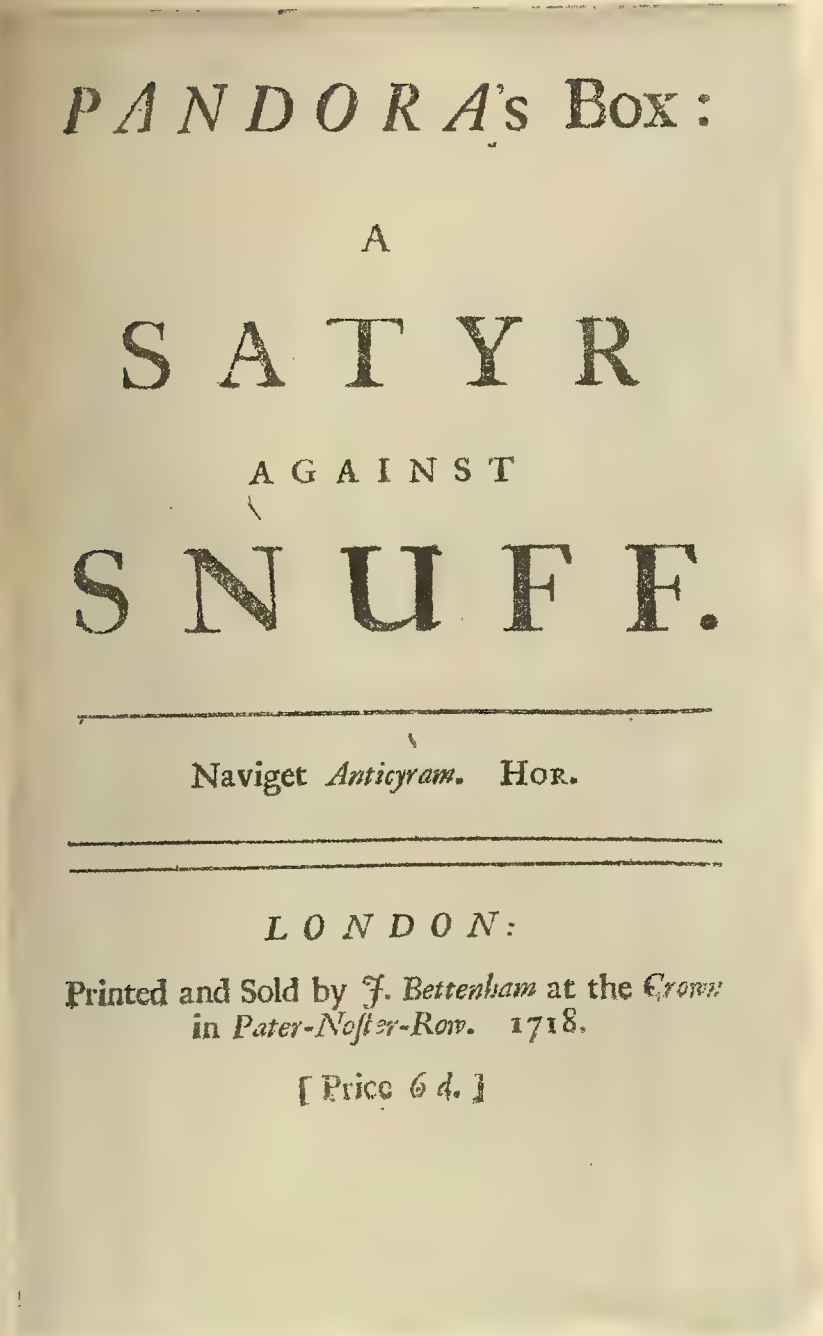
Father Joseph Desa, a devout and mystic monk was credited with marvelous feats of levitation. In the biography of Rossi (referred to by Douglas, *supra*) it is stated that he flew, miraculously, at many places. It became necessary to confine him to his cell for six years prior to his death so that his "flying" should not be disturbed by too many spectators. He was beatified during the papacy of Benedict XIV in 1753 and canonized by Clement XIII in 1767. See n. 703 for the concluding portion of the proceedings concerning him and cf. *Relazione della Solemne Canonizzazione dei Beati . . . G. da Copertino . . . 16 Luglio 1767*, Rome. 1767.

PANDORA'S BOX. London, 1718.

THE author of this rhymed dissertation on snuff is convinced that the careless use of this sternutatory produces the very maladies it is intended to cure. Among these he names apoplexy, coma, vertigo, palsy, etc., defects in memory and in sight. But, on the other hand, all these illnesses can be cured by a judicious medicinal use of snuff.

He comments upon the containers of the "insidious powder:"

For Females fair, and formal Fops to please,  
The Mines are rob'd of Ore, of Shells the Seas,  
With all that Mother-Earth and Beast afford  
To Man, unworthy now, tho' once their Lord:  
Which wrought into a Box, with all the Show  
Of Art the greatest Artist can bestow;  
Charming in Shape, with polish'd Rays of Light;  
A Joint so fine it shuns the sharpest Sight;  
Must still be grac'd with all the radiant Gems,  
And precious Stones that e'er arriv'd in *Thames*,  
On which Artificers, consulting Gains,  
Have crack'd their own to stifle others Brains.  
Within the Lid the Painter plays his Part,  
And with his Pencil proves his matchless Art:  
There drawn to Life some Spark or Mistris dwells,  
Like Hermits chaste and constant to their Cells. [A<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-A<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]



TITLE OF PANDORA'S BOX, 1718

Excessive sneezing will cause consumption (the author admits this novel idea is his own), and sometimes sudden death. The reason for these devastating effects is clearly indicated by rules of physiology. He simplifies these for his readers:

A Membrane lines the Nose which, when we tease,  
And irritate it, to produce a Sneeze,  
Communicates the Sense from Nerve to Nerve  
'Till it arrives to those whose Functions serve  
To Respiration; thus the Breaft dilates



By some Degrees beyond its common Stretch,  
 So by the *Lungs* there's much more *Air* inspir'd  
 Than is by *Nature* usually requir'd:  
 The *Larynx* then locks up the liquid Air,  
 The *Lungs* the *Midriff* presses so severe  
 Again it opens, and the Muscles force  
 A rapid Tempest through the *Mouth* and *Nose*.  
 [C<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4⅝ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. F., 260, 266-267 [1719, *sic*, edition].

THOMAS, Alban (*f*. 1722-1740)

Cân o Senn iw hên Feifr | TOBACCO | A Gyfanfoddodd Gwafanaethwr Ammodol | iddo  
 Gyn't pan dorodd ar ei Ammod ac | ef, ynghŷd a'r Rheffymmeu paham y deff- | ygiodd yng  
 wafanaeth y Concwerwr beu- | nyddiol hwnnw. Ar hen Dôn ac oedd dri- | gannol yn y  
 Deyrnas hon Lawer Blwydd | ŷn faith Cyn Tirio'r crwydryn ynthi | ag a Elwid y *Frwynen*  
*lâs*, neu *Dan y Coed* | a *Thany Gwydd*. Y mae'r 8. fylaf gyntaf | o'r breichiau yn groes rowiog  
 o'r draws | gyhydedd, a'r berreu'n amlaf yn Cyfocho- | ri. *Argraphwyd yn Nhre-Hedyn, gan*  
*Isaac Car- | ter yn y Flwyddyn* 1718.

[*Translation of title*] A song of reproach to his old master Tobacco, composed by a sometime conditional servant of it when he broke his promise with him, together with the reasons why he resigned from the service of that daily conqueror. Composed after the style prevalent in this country many years ago before the foreigner established himself in it, and was called "Y Frwynen Las" (the green reed) or "Dan y Coed" (under the trees) and "Than y Gwydd" (under the goose). The first eight syllables are in the style of "groes rowiog o'r draws gyhydedd" and the syllables generally go together. Printed at Tre-Hedyn [Adpar] by Isaac Carter in the year 1718.

ONE of the two first books from the earliest press established in Wales (1718) was the poem by Thomas, a Welsh curate. The subject of this piece (in fourteen eight-line stanzas) is indicated in the title. A further short diatribe, in prose, and two brief poems against the insidious habit of using tobacco for pleasure follow the "song of reproach."

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A, 4 leaves).

PHOTOSTAT OF THE UNIQUE COPY IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

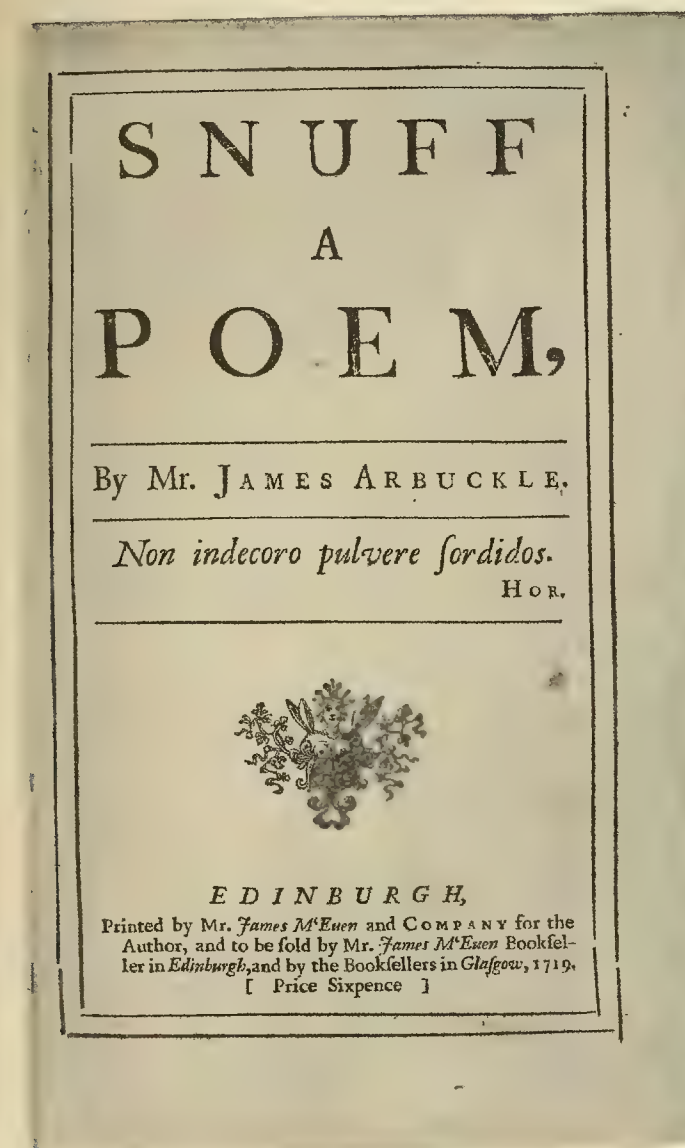
REFERENCES: *Catalogue of Manuscripts & Rare Books Exhibited in the Great Hall of the [National] Library [of Wales], 1916* (Aberystwyth, 1916), 43. *A Bibliography of Welsh Ballads printed in the 18th Century*, by J. H. Davies (London, 1911), 167-168.

\* There is no equivalent in English for this metre.

ARBUCKLE, James (1700-1734?)

SNUFF. Edinburgh, 1719.

THAT nonage was no bar to experience in snuffing is clearly indicated by the youth of the author when he composed this mock-heroic poem. In this, his first published work, he entered the polite controversy over the social use of snuff on the



TITLE OF ARBUCKLE, 1719

affirmative side. A rhapsodist, he does not think his subject too trifling for the poet's strain. Indeed he exclaims

Blest be his Shade, may Lawrels ever bloom,  
 And breathing Sweets exhale around his Tomb,  
 Whose penetrating Nostril taught Mankind  
 First how by *Snuff*, to rouse the sleeping Mind.



For now the finking Bard's not forc'd to quit  
 His Task and Turn despondent of his Wit,  
 When pondrous Vapours doze the sprightly Strain,  
 And Stagnate the brisk Atoms of the Brain,  
 But in a Breath invigorates the Pow'rs,  
 And Motion to the languid Nerves restores.  
 Th' incumbent Load the powerful Grains discharge,  
 And fet the clofs imprifon'd Soul at large,  
 Like fome great Monarch in a Rebel Land,  
 Shut in its Palace, its own pineal Gland. [A<sub>s</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Having continued for several passages in this panegyric vein, the poet comments upon the enhanced loveliness of his "beauteous Celia" due to her use of snuff. The "modish duft" is an aid to the art of conversation. That "myfterious Toy," the snuff-box, is elaborately praised and its nice embellishments described. The author finds the "titillating dust" a precious anodyne, with other obvious virtues. To these he has given their meed. But having thus celebrated snuff, he impatiently awaits his reward, announcing

My youthful Labours now compleated lye  
 Their Author pants for Immortality . . .  
 Peculiar Honours, Mufe prepare for me;  
 The wondrous *Herb* I fing my Crown fhall be;  
 Grac'd with a Jewel of the British Crown,  
 Shall Envy dare to tarnish my Renown?  
 And when to death fhall yield this mortal Frame,  
 (For die it muft, tho' never fhall my Fame;)   
 Where the bleft *Plant* in native Beauty grows,  
 Commit my Body to its long Repofe . . . [C<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

CALF. Size of leaf: 7<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. Bound with nos. 669, and 708-a.

REFERENCES: BM. F., 266, 292, 295, 331. *An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland*, A. Campbell (Edinburgh, 1798), p. 183.

\* \* \*

No. 513-a The London edition, 1732, is also in this library.

COHAUSEN, Johann Heinrich (1665-1750) *trans.* by Joseph GRASPER

NEO-THEA, OF NIEUWE THEETAFEL. Amsterdam, 1719.

[*Translation of title*] Neo Thea or New Tea Table made up for all lovers of a healthy, long, and merry life; or a detailed account of the powers of the domestic and foreign herbs, flowers, roots and plants in order to steep them as tea; by which many diseases and ailments can be cured or prevented in an assured manner. Collected after long investigation, personal experience, and in accordance with the rules and with the approval of the most renowned and

important physicians of our time. By the learned and famous Johann Heinrich Cohausen, official physician of the Bishop of Munster and Paderborn. Now translated for the use of his compatriots from High German into Low German, explained and enlarged by annotations by the learned Henr. Joseph Grasper . . . At Amsterdam, at the shop of Joannes Oosterwyk, Bookseller on the Dam, 1719.

# NEO-THEA, OF NIEUWE THEETAFEL,

Opgezocht voor alle Liefhebbers van  
een gezond, lang, en vrolyk leven:

*Ofte wel eene naaukeurige Beschryving van de  
krachten der in- en uitlandfche Kruiden, Bloe-  
men, Wortelen en Planten:*

Om de zelve als *Thee* te doen trekken; waar door vee-  
lerhande ziekten en pynen, op eene verzekerde wy-  
ze kunnen geneezen of voorgekomen worden.

Na lang zoekens, eigene ondervindinge, en volgens  
de vaststellingen; en goedkeuringen der ver-  
maardite en voornaamfte Geneesheeren onzes  
tydts by een gebracht

Door den zeer geleerden en wydberoemden Heere,  
*DEN HEERE*

JOAN HENRIK COHAUSEN.

*Aapts-Medicus van den Biffchop van  
Munfter en Paderborn.*

En nu ten dienfte zyner Lantsgenooten, uit het Hoog-  
in het Nederduitch, vertaalt, en met aantekenin-  
gen opgeheldert en vermeerdert,

*Door den geleerden Heere,*

HENR. JOSEPH GRASPER.

T. M. A. D. A. R. G.



† AMSTERDAM,

By JOANNES OOSTERWYK, Boekverkooper op  
den Dam. 1719.

TITLE OF COHAUSEN, 1719

THIS treatise is concerned with the various simples which are potable when steeped. Cohausen remarks that he had provided a succedaneum for smoking tobacco to a patient suffering from a head cold. He gives the recipe, and notices that many distinguished women now smoke a pipe. This is not objectionable if done for health's sake, but it is better to smoke some herb less acrid than tobacco, preferably tea. De Mayerne<sup>†</sup> and others prescribed such things as ginger to be smoked, in place of tobacco, as a pleasant remedy for catarrh. Tobacco, it is admitted, is of value to some as it eliminates the ichorose and synovial fluids.

<sup>†</sup> Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne [1573-1655], physician to James I and his family.



Unable to persuade his patient to abstain entirely from the dangerous Spanish tobacco, the author concocted a snuff substitute. The recipe of this also is provided. Cohausen mentions the fact that many women are now addicted to snuffing. He will say nothing here of this matter, referring readers to his Latin treatise on the abuse of snuffing.<sup>2</sup> He notes that some people carry snuff boxes containing only a powder derived from flowers. [E<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-E<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>]

While admitting the potential value of tobacco for some people, Cohausen considers its usefulness impaired by the considerable quantity of sulphur inherent in the plant. Many physicians recommend "waterklaver"<sup>3</sup> in place of tobacco for the relief of "superfluous humours of the head." This domestic plant, the doctor announces, neither intoxicates nor depresses. If "Westphalian waterklaver" be drunk instead of tea, or smoked in place of tobacco, native scurvy will be greatly diminished, and the country enriched as money will not be wasted on useless, foreign herbs. [Aa<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST DUTCH EDITION. Sixteenmo (\*<sup>8</sup> [first, half-title, etc.; second, the frontispiece]; \*\*<sup>6</sup>; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Ll<sup>8</sup>).

ENGRAVED COPPERPLATE FRONTISPIECE by F. Ottens.

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 3 $\frac{11}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 3d Ser., IV. Haller, *Bibl. Med. Prac.*, IV, 260. Jöcher-Adelung, *Fortsetzung* (1787), II, p. 401. The first edition was published in German at Osnabrück, 1716.

ENGLAND, George I, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGH | REGIS | . . . | QUINTO. | At the Parliament Begun . . . at *Westminster*, | the Seventeenth Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1714. | [4 lines] | And from thence Continued . . . to the Eleventh Day of | *November*, 1718 . . . | [Royal arms] | LONDON, | Printed by *John Baskett* . . . | . . . And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1719.

THE Act for encouraging the tobacco-trade (n. 495), having been found beneficial, is hereby continued as long as the duties on tobacco provided in that Act remain in force.

SMALL FOLIO (Title and Aaa each 1 leaf. Paginated [183, the title; 184, blank]; 185, [186, blank]).

BOUND with n. 311 and other Acts.

H., J. G.

DAS BELIEBTE . . . KRÄUTLEIN TOBACK. Chemnitz, 1719.

[*Translation of title*] The beloved and extolled plant tobacco, or all kinds of selected historical marvels concerning the origin, composition, effect, strange purposes, use and misuse of tobacco. Collected from the writings of famous men and communicated by J. G. H. to all its lovers for delightful pleasure and pastime. Chemnitz, at the house of Conrad Stössel, 1719.

<sup>2</sup> N. 504.

<sup>3</sup> Clover.

IN HIS preface the author readily acknowledges that he is not a professional writer and that he has but made a compilation from popular treatises, etc. on tobacco. If, he says, readers find his book unworthy, they may use its pages as a *fidibus* (here a paper spill for lighting a pipe).



TITLE OF J. G. H., 1719

A conventional account of the names and history of tobacco is contained in the opening chapters. The two chief species of tobacco are described, and the varieties grown in different places are named. Virginia tobacco is praised as superior to all others. The work of Thebesius (n. 493) is one of the principal authorities quoted. Tobacco's remedial value and its palliative effects in hunger and thirst; the superstitious beliefs



of certain Indian tribes, which increased the mental stimulation provided by this herb; the use of tobacco for pleasure, the various kinds of pipes used and their purposes, and the smoking customs prevalent in parts of the Orient are among the subjects dealt with in various chapters. Frequent quotations from, or references to, familiar authors occur. The temperaments and types of persons who should use tobacco or not are discussed: choleric persons are advised not to smoke; phlegmatic persons should. Many writers are of the opinion that smoking would be as beneficial to women as it is to men. Commentators do not agree as to the effect of smoking upon students. The compiler, himself, would deprive no one of tobacco.

The universal popularity of tobacco is discussed in a long chapter, which contains copious quotations from popular works of travel. The last two chapters deal with the abuse of tobacco and the misfortunes resulting from excessive use. Among the specific instances cited is an account of a smoking bout between two men; one smoked seventeen pipes, the other eighteen before both collapsed.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-K<sup>8</sup>; L<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. 5G., 1st Ser., xiv. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

MISSON, Henri, de Valbourg (*fl.* 1680–1720), *trans.* by John Ozell (*d.* 1743).

M. MISSON'S | MEMOIRS | AND | OBSERVATIONS | IN HIS | TRAVELS | OVER | ENGLAND. | With some Account of | SCOTLAND and IRELAND. | *Dispos'd in Alphabetical Order.* | *Written originally in French, and translated by Mr. OZELL.* | LONDON: | Printed for D. Browne, A. Bell, J. Darby, | . . . | . . . | . . . 1719. (Price 5*s.*)

THE quotation containing Misson's comment on English smokers, etc., and the leaves it occupies in this volume are given in the Dutch edition, n. 465.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Octavo (A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>8</sup>; Bb<sup>4</sup> [publishers' advertisements on last]).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4¾ inches.

From the collection of Bennett Floyer (with his name inscribed on the title, and with his label and armorial stamp).

REFERENCES: BM. L., p. 1578. *Bibliotheca Britannica*, R. Watt (1824) II, 673 *h.*

ROZAS, Francisco de, *et al.*

[PETITION REGARDING THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.] Seville, c. 1720.

THIS plea is addressed to "Exc.<sup>mo</sup> Señor"<sup>1</sup> by four citizens of Seville and its environs. They express dissatisfaction with the administration of the tobacco monopoly in Seville, chiefly because of the controller, Don Diego del Rincon, whom they accuse of outrageous swindling. He had recently been appointed super-

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the chief officer of justice at Seville, then Don Manuel de Torres.

intendent of the tobacco revenue for a large territory, including Seville and its environs. The supplicants urge that all association with this greedy monopolist be abrogated lest harm befall the kingdom. The writers hint that a Utopia would be without monopolies, but announce that, as loyal subjects, they would endure the system of sole rights if the king benefited from it.

But Don Diego pays for his ten-year contract only 104,000 pesos, of which but 2,000 are for the city of Seville. His profits from this revenue there alone are at least 30,000 pesos a year. Annually a million bundles of tobacco in leaf come to the city of Seville; 50,000 pounds of snuff, and 80,000 pounds of Havana tobacco, on which Don Diego pays half the tax he should. Then he sells tobacco at a stupendous profit, which cripples commerce and competition.

The writers wax eloquent when pleading for the poor merchants, shipowners, and widows of tobacco-vendors, all now facing bankruptcy because of the rapacious Don Diego. The value of tobacco as an anodyne to suffering soldiers and sailors, to wretched Indians working in Spanish mines in America, to the almost infinite number of slaves and to the poor is feelingly described.

His Majesty cannot wish that his treasury should be swelled by the tears of such sad and poor vassals. Through his Excellency's mercy and intervention the petitioners pray that Don Diego's bid may be rejected, and perpetual restraint be imposed upon him, so that the commerce of the kingdom and the kingdom itself may be saved.

Signed by D. Francisco de Rozas, Francisco de Vidaurre, Joseph Ochoa de Urquiza and D. D. Gregorio de Rojas y Azeuedo.

FIRST EDITION. Small folio (A-C<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11⅞ x 7½ inches. Written in an 18th century hand on front wrapper are names of applicants and the title: "Proposicion para reclamar la propuesta de D<sup>n</sup> Diego Rincon sobre estancamiento del tabaco. 1720?"

[IL CALLOTTO RESUSCITATO. Amsterdam, 1720.]

[Heading of register, Part I; column in French:] *ORDRE et LISTE* de | L'Oeuvre qui a pour titre | *LE MONDE* plein de | FOLS, ou le *THEATRE* | des Nains enrichi, d'un | discours chéné de leurs | *PERSONAGES* [Amsterdam, 1720]

[*Translation of register heading*] Arrangement and contents of the work called the World full of Fools, or the Theatre of Dwarfs. Embellished by a connected discourse on their characters.

THE series of grotesqueries and caricatures collected here represent deformed and eccentric specimens of humanity. The illustrations were patterned after a series produced by the famous French engraver, Jacques Callot (1593–1635) and, the first Dutch edition (*v. infra*) was entitled *Il Callotto Resuscitato*. The brilliant and exquisite technique of the master is skilfully imitated in some of the vignettes but the central figures, for the most part, are lacking in harmonious composition and are not particularly reminiscent of Callot's work.

The letter-press verses to most of the plates are chiefly in Dutch and French, with a sprinkling of south German dialects, Plattdeutsch and high German. In a few plates,





PLATE II FROM IL CALLOTTO, PART II, 1720

only Dutch appears. Illustrations of various kinds of pipes, or of smokers, occur in the central parts or the borders of 29 plates. Several of the borders are frequently repeated. The plate reproduced is captioned (trans.), "The Monarch of the Empire of Pipe Tobaccos, in his Diadem, Doctr. Rocus." This is repeated, in Dutch. The legend to this portion is (trans.) "Monsieur Piperoux, Director of the great Company of Tobacco Merchants of Virginia and Brazil." The essential portions of the letter-press legends in Dutch and French refer to the popularity of tobacco and the demand for this herb which has caused it to be transported across the seas. Everyone from emperor to beggar now smokes. Virginia and Brazil supply ambrosial tobacco. The habit, though indulged in by whites, is best suited to the yellow and the black races.

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION. Small folio (Part I: Register, in 2 columns of 29 couplets each in Dutch

and French, within a border of 29 vignettes of dwarfs, with letter-press legends, 1 leaf; 24 numbered plates, including the engraved title; 5 plates lettered A-E; Part II: Register (continued), within a border of 29 additional vignettes, etc., 1 leaf; 26 numbered plates; 3 plates lettered A-C; Part III: 12 plates, captioned January-December; Part IV: 6 plates, numbered 1-6. 78 plates in all, by Willem E. Koning after the designs of 12 artists.

VELLUM. Size of leaf: 13 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Collation written on end-paper, with a notation that this copy is complete.

REFERENCES: Bru., iii, 1822. Graesse, iv, 574. Callots *Neueingerichtetes Zwergenkabinett* . . . W. Fraenger (Erlenbach-Zurich), 1922.

The prototype of this work was the collection of plates engraved by Jacques Callot entitled "Les Gobbi, ou Bossus," 1622. The designs were inspired by Bruegel. This popular series was imitated by several artists. Among these imitations was an edition of 50 plates, from coppers, by German engravers, published early in the 18th century; another, 57 plates, at Amsterdam, 1716. Fraenger is of the opinion that the text for the Amsterdam edition (the first edition of that published in 1720), was written by J. van Sasse.

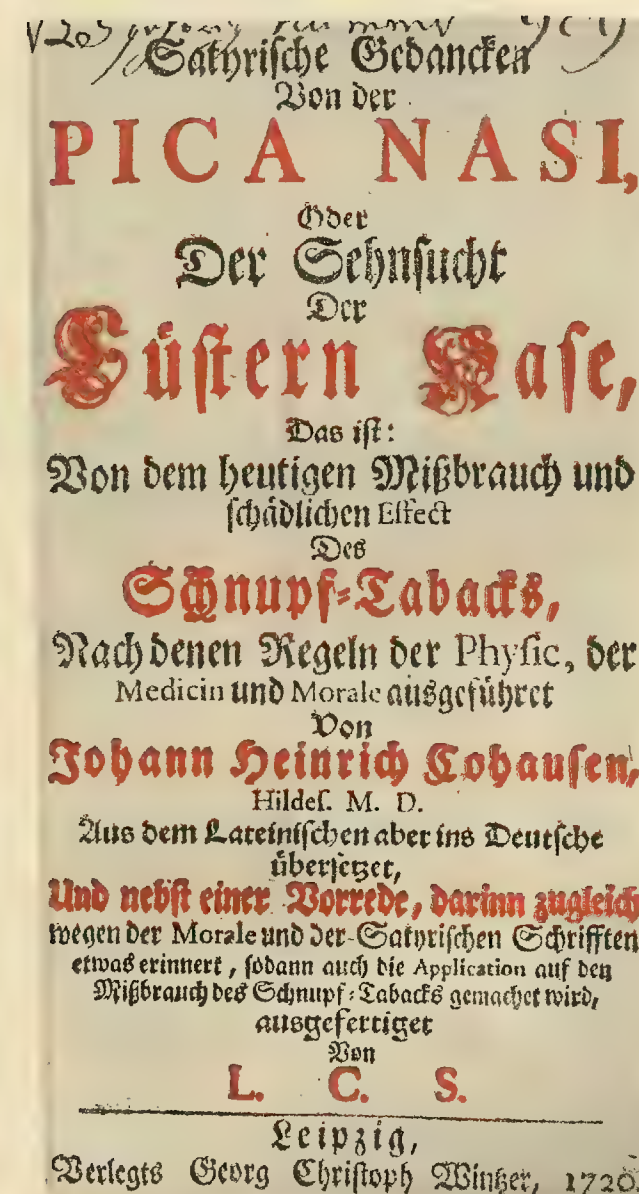
COHAUSEN, Johann Heinrich  
(1665-1750)

SATYRISCHE GEDANCKEN VON  
DER PICA NASI. Leipzig, 1720.

[Translation of title] Satiric thoughts concerning the perverted appetite of the nose, or the yearning of the lustful nose; that is, concerning the modern abuse and harm of snuff-tobacco. Considered by the rules of physics, medicine and morality by Johann Heinrich Cohausen, Doctor of Hildesheim. Translated from Latin into German and augmented with a preface in which something is said concerning moral and satiric writings, as well as their application to the misuse of snuff, by L. C. S. Leipzig. Published by Georg Christoph Wintzer, 1720.

THIS is the German version of n. 504. The translator remarks in his preface that he is glad to offer Cohausen's work to his fellow-countrymen because he believes snuffing has become a social abuse and a public scandal. Aristocratic ladies, particularly, are the chief offenders in the exercise of this filthy custom, he says,

TITLE OF COHAUSEN, 1720





and they are imitated by women of lower rank. Ridicule is heaped upon snuff-takers because of the affectations in which they indulge.

FIRST GERMAN EDITION. Sixteenmo ( )<sup>8</sup> [first, the frontispiece], )( <sup>8</sup>; )( <sup>8</sup>; 1 leaf, unsigned; A-R<sup>8</sup>; S<sup>6</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *SG.*, 3d Ser., IV. Osler, no. 2334. Graesse, ii, 210. Corti (pp. 197-198) provides a brief excerpt. He translates the main part of the title "Lust of the Longing Nose."

A | DISSERTATION | ON THE | USE *and* ABUSE | OF | TOBACCO. | In Relation to | Smoaking, Chewing, | AND | *Taking of* SNUFF. | Humbly INSCRIB'D | To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, | who use it in any of the above-men- | tion'd Ways. | [Quot., 1 line] LONDON: | Printed for J. Roberts . . . | . . . 1720 . . .

IN THE author's opinion, the common and popular question "How far is the Use of Tobacco beneficial or hurtful?" has not yet received a public answer. He therefore undertakes to reply to this frequent interrogation, thus ignoring the existence of numerous earlier "replies."

As a physician he has a "particular Regard . . . for the Health of all [his] Fellow-Subjects." He proceeds to an examination of the various medicinal uses to which tobacco is put, and the occasional disastrous effects of tobacco when employed therapeutically, without benefit of professional advice. He considers the physiological results of chewing, smoking, and snuffing the herb. His opinions on the social uses of tobacco are those usually held by physicians: that it is of some value in medicine, but that its social use is prejudicial to health.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>).

CALF, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{7}{16}$  x 5 inches.

REFERENCES: *SG.*, 1st Ser., III. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 167. There is a copy in the New York Public Library.

[GERMANY], Bavaria, Maximilian II Emanuel, *Electoral*

[EDICT CONCERNING ILLEGAL TOBACCO SELLING.] Munich, 1720.

THE re-establishment of free trading in tobacco has brought in a train of nuisances. Chief of these are the practises of foreign peddlers and other vagabonds who sell smuggled tobacco, groceries, etc. The legitimate trade must be protected. Regulations for the guidance of domestic dealers and officers are provided. Dealers are cautioned to give good value at fair prices. Munich, 5 April, 1720.

BROADSIDE. Large folio.

UNBOUND. Size of original: 25 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 16 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. With seal and paper guard. Docketed in a contemporaneous hand.

Nos. 521 AND 522

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DISSERTATION; GERMANY



TOBACCO, CUPID'S AID  
From Meisner, 1721

MEISNER, Leonhard Ferdinand (fl. 1720-1740)

LEONH. FERDINAND. MEISNERI, | Med. Doct. & Prof. Regii, | DE | CAFFE, CHO- | COLATÆ, HERBÆ | THEE ac NICOTIANÆ | NATURA, USU, ET ABUSU | ANACRISIS, | Medico-Historico- | Dietetica. | [Ornament] | NORIMBERGÆ, | Sumpt. JOH. FRIDER. RUDIGERI, | ANNO MDCCXXI. [Title in red and black]

[Translation of title] A medico-historico-dietetic review by Leonhard Ferdinand Meisner, Doctor of Medicine and Royal Professor, concerning the nature, use and abuse of coffee, chocolate, tea and tobacco. At Nuremberg, published by Johann Friedrich Rudiger, 1721.

THIS conventional "disputation" provides the names by which tobacco is popularly known, a brief history of the plant and an account of the better known species as recorded by Neander and Magnenus. Mention is made of the popular Virginian and Brazilian varieties and of the commercial importance of the tobacco trade. The chemistry, physiological effects, and the therapeutic uses of tobacco and

No. 523

[ 125 ]

MEISNER



snuff are discussed. Notice is taken of the fantastic beliefs regarding the curative value of the plant, based on its reputation as a panacea. Earlier writers are cited to provide evidence that it is dangerous to use tobacco excessively. References dealing with royal opposition to smoking conclude this section. [G<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>–H<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SECOND EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup> [first, blank? lacking]; B–H<sup>8</sup>).

TWO FOLDING COPPERPLATE engravings, and 2 plates (one as reproduced), signed Birckart.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser. IX. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 165. Vicaire, *Bibl. Gastronomique*, pp. 580–581.

This work was originally published at Prague, in 1720, as a dissertation. Meisner was the *praeses*; G. F. Medicus the *respondent*.

# ENGLAND, George I, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGII | REGIS | . . . | OCTAVO. | At the Parliament Begun and Holden at *Westminster*, | the Seventeenth Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1714. | [4 lines] | And from thence Continued by feveral Prorogations to the Nineteenth Day of | *October*, 1721. Being the Eighth Session of this present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | LONDON, | Printed by *John Baskett* . . . | . . . And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd. 1722.

An Act . . . for making an Allowance for  
Tobacco Exported from *Scotland* . . .

REGULATIONS of an Act of 8 Anne (v. n. 479; cf. n. 495, ¶4), which entitled Scottish importers to debentures were unwittingly ignored, whereby several merchants were refused the privileges contained in that Act. Debentures are to be allowed on all tobacco exported from Scotland after 27 March 1710 and before 7 May next following.

SMALL FOLIO (Ttt<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; Uuu<sup>2</sup>. Paginated [257, the title; 258, blank]; 259–263 [264, blank]).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

## [GERMANY], Nuremberg

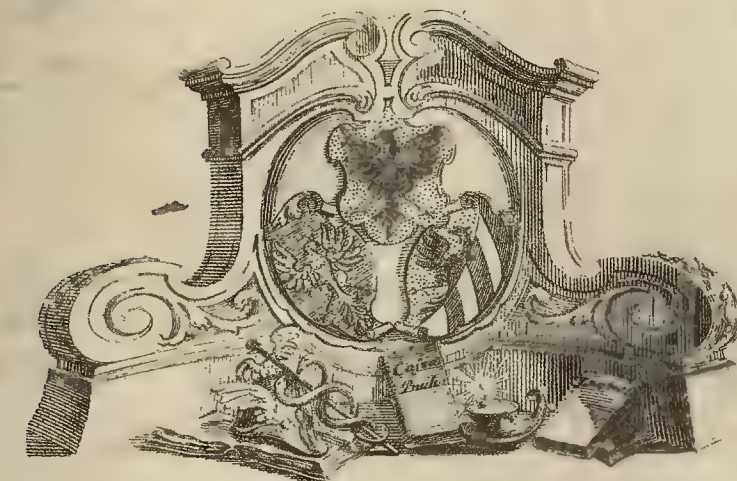
TABACK-ORDNUNG. Nuremberg, 1722.

[*Translation of title*] Renewed Tobacco Regulation of the Very Noble and Wise Council of the free City of Nuremberg of the Holy Roman Empire. Nuremberg: to be had at the shop of Adam Jonathan Felssecker. 1722.

THIS regulation re-enacts the provisions (with amendments) of one issued in 1671, here referred to. Tobacco is not to be adulterated with leaves of other plants. Prospective dealers must be property-holders and responsible persons; they will undergo an examination before being licensed to sell. Employees must be citizens of reputable character, work twelve hours daily and not leave their employment with-

Eines  
Hoch-Edlen und Hochweisen Raths  
des Heil. Röm. Reichs freyen Stadt Nürnberg  
verneuerte

# Taback- Ordnung.



Nürnberg, zu finden bey Adam Jonathan Felssecker/1722.

TITLE OF TABACK-ORDNUNG, 1722

out due notice. Employees must pay an employment and a severance fee. Inspectors are appointed to supervise these regulations, and other stated rules.

Tobacco to be weighed before the proper officials. Both buyer and seller will pay the established fee for this service. Inspectors will estimate the weight of standing crop and assess it. Penalties of a large fine are set for disobedience of any of the provisions of this ordinance.



Spinners and rollers of tobacco who break their contracts with employers and leave the city will be punished upon their return. Unemployed workers may not grow tobacco in their own gardens. Smugglers are warned of punishment, and soldiers are prohibited from bringing unlicensed tobacco into the city.

SMALL QUARTO. (Title, 1 leaf [part of sheet D]; A-C<sup>4</sup>; D<sup>3</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7½ x 6 inches.

HOFFMANN, Friedrich (1660-1742), *edited by* G. F. REIMMANN

GRÜNDLICHER UNTERRICHT. Ulm, 1722.

[*Translation of title*] Thorough instruction by Friedrich Hoffmann, celebrated personal physician to the King of Prussia, professor and member of the English Scientific Society. Explaining how a man can long preserve his life and health according to the rules of Holy Writ, by a careful use of a few selected medicines, by avoidance of irresponsible doctors and through care not to misuse the best and heartiest nourishment and medicine. In addition a complete treatise on the nature, quality and sound strength of Hungarian wine, and the incomparable advantages of water baths in internal diseases. Also information concerning the use and misuse of snuff and other sternutatories. Completed and published by Georg Friedrich Reimmann, candidate in medicine. Ulm, published by Daniel Bartholomäi, 1722.

THE learned doctor considers the correct use of snuff important enough to entitle the subject to a separate chapter. The instruments of the senses (the nose, ears, mouth) he announces, must be kept clean. For this purpose tobacco snuff is useful in clearing the nasal passages, but this employment of it should not be permitted to degenerate into a social habit. A digression occurs here on the nature of the sneeze, called by the ancients a short epilepsy because of its convulsive character. The notions that nasal discharge derives from the brain, or that the brain may become desiccated or fuliginous through smoking, are ridiculed. Various matters pertinent to the act of sneezing are related by the author. He describes the process of making grained (*gekörnten*) snuff, "Spaniols" (popular in Spain) and various other tobacco sternutatories. Hoffmann thinks that the use of snuff is particularly advantageous in curing head ailments caused by "moist humors" and in the treatment of certain conditions of the eyes and ears.

Sneeze-powders mixed with balsam and other herbs relieve the nose of germs and offensive odors. Such powders have had a beneficial effect in a case of gout. Various recipes are provided here. But several authorities have remarked upon the fact that a strong powder will cause nasal hemorrhage. Constant and careless use of snuff will affect the sense of smell and produce throat ailments and abuse has resulted in deafness, serious failure of metabolism, in insanity and fatal illness.

The chapter closes with five precepts for the use of snuff, each repeating cautions already propounded by the author. [Z<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-Bb<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]

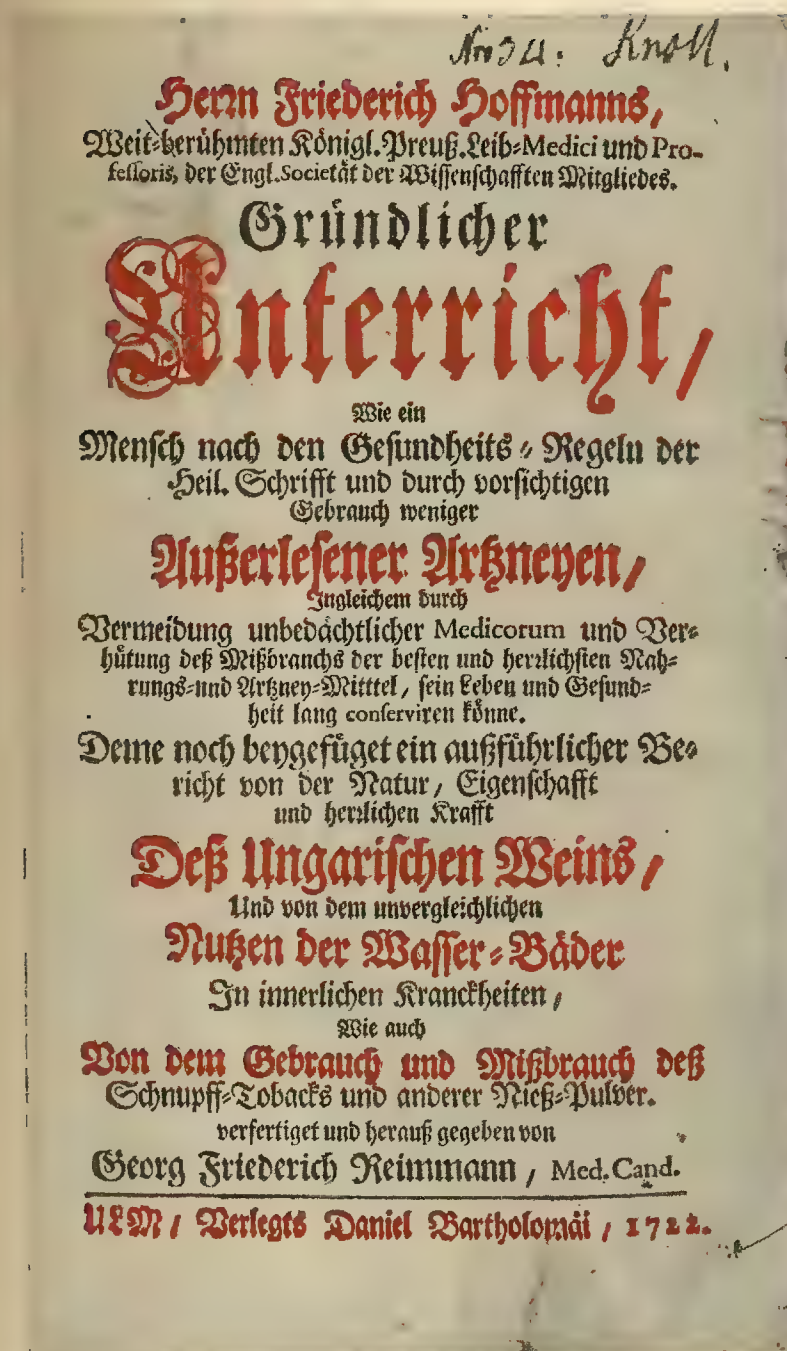
FIRST EDITION. Small octavo ( )<sup>8</sup>; Dedicatory poem, 3 leaves marked )( , inserted; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Dd<sup>8</sup>; Ee<sup>4</sup> [last, blank]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. (The dedication poem is misbound.) Size of leaf: 7 x 4¼ inches.

No. 526

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HOFFMANN



TITLE OF HOFFMANN, 1722

REFERENCES: BM. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), V, 239-257. Haller, *Bibl. Med. Prac.*, III, 573 ff. Cf. Hirsch-Hübötter (*op. cit.* in n. 448), III, 256-259.

The distinguished author, one of the "heroes" of German medicine in the 18th century, began to issue his dietetic treatises under the title *Gründliche Anweisung* at Halle, from 1715 to 1728. The series appeared in nine volumes.

\* \* \*

No. 526-a The second edition, Ulm, 1735, with signatures as in the preceding volume.

No. 526

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HOFFMANN



[Text-heading:] PULVIS NICOTIANUS | VULGO' TABACCO. | AD | LEODOCUM SOFIDIUM | ACCLAMATUM. | *CLEOGENES NAXIVS P. A.* | [At end:] *Antonius de Rubeis Romæ imprimebat.* 1722. | Superiorum Permissu.

[Translation of heading] Powder of Nicotine, in the vulgar tongue [called] Tobacco. [Written] for the approval of Leodocus Sofidius by Cleogenes Naxius P. A. ["Arcadian Shepherd"] [at end:] Printed at Rome by Antonio de Rubi, 1722. With the permission of the Superiors.

WITH new times come new customs. The nose, which formerly was only the organ of smell now has a novel use. Snuff, made from an Indian plant, was invented as a pleasure for the nose. This is a delight to men. But it is really a dirty habit. Girls and others who like daintiness had better keep it at a distance. It has become so widespread a custom that friends offer each other snuff boxes as a greeting. Then they praise the snuff, saying, "Who gave it to you?" Not only at the cross roads but in the home is the fashion well intrenched. Neither sex nor age is spared. To refuse is the gravest social error.

The poet, revolted by the spectacle, is uttering some grave reproaches against snuffing, complaining that it causes him sleepless nights, when his muse appears and bids him cease. In mock heroic strain he continues his poem:

She began to sing the praises of tobacco, telling of its many curative virtues, its relief for poisoned wounds, aching teeth, asthma and other ills. Then he was led into spacious halls where great poets were standing, and Apollo was seated with tobacco leaves encircling his locks. In his hand the god had an urn, and he took from it a pinch of snuff and applied it to his august nose. He advised the author to learn more about the divine power and offered him some. Next, the bards and poets surrounded him and pressed more and more tobacco on him. He was completely covered with the yellow dust; indeed, overwhelmed with it. Each had his mistress portrayed on the cover of his box: Catullus, his Lesbia; Tibullus, his Delia, etc. Virgil's case showed scenes from the Trojan War.

(These boxes are described in an epic manner, like that employed to explain the shield of Achilles in the *Iliad*.)

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 9½ x 7 inches. Heraldic stamp of Antonio Cardelli. (*fl.* 1730-1746), of Rome.

REFERENCE: *Memorie biografiche di que' uomini illustri Imolesi*, L. Angeli (Imola, 1828), 118-119. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

This classical Latin poem is written in the elegiac metre with considerable grace and skill. The author, admired as a poet by his contemporaries, was a "Pastor Arcas" (Arcadian Shepherd) of the literary society of "Arcadians," one of many such organizations in Italy. (*V.* n. 470, n. 1, and n. 540, in which work a list of "Arcadians" occurs.) The dedicatee of Della Volpe's poem, Cardinal Giuseppe Vallemani, had the "Arcadian" name of "Leodocus Sofidius." The poet was chamberlain to Cardinal Vallemani.

\* \* \*

No. 527-a RIME | DI POETI ILLUSTRI | VIVENTI | PARTE SECONDA. | *All' Emimentifs. e Reverendifs. Principe* | CORNELIO | CARDINAL | BENTIVOGLIO

No. 527

[130]

NAXIUS

| *D' Aragona Arcivescovo di Cartagine* | E LEGATO A LATERE | *DI ROMAGNA.* | [ornament] | *IN FAENZA. MDCCXXIV.* | Per Girolamo Maranti Impressor Vescovile, | e del Sant' Ufizio. | *Con licenza de' Superiori.*

The poem on snuff, here signed Francis Mariæ a Vulpe, occurs on Z<sup>b</sup>-Aa<sup>a</sup>. Volume I of this compilation, according to Gamba (*Serie dei Testi di Lingua*, Venice, 1839), was published in 1723. This is, apparently, the second appearance in print of Della Volpe's poem.

\* \* \*

No. 527-b The second separate edition of the poem, Rome, 1726, is also in this library.

# PHILONE DE CONVERSATIONIBUS [*pseudonym*]

VENUS REBUTEE. Cologne, 1722.

[Translation of title] Venus rebutted, that is, all kinds of new, curious, merry, moral and satirical observations pertaining to the imperishable fame of tobacco together with a discourse about tobacco decorum and the so-called tobacco freedom, communicated for the permitted pastime of studious youth by Philone de Conversationibus [Lover of Conversations] Cologne, at the shop of Peter Marteau, 1722.

THE traditional historical account of tobacco introduces this work, but, unlike the usual casual notice, it is here presented entertainingly by this well informed and able writer. This portion includes a notice on the correct pronunciation of the word "tobacco" in different countries. An account of the various kinds of tobacco raised in Virginia and in different localities of Germany follows, together with a description of their color, the kinds of ash produced by each, etc. It is noticed that Huguenot emigrants settled in the neighborhood of Mannheim where they cultivated tobacco. In the chapter on the medical uses of the herb much space is devoted to the kinds best adapted to various types of persons: the melancholy should have a light tobacco; those with weak eyes should use a stronger and hotter sort, etc. Many unfortunates driven from Swabia on account of religious wars went to the West Indies and worked on the tobacco plantations. Imposts and taxes on the traffic in tobacco have filled many treasuries, and monopolies granted to individuals have proved lucrative it is stated elsewhere.

In a chapter on the uses of tobacco in the realms of morals and literature, it is claimed that a pipe of tobacco has brought many a genius to the heights of Helicon. The principal use of tobacco in personal economics, the author notes satirically, is to save money, for by giving it to one's guests they no longer desire to eat and drink so much. Four chapters are devoted to rebuttal of objections raised by enemies of the plant.

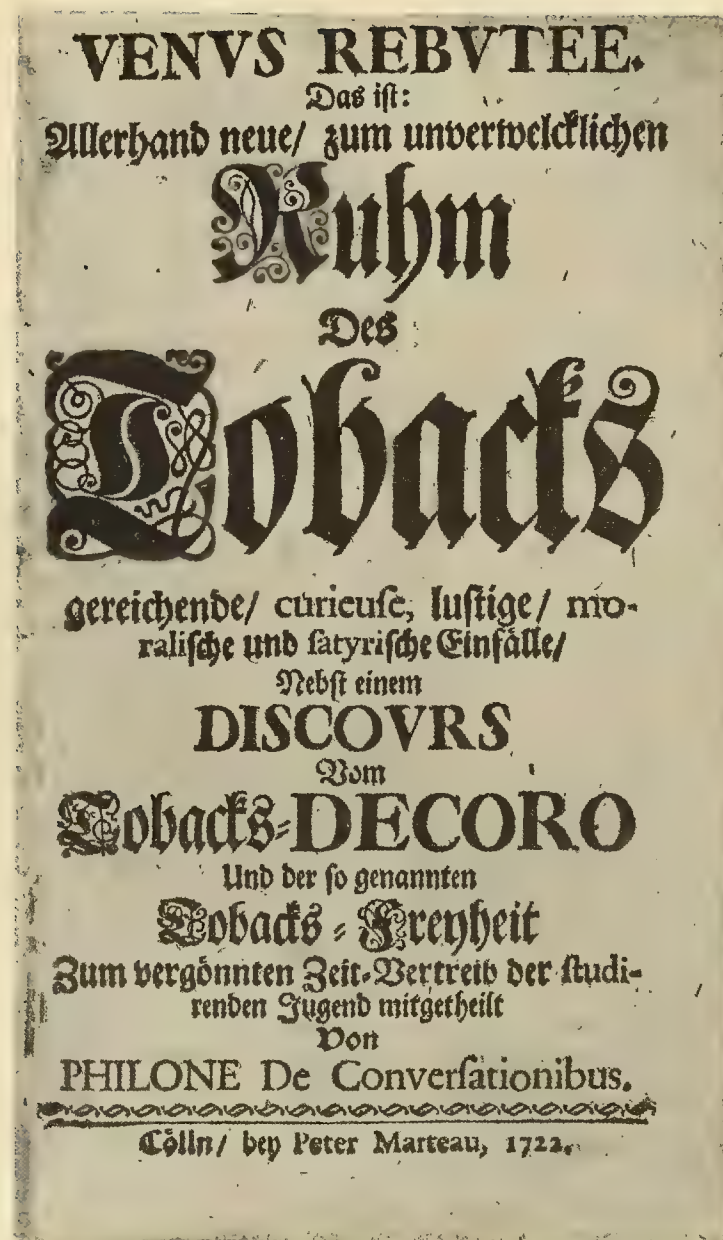
If men object to the odor of tobacco they show a depraved and effeminate taste. If the ladies resent their lovers' smoking, it is probably because they detect a sensible decrease in ardor after a liberal indulgence in the habit. Many of the evils blamed upon tobacco are in reality to be attributed to its abuse. As to the opinion that smoking befogs the brain and prevents thought, this is not proved — in fact many men smoke before undertaking mental labor, as Ennius of old used to go

No. 528

[131]

PHILONE





TITLE OF PHILONE DE CONVERSATIONIBUS, 1722

from his cups to the making of verses. The pitiful fellows who will not smoke because it costs money or makes the tapestries smell are hardly worth answering.

In one chapter, the kinds of pipes used in different countries are discussed; in another, the means of, or objects for, lighting pipes. The term *vidimus* given to the paper spill used as a pipe-lighter and the forms of this word are examined. It is the author's opinion that the term came into use because pieces of legal paper (called a *vidimus*) were frequently employed to light pipes. The alternate term, *fidibus*, is noticed by the author (cf. n. 516, ¶1). Whatever is used to light a pipe, says the writer, is a *vidimus*. He advises his readers to exercise care in this regard; the horrible odor of an oil lamp excludes it for lighting purposes. Clean, live coals or a burning-glass are next best to paper spills.

Various rules must be observed in the use of tobacco in society. Both guests and hosts have obligations. The latter must observe the rules of precedence in rank when lighting pipes. The pipes should be of proper size and color, the tobacco of good quality. No well behaved guest will ever throw ashes on the floor! The privilege of using tobacco does not excuse one from exercising decorum.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup> [first the frontispiece]; B-G<sup>8</sup>; H<sup>4</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3⅞ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *Galerie deutscher pseudonymer Schriftsteller vorzüglich des letzten Jahrhunderts*, A. G. Schmidt (Grimma, 1840), 156.

The name of the printer of this work is fictitious. For an account of the pseudonym "Pierre Marteau" and its use on various other surreptitious publications see Brunet, *Imprimeurs Imaginaires et Libraires Supposés* (Paris, 1866), 112-145.

VAN BAERLE, Caspar (1584-1648) in Pieter POERAET (*fl.* 1722-1737)

P. POERAETS | GEDICHTEN. | [Printer's device] | UTRECHT. | By JOHAN VISCH, BOEKVERKOOPER. | MDCCXXII.

[Translation of title] P. Poeraet's Poems. Utrecht. At the shop of Johan Visch, Bookseller. 1722.

The poem taken from the Latin riddles of Van Baerle given in n. 172 here appears in a more literal and brief version. [N<sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (8 preliminary leaves, unsigned; A-N<sup>8</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY VELLUM, bound with two other works by Poeraet. Size of leaf: 7⅝ x 4⅝ inches.

With an unidentified armorial bookplate.

REFERENCES: *Biographisch Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichter . . .* P. G. Witsen Geysbeek (Amsterdam, 1824), V, 91. *Naamregister*, Abkoude (Rotterdam, 1773), p. 417.

SWEDEN, Board of Trade

ORDNING | Om | Tobaks Ståmplande. | STOCKHOLM | Uti det Kongl. Tryckeriet uplagd Åhr 1722.

[Translation of title] Ordinance on the stamping of tobacco. Stockholm, the royal printing-shop, in the year 1722.

HIS Majesty has explained by letter, 28 November 1721, to the royal Board of Trade the necessity of maintaining the system of stamping all imported tobacco as required by previous ordinances. This practise has been neglected lately. Failure to observe this law will result in increased smuggling and the ruin of domestic factories. Citizens have memorialized the last Riksdag suggesting that



all incoming roll-tobacco be stamped at the cost and charges of the cities of entry which would then be entitled to the stamping-tax.

Acting upon his Majesty's orders all tobacco in stock is to be brought to the proper authorities for stamping; hereafter tobacco imported is to be stamped either in the bonded warehouses or the custom house. The seal is to be changed each month in Stockholm and Göteborg, and every six months wherever else in Sweden tobacco is entered. Unstamped tobacco is subject to confiscation; rewards are set for the discovery of unlicensed tobacco, but no searches are permitted in homes. Stockholm, 20 January, 1722.

SMALL QUARTO (4 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

#### SWEDEN, Board of Trade

Förordning / | Angående | Tobacks-Stämplande. | Dat. Stockholm den 2. Martii 1722. | STOCKHOLM | Uti det Kongl. Boktryckeriet. 1722.

[Translation of title] Ordinance concerning the stamping of tobacco. At Stockholm, from the royal printing-house, 1722.

THE ordinance of 20 January 1722 (n. 530) is repeated verbatim. This is supplemented by information where dealers in Stockholm are to report their stocks on hand, within the month. Stockholm, 2 March 1722.

SMALL QUARTO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

#### TREATISE OF THE . . . PLAGUE IN FRANCE. London, 1722.

CONTINUING the tradition of the nicotian panaceists and charlatans who had long recommended medicinal snuffs,<sup>1</sup> this tract advertises:

*For all Persons whose Circumstances may make  
the Use of Tobacco adviseable for them.*

A Particular *Cephalick* and *Ophthalmick* Tobacco is prepared from the very best Virginia Tobacco impregnated with the Quintessence and Virtues of certain peculiar Herbs and Chymical Oils, appropriated to the Head, Eyes, Stomach & Lungs.

Thereafter follows a little catalogue of the extraordinary virtues of this preparation which could restore "ancient sight," cure toothache or rheumatism, and alleviate the torments of gout. Furthermore this composition could be smoked with pleasant results, for it not only provided "an agreeable Amusement and Pastime," but its flavor delighted whoever smelled it.

<sup>1</sup> V. the Introduction, p. 159, n. 1, ¶2.

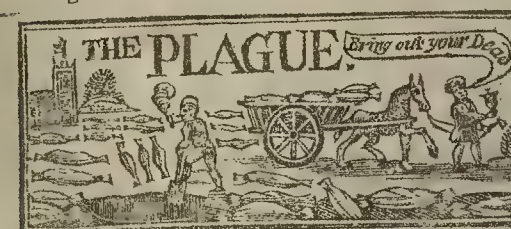
### THE FIRST PART Of the Treatise of the Late Dreadful Plague In FRANCE,

Compared with that terrible PLAGUE  
In LONDON, in the Year 1665.  
In which died near A Hundred Thousand Persons;

Together with the Method of Cure used to those  
who Recovered in London, not ONE having DIED that  
used it: And RULES for its Prevention and Cure.  
Published for the Preservation and Benefit of all Per-  
sons who may at any Time be, where this terrible  
Infection may reach. And is proper to be kept in Every  
Family to be ready at Hand in the Day of Tribula-  
tion and Affliction, and Time of Need.

Dedicated to Dr. SLOANE.

*The smiting Angel loaded with Vengeance stood,  
Spreading his Plagues and pointing out their Road,  
Freight with the Wrath of an offended God.*



THIS Book is Given Gratis, Up One pair of Stairs at the  
Sign of The Anodyne Necklace without Temple-Bar.  
At Mr Greg's Bookseller next Northumberland-House Charing-Cross.  
And At Mrs Garway's at the Royal Exchange-Gate next to Cornhill.  
L O N D O N : Printed by H<sup>l</sup> Parker, in Goswell-street, 1722.

TITLE OF TREATISE OF THE PLAGUE, 1722

This panacea was offered to an afflicted world "sealed up in Parcels" for only a shilling by the manufacturer of the "Celebrated Anodyne Necklace Recommended by Dr. Chamberlen for Children's Teeth." [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In the Second Part which is "for the publick Good, Given Gratis (if expressly Asked for) to . . . Customers who buy [cephalick tobacco]" [I, B<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>] it is pointed out that this remedy is essential in times of plague.

Infomuch that Dr. Willis<sup>[2]</sup> tells us, that during the Time of that dreadful Visitation in London in the Year 1665, it was observed that no Tobacconist's Houses were Infected. [II, A<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>2</sup> Cf. n. 357.



FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (Part I: A-B<sup>4</sup>; Part II: A-B<sup>4</sup>).

CALF, by Riviere. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 4 inches.

REFERENCE: Cf. "The English Plague Scare of 1720-1723," by C. F. Mullett, in *Osiris* (Bruges, 1936), Vol. II, 484-516.

BRENT, Humphry (*fl.* 1693-1758) *et al.*

[Text-heading:] REPORT to the Right Honourable the | Lords Commiffioners of His Majesty's Treafury, | by *Humphry Brent*, one of the Commiffioners | of the Cuftoms in *Scotland*, of Frauds in the | Tobacco Trade. | [Glasgow? 1723]

IN RESPONSE to "several Momorials of the Merchants of Bristol, Leverpool, and Whitehaven"<sup>1</sup> Brent had been appointed to investigate their complaints of custom frauds in the Scotch tobacco trade.

Having indicated that the merchants of Glasgow were the principal importers of tobacco, Brent presents the aggregate customs records for several years. He uncovered data showing that from 1 January 1719/20 to the end of December, 1721 more than 2,500,000 lbs. of tobacco were imported into Scotland without having paid duty. He gives factual evidence based upon the entries of nine ships which delivered tobacco during the period under consideration. Although unable to examine all the records, he nevertheless computes the loss to the treasury through evaded duties at £30,000.

He anticipates the probable answers which will be made to his charges of wholesale fraud and disallows them, offering what appear to be valid arguments to support his opinions. He feels that the sources of his information are accurate and that they are self-confirmatory. The fraudulent entry of tobacco into Scotland, he concludes, has been practised on a large scale.

In the reply of the merchants of Glasgow, appended to Brent's report, they deny the accuracy of the commissioner's figures on the ground that the custom house permit books are incomplete. They proceed then to discredit any records derived from the Glasgow custom house, stating that no law requires permits for goods going overland, which makes it impossible to calculate the amount sent into England, etc. etc.

Furthermore, they state, considerable quantities of tobacco are manufactured into rolls for export or home consumption and the consequent increase in the weight of this tobacco is not shown on the books. Stalks, too, are sent in from south Britain for manufacture with other tobacco into rolls. When permits for the disposition of this commodity are issued the source of this tobacco is not recorded.

It is suggested that Brent is guilty of irregularity, if not of deceit, in his method of computation; that he has committed some serious errors and that his arguments are invalidated by his ignorance of the Scotch tobacco export trade methods, etc. By a rather devious process of reckoning they show that duty on all the tobacco they had sent into England must have been paid. They assert that they have not been at fault; on the contrary the manifold abuses committed in the trade spring from the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 123, n. 1.

system of reimporting tobacco from Holland, Norway and the Isle of Man.<sup>2</sup> These importations have almost entirely supplied the home trade of Scotland, which has been the "true Cause of our sending Part of our Tobacco into *England* . . ."<sup>3</sup>

FIRST EDITION FOLIO (A-D<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO (Several corrections to text in a contemporaneous hand.) Size of leaf: 12 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 8 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Mac., 181 and n. 1. Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436 n. 2), III, 464; cf. *ibid.*, 460-465 and notes there. "A Short History of Tobacco Smuggling" by A. Rive, in *The Economic Journal*, Supp., Jan. 1929, 565.

For the Act resulting from the various investigations into tobacco customs frauds, see n. 534.

ENGLAND, George I, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGII | REGIS | . . . | NONO. | At the Parliament Begun and Holden at *Westminster*, | the Ninth Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1722. | [5 lines] | [Royal arms] | LONDON, | Printed by *John Baskett* . . . | . . . And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deces'd. 1723.

An Act . . . for better securing and ascertaining the Duties on Tobacco, and to prevent Frauds in Exporting Tobacco . . .

AFTER 1 June 1723 there shall be but one commission for customs and other duties in the United Kingdom, or, from time to time, several for England and Scotland respectively. [The duties on tobacco are recited.] Importers to pay the old subsidy of 1 *d.* the pound as per the tonnage and poundage Act of 12 Charles II (1660), with an allowance of 25 per cent for prompt payment. All other duties to be paid down, or secured to be paid within 18 months, with discount for earlier payment. No allowances for damaged tobacco; merchant may remove the part which he regards spoiled and therefore non-dutiable. Drawback of whole duty is permitted on tobacco exported. Persons discovering fraudulent drawbacks allowed half of officer's share of forfeited tobacco. Allowance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* the pound for tobacco damaged in port; such tobacco to be publicly destroyed. No drawback permitted for tobacco in packages, unless cut or rolled. No entry permitted after 1 June 1724, of tobacco which has been stripped from the stalk or stem. No drawback allowed on stalks exported.

SMALL FOLIO (L6l<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; M6m<sup>2</sup>; N6n<sup>1</sup>. Paginated [593, the title; 594, blank]; 595-602).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCES: Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), III, 456-458 and notes there; 460 *ff.* and notes there. V. the *Introduction*, p. 123 at notes 2 and 3, p. 135 at n. 2.

During the course of the examination of London tobacco importers who had petitioned Parliament (v. the *Introduction*, p. 123 notes 1 and 2) it was pointed out that the prices of certain tobaccos prior to 1720 were 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* for leaf, stripped; 10 *d.* for leaf; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  for lugs (seconds). In 1722 the prices were reduced to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 8 *d.* respectively. One exporter had sold "Arronoco" ("Oronoko") tobacco at 1 *d.* per pound for exportation, but "he had brought

<sup>2</sup> V. *ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *ibid.*, n. 2.



the planters in debt, by that sale, 40 s. per hogshead . . . the best James River tobacco is now sold for 2 d. ½ per lb." The "prime cost" of tobacco in Virginia was then ¾ d. (v. the *Introduction*, p. 135 at n. 1). (Stock, III, 460-461, citing the *Commons Journal*, XX, 102-104, 109.)

# NETHERLANDS, City of Gouda

KEURE | Tegens het | ROOCKEN | VAN | TABACQ | op onbetamelijke en periculeuse plaatfen. | [Woodcut arms] | TOT GOUDA, | Gedrukt by ANDRIES ENDENBURG . . . | . . . 1720 [1723].

[*Translation of title*] Statute against smoking of tobacco in unsuitable and dangerous places At Gouda. Printed at the shop of Andries Endenburg, 1720 [1723].

PREVIOUS statutes prohibited the smoking of tobacco in the streets and by persons at work. The magistrate of the city has observed that these statutes are being flagrantly ignored. The laws are therefore renewed: none to smoke in streets, whether officially employed or civilians; none to smoke in warehouses or where combustible material is stored; no shipmasters, carters or others handling stores to smoke while at work. Penalties of fines are provided. [Dated at end, 1723.]

SMALL QUARTO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 8 x 5⅞ inches.

THE | WORKS | Of the AUTHOR of | Whipping-Tom, | Wherein are contain'd | All his Treatises both Serious and Merry.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>I. His Rod for a proud Lady; In Two PARTS: Which touches the fair Sex to the quick, for taking Snuff, drinking Tea, wearing red Cloaks, and Hoop-Petticoats, and using Toilets; with <i>Recipe's</i> for curing the Womens Evil, and inoculating Youth and Beauty upon old disfigur'd <i>Beaux</i> and <i>Ladies</i>.</p> <p>II. <i>DEMOCRITUS</i>, the laughing Philosopher's <i>Trip</i> into <i>England</i>; or seven</p> | <p>Days Amusements, intermixt with uncommon Reflections on the Follies and Vices of both Sexes of all Religions, in <i>London</i> and <i>Westminster</i>.</p> <p>III. An Essay in Praises of Knavery.</p> <p>IV. A General Key to the Writings of the Poets of the Last Age. Wherein their <i>Beauties</i> and <i>Excellencies</i>, are display'd, and their <i>Follies</i> and <i>Blunders</i>, expos'd in the Rehearsal.</p> |
|---|--|

The whole adorn'd with Variety of new CUTS. | WITH AN | Alphabetical KEY and INDEX of Persons, | Places, and other remarkable Things in Town. | LONDON: | Printed for SAM. BRISCOE . . . | . . . 1723 . . .

THE first of the "discourses" provided by the compiler of these curious tracts deals with "*The Foppish Mode of taking SNUFF*." He implies that so grave a matter is not to be treated casually; he descants, therefore, on philosophical, moral,

and historical subjects before he leads the reader to his advertised theme. He says of snuffing, *inter alia*:

. . . In the primitive Times of taking this exotick, or outlandish Commodity, it was sparingly taken out of a Spring-Pipe fixt to a wooden Box in the Shape of a Pear; but now the Mob is as difficult in the Shapes of their Boxes, as in the Manner of taking what they contain. Some will have them circular, others oval, some in the Form of a Parallelogram or oblong square, and others as lewd as foppish, made in the Shape of what Nature forms, to bring such Beasts into the World. On the Inside of the Lids must be fixt a Looking-Glass, to shew the Indecorums of an ugly Face, a *Cupid* wounding Hearts with his Bow and Arrows, a *Venus* lying ready to entertain *Mars*, or painted with more obscene and lascivious Pieces than can be shewn in *Aretine's* Postures.

But here ends not the Foppishness of our modern Snuff Takers; for when now even Carmen and Porters, Chairmen and Hackney Coachmen, Skipkennels, and others of our Sham-Gentry get together, the little Eloquence their Illiterateness allows them, is display'd in nonsensical Harangues on the Goodness and Virtues of *Burgomot*, *Spanish*, *Bologn*, or *Scotch* Snuff, which last generally among the inferior Fops, bears away the Bell from the others, for Wholesomeness, because the Tobacco whereof it is made, is first chew'd, next dry'd and smok'd, and then the Ashes ground fine in a Pocket-Wood-Mill . . . [B<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

He comments with great disgust upon the manner in which snuffers partake of a pinch and the horrible fashion in which they bestrew themselves with the "yellow dust."

Our *English* Women . . . do so transform the Physiognomy with this nasty Snuff that Foreigners take them to be young Soldiers, with long Mustaches or Whiskers . . . a Fifth Woman at *Billings-Gate*, cannot scold now without a Snuff-Box in her fwell'd Paws . . . the Baker's Wife is in the snuffing Humour, whilst Mr. *Pillory* her Husband is grinding the Face of the Poor, with light Bread in fine, a Laundry Maid can't iron her Linnen, a Kitchen-Wench baste her Meat, a Nurse wash her Sh---t--- Clouts, nor a Chamber Maid empty her Close-Stool, without a Pinch of Snuff forfooth which they crave for, as much as a *Bear* does for Honey . . . [C<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

I do not disallow the Use of Snuff, if taken in a moderate Way to cleanse the Head or brain; but . . . a too frequent Use of it, whether plain or scented, is very prejudicial to the Health, in opening the Head too much . . . in the Opening [autopsy] of some great Snuff-Takers [there] have been found Clods or Lumps of Snuff, bigger than Walnuts, or Pigeons Eggs, which have been the sole Cause of their Death. [C<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In the Second Part the first "discourse" is "*A New Rod for the SNUFF Takers*." This, too, is introduced with a philosophical comment whereafter the author continues his former flagellation. He is convinced that no lady means it who avows that she has renounced "all the sinful Lusts of the Flesh" whilst retaining her snuff box. He himself could never be deceived by such a creature and interrupts his diatribe to present some blank verse in mock praise of the "French Pox." The rest of the chapter is dull repetition of his earlier railing. [B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-C<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]



FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. Small octavo (General title, 1 leaf [part of sheet B]; A<sup>4</sup> [first, title to *Whipping-Tom*, 6th ed.]; B<sup>3</sup>; B-H<sup>4</sup>; title to *Second Part of Whipping-Tom*, 3d. ed., 1 leaf; B-H<sup>4</sup>; title to *Democritus*, 3d. ed., 1 leaf; A-G<sup>4</sup>; title to *An Essay in Praise of Knavery*, 3d. ed., 1 leaf; A-F<sup>4</sup>; G<sup>2</sup>; A<sup>4</sup> [first, title page to *A General Key* . . .] B-C<sup>4</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING to Parts I and II, and 5 other engravings, one to each part.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. L., 2892 under "Whipping-Form, 1722."

HEISSE, Georg Cyprian, *Resp.*; Jerome RUDOLFF, *Præs.*

DISPVATIO INAVGVRALES MEDICA | DE | TABACINOXA | POST PASTVM, | [2 lines] | RECTORE VNIVERSITATIS AC PRO-CANCELLARIO | [3 lines] | CHRISTOPH. IGNATIO | DE GVDENVS, J.V.D. | [6 lines] | PRÆSIDE | DN. D. HIERONYMO Rudolff | [3 lines] | PRO LICENTIA | SVPREMOS IN MEDICINA HONORES AC PRIVILEGIA | DOCTORALIA MORE RITVQVE MAJORVM SOLENNI | LEGITIME CAPESSENDI | PUBLICÆ ERVDITORVM DISQVITIONI SVBȲICIET | GEORGIVS CYPRIANVS HEISSIVS, | . . . | DIE XXIX. DECEMBRIS, A. R. S. MDCCXXIII. | . . . | ER-FORDIÆ, Typis GROSCHIANIS, Acad. Typogr.

[*Translation of title*] Medical Inaugural Disputation concerning the harmfulness of tobacco after eating, which Georg Cyprian Heisse, of Memmingen in Swabia, author and respondent, will offer for the public consideration of the erudite, on the 29th day of December . . . 1723 in the larger auditorium of the larger college, at the usual time, for permission to attain lawfully the highest honors in medicine and the doctoral privileges according to the established custom and ceremony of our ancestors. Under the guardianship of the divine clemency and grace, Master Christoph Ignatius de Gudenus, Doctor of both Laws, [being] the rector and chancellor of the university, a lofty, very reverend, very noble, distinguished, and wise man, eminent canon of the chapter and professor of the church and college of Saint Severus, and ecclesiastical counselor and keeper of the seals in spiritual matters throughout Thuringia for his Highness the Prince Elector of Mainz; the illustrious medical faculty of the fair and ancient University of Erfurt graciously approving; Master Jerome Rudolff, patron, sponsor and most cherished guest-friend [of the author] presiding, counselor of the very eminent Elector of Mainz, head of the medical faculty and regular assistant head in philosophy and dean *pro tempore* of the same faculty, sometime public professor of chemistry and mathematics. At Erfurt, with the types of Groschen, University Printer. [c. 1724]

THE respondent provides the usual introductory summary of the nomenclature, history, and botany of tobacco. He remarks that the kind grown in Virginia is best. The medical virtues of the plant are fully treated and numerous references to, or quotations from, writers on physic supplied.

The subject of the thesis is more fully treated in the second chapter. It is the author's opinion that one should not smoke when partaking of food or drink, or directly after meals, lest serious digestive disturbances occur. The process of digestion, or chylification, is explained in some detail. Having expounded the matter Heisse then remarks that few would advise the use of a purgative or emetic during or after meals. Why then, he asks, should one indulge in tobacco at these times? In order to emphasize the dangers of indulgence in tobacco at mealtime the author lists the illnesses certain to result from this improper use. But he is not opposed to the correct employment of tobacco — that is, as medicine.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-C<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7⅞ x 6¼ inches.

No. 537

[ 140 ]

HEISSE

FRANCE, Lorraine and Barrois, Leopold I, *Duke*

RECUEIL | DES ARRETS, | EDITS, | DECLARATIONS, | ET | REGLEMENS | DE SON ALTESSE ROYALE | Concernans la Ferme Générale | du Tabac de Lorraine | & Barrois. | [Woodcut arms] | A NANCY, | Chez PIERRE ANTOINE . . . | . . . [c. 1724].

[*Translation of title*] Collection of Acts, Edicts, Declarations, and Regulations of his Royal Highness concerning the general farm of tobacco in Lorraine and Barrois. At Nancy, printed by Pierre Antoine.

THIS collection contains the Acts, etc. separately catalogued<sup>1</sup> in *Tobacco*, Volume III, under nos. 546, 549, 552, 557, 565, 566-C, 582-A, 583-A, 585, 588-A, 594-C, 596, 596-A, 599, 599-A, 603, 612, 613, 614, 621.

The leaves which these various pieces occupy in this collected edition are indicated in the above numbered catalogue entries.

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. Small duodecimo (A<sup>8</sup>-O<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately).

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 5⅝ x 2⅜ inches.

LABAT, Jean Baptiste (1663-1738)

NOUVEAU VOYAGE AUX ISLES DE L'AMERIQUE. The Hague, 1724.

[*Translation of title*] New Journey to the islands of America, containing the natural history of these countries, the origin, the customs, the religion and the government of the ancient and modern inhabitants; the wars and the remarkable events which happened during the long stay that the author made there; the commerce and the manufactures which have been established there, and the methods of increasing them. Work embellished by a great number of engraved maps, plans and copperplate illustrations. Volume One. [Husson's device] At The Hague. At the shops of P. Husson, J. van Duren, T. Johnson, R. Alberts, P. Gosse & C. Le Vier. 1724.

AMONG the annalists of tobacco Labat is awarded a place of major importance. The subject of tobacco had developed into a considerable body of writing by the time he undertook his own survey of this diversified topic, but within the compass of a chapter he was able to summarize the chief parts of tobacco's history. His scientific curiosity, intelligence and wit relieved this division of history of the stigma of tediousness and his brief but comprehensive account of tobacco was the best published up to his day.

This plant is so peculiar to America that it cannot be cultivated elsewhere with the same success. It would seem that the Spanish did not find its cultivation established in St. Domingo, Cuba and Jamaica where they spent some time at the beginning of their discoveries. They discovered the plant first in 1520 at Yucatan, where it grew abundantly around the city [sic] of Tabasco—hence its name.<sup>1</sup> The Spanish then<sup>2</sup> began to use it after the example of the Indians. [Vol. II, Part IV, V<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Pourchot in his book on philosophy<sup>3</sup> is in error when he says that the Portuguese

<sup>1</sup> *V.* Vol. II, p. 441 at n. 13 for the system adopted for cataloguing these Acts, etc. [N. 538] <sup>2</sup> But see the introduction to the *Glossary*.

<sup>2</sup> But cf. the account in Oviedo, who was in Haiti, 1513-1514. <sup>3</sup> Undoubtedly his *Institutiones Philosophicae*, 1695.

Nos. 537-A AND 538

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FRANCE; LABAT



# NOUVEAU VOYAGE AUX ISLES DE L'AMERIQUE.

CONTENANT  
L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE CES PAYS,

l'Origine, les Mœurs, la Religion & le Gouvernement des  
Habitans anciens & modernes :

*Les Guerres & les Evenemens singuliers qui y sont arrivés pendant  
le long séjour que l'Auteur y a fait :*

LE COMMERCE ET LES MANUFACTURES

qui y sont établies, & les moyens de les augmenter.

*Ouvrage enrichi d'un grand nombre de Cartes, Plans, & Figures en Taille-douce.*

TOME PREMIER.



A LA HAYE,

Chez { P. HUSSON. T. JOHNSON. P. GOSSE.  
J. VAN DUREN. R. ALBERTS. & C. LE VIER.  
M. DCC. XXIV.

TITLE OF LABAT, 1724

brought tobacco from the island of Tabaco [Tobago, West Indies] to Europe. This island is one of the Antilles and was never Portuguese property, nor was it in-

No. 538

[142]

LABAT

habited or cultivated before 1632, when the Holland or Flessingois<sup>4</sup> Company established a colony there, giving the island the name of "nouvelle Ovacre."<sup>5</sup> This was almost a century after tobacco had been known in Europe. [*ibid.*]

The author notices that the use of tobacco in Spain and Portugal long antedated its introduction by Nicot into France. Reference is made to its importation into Italy and the names it received there and in France.

As the Spanish possessed Naples long before the time that Cardinal Santa Croce, nuncio in Portugal, and Nicolas Tornaboni, nuncio in France, introduced the plant into Italy,<sup>6</sup> tobacco must have been already known there. But as the American, or venereal, disease had been brought over, it was feared that anything from America except gold or silver was corrupt. It needed, therefore, the authority of these two prelates to introduce the novelty which already had as many adversaries as defenders . . . Tobacco became a veritable apple of discord, arousing great discussion among the learned and the ignorant . . . Physicians, although they had never seen it . . . discussed its powers, properties and nature as if it had been known at the times of Galen, Hippocrates and Esculapius; . . . they never agreed on it, however. Some thought it was cold, and improved it with fragrant herbs; others thought it was warm and tempered it with cooling drugs. On only one thing did they agree: they gave numerous prescriptions for its preparation and for its use depending on the age, strength and condition of the people . . . Different persons had to take it in different ways and at different times, every day bringing new discoveries. And as many illnesses have their source in imagination, it is marvelous to see the amazing cures attributed to the use of tobacco. It went so far that people considered abandoning all other remedies and merely using tobacco.

Chemists . . . drew oil, salt, spirits and a thousand other trifles out of it, and it became a general cure for all things before time enough had elapsed to discover what power it really possessed . . . Made into ashes and into powder, and then taken as snuff, it cured all sorts of ailments and was a great prophylactic. It was recommended in child birth, for melancholy and for insanity. It strengthened memory and made the imagination fruitful; scholars were never better able to study recondite themes than when they used snuff! [ $V_4^b - X_1^a$ ]

The author writes of the assumed virtues of tobacco as a masticatory and refers to the tale, widely circulated, that a daily half ounce of tobacco sustained soldiers without hunger, thirst and fatigue, for entire weeks. Smokers, however, he notices praised tobacco most. Comment is made on the Indian priests who predicted the future only when they had inhaled deeply of tobacco smoke. Native physicians, too, needed to fortify themselves with this smoke before offering an opinion about their patients. Further ills for which tobacco is used as a remedy are mentioned. The fact that tobacco acquired the reputation of a panacea, Labat remarks, made many people, not otherwise prejudiced about it, regard it with suspicion. He willingly admits, however, that the herb has many good qualities and he has convinced himself that it is an excellent and swift purgative. [ $X_1^{a-b}$ ]

<sup>4</sup> Vlissingse Compagnie, in Dutch text, n. 541, referring to the Flushing Company.

<sup>5</sup> Nieuw Walcheren in n. 541.

<sup>6</sup> *V.* the introductory and concluding comments in n. 11.

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LABAT



Reference is made to those rulers who opposed the use of tobacco, and the prohibitory laws of Eastern monarchs.

These princes preferred to rob themselves of a large income from taxing tobacco, rather than permit its use in their realms. Their successors, however, did not follow their examples, as is evident from the large sales it has had since in those countries. Western monarchs were not so prejudiced against its use. Some merely taxed its importation excessively; others considered themselves obliged to have their subjects better instructed concerning its powers. James Stuart, King of Great Britain, wrote an excellent tract [n. 68] showing the uselessness of tobacco. Christian IV, King of Denmark, obliged Simon Paulli, his physician, to publish a work [n. 295] on the intemperate use of tobacco. In this he showed that those who used much snuff tobacco were subject to loss of the sense of smell, if not other senses as well, and that the smoke of tobacco penetrated and corrupted the brain and formed a crust under the cranium, as shown by the heads of several smokers which had been opened. [X<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

A debate famous in nicotian annals (recorded in n. 448) is described here. Labat repeats the statement that the *praeses*, Fagon, sent another physician as a substitute.

It was conclusively demonstrated that the constant use of tobacco did shorten life . . . But a peculiar circumstance which accompanied this debate set the users and sellers of tobacco again at their ease . . . [Fagon's substitute] put his whole soul into his remarks; nothing could be added to what he said against tobacco, and he even surpassed the contentions of the respondent so that one never heard such final proof of the bad qualities of tobacco. But . . . he never ceased to snuff tobacco during the entire proceedings! [X<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-X<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The invasion by smokers and snuffers of the sacred precincts of the church is noticed by Labat, who refers, too, to the papal interdiction of Urban VIII.

If his successors had been equally zealous . . . perhaps the bad habit would have been destroyed. But since Urban VIII no pope took any steps against this irreverence, perhaps through negligence, perhaps because they had noticed that the evil had become more powerful than the means that could be employed against it. Clement [Innocent] XI forbade under punishment of excommunication the use of tobacco in the church of St. Peter, but as the Bull did not mention the vestibule of the church or any other churches at all, this silence and exception was taken for a tacit consent that it might be used in that place and in other churches, and even as a kind of repeal of the Bull of Urban VIII . . . [X<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

All tobacco grown outside of America is a bastard variety. It is an error . . . to distinguish in tobacco the male, female, and small species. [He names the four kinds recorded in n. 269, and describes each, explaining variations, botany, cultivation in long detail, processes of curing, etc.] . . . Most of the tobacco imported from America is in rolls, but it is also made up in twists [*Tabac en Andoüille*], bunched [*Tabac en Torquette*], and in packets [or bundles] . . . The third kind is seldom exported because it has to be prepared in such a way that it would take up too much space in a ship, and, because it could easily become damp and rotten, it may not be tightly pressed. It is therefore made into snuff-tobacco or into ends which are smoked. In America [West Indies] almost no pipes are used; the Spanish, Portuguese, many French and English, almost all our negroes and all our Carib-

beans smoke ends, or as the Spanish say, *cigales* [i.e., cigar]. The *cigale*, or tobacco-end, is a little cylinder six or seven inches long and five or six lines (*lignes*) in diameter, composed of tobacco leaves cut to this length, wrapped with a piece of leaf . . . They say it is more natural to smoke in this manner, for many reasons . . . [The *cigales*] are carried about in small leather cases . . . and smoked after their repasts . . . [X<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-Y<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The author describes the making of snuff, discourses on Spanish tobacco, and advises that snuff should be kept in leaden boxes in order to retain its strength. [Y<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

A lengthy account of the after-shoots of the plant is given. Though these lack strength, Labat remarks they are sometimes mixed with good tobacco. [Y<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-Z<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

This is a custom followed in Brazil by the Portuguese, among the large islands by the Spanish, in Virginia by the English, and in San Domingo by the French. Sometimes even third shoots are thus employed. The places where this is practised have naturally obtained the reputation for having poor tobacco. [Z<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In conclusion the author gives his opinions on the tobacco trade, and compares the beginning of a tobacco plantation with other plantations. He believes that nothing but free trade will reestablish the weakened colonies of his country. [Z<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-Z<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Tobacco is easier to cultivate than other plants, and even one year's crop yields fair profit, which cannot be said of a sugar, or other, plantation. Moreover it was the former free trade in tobacco which brought many inhabitants to the islands, manning them with capable fighters, whereas now that tobacco is taxed and sugar is cultivated so much more extensively, the number of inhabitants has been greatly decreased. Many memorials concerning this matter have been presented to the king and his council. [Z<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-Z<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

SECOND EDITION. Two Volumes. Quarto (Vol. I: \*4; \*\*4; Part I, A-Y<sup>4</sup>; Part II, A-Z<sup>4</sup>, Aa<sup>4</sup>; Part III, Bb-Zz<sup>4</sup>, table \*2; Vol. II: Half-title, title, each 1 leaf; table \*2; Part IV, A-Y<sup>4</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup>; Part V, Aa-Xx<sup>4</sup>; Part VI, Yy-Zz<sup>4</sup>, Aaa-Ttt<sup>4</sup>, Vvv [marked Vv]<sup>2</sup>, Xxx-Yyy [marked Xx, Yy]<sup>4</sup>, Zzz [marked Zz]<sup>2</sup>).

TWELVE PLANS AND MAPS (9 folding); 83 plates (on 54 leaves, one folding), by the author. (That in Vol. II, p. 127 is taken from a section of the one reproduced in *Tobacco*, Vol. II, p. 332.)

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 10½ x 8 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Rich (*op. cit.* in n. 453), I, 31-32. Richarderie (*op. cit.* in n. 438), VI, 194-195. Comes, 8 ff., 83-84, 114, 132, 134. *Voyages aux Isles de l'Amérique*, Labat; ed. by A. t'Serstevens (Paris [1931]), II, 460-465.

This is a reprint of the first edition (published at Paris, in 1722) "without any alteration except in form. The collation varies in some copies" (S., ix, n. 38411). There were two Hague editions of 1724; the first in two volumes, quarto; the next in six volumes, duodecimo. A. t'Serstevens is of the opinion that the six volume edition was an unauthorized one.

After his ordination Labat taught philosophy to secular students at Nancy, but attracted by missionary work in America he went, in 1693, to those colonies of the West Indies then under French domination. In 1706 he returned, to Italy.

Labat had a wide reputation as a mathematician and won recognition both as a naturalist and as a scientist. His scientific observations treated comprehensively and accurately of the soil, trees, plants, fruits and herbs of the islands. He also explained the manufactures then in exist-



ence and pointed out means for the development of commercial relations. (*Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1910 ed., VIII, p. 718.)

## NETHERLANDS, City of Rotterdam

EXTRACT | Uyt de *Generale Keure en Ordonnantie* der | Stad ROTTERDAM. | Houdende | ORDONNANTIE | Voor de | Raftie-meefters van | den TABAK. | [Woodcut arms] | Tot ROTTERDAM, | By Pieter van Waesberge, Ordinaris Drukker der | voorz Stad, 1724.

[*Translation of title*] Extract from the general statute and decree of the city of Rotterdam containing the decree for the tobacco adjusters. At Rotterdam. At the shop of Pieter van Waesberge, Printer in ordinary of the above-mentioned city, 1724.

THE proper allowances to be made for damaged, unsalable tobacco imported will be decided by arbitrators, who will thus serve the tobacco trade in an official capacity. [The oath required, duties, working days and hours of adjusters, the routine they must follow in certain cases, and methods of keeping records, are carefully stated.] The examination of cargoes by an individual inspector is liable to verification within a day, but not the work of two arbitrators operating jointly. [The payment of these officials per barrel inspected is listed, and the method given of computing their regular wages. Apprentice fees in this occupation are stated. Three arbitrators are to be appointed.]

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>4</sup>; B<sup>2</sup> [last, blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 6<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches.

There is a copy in the New York Public Library.

## SWEDEN. Board of Trade

[Text-heading:] Kongl. Maj:tts och Rikfens Commer- | cie Collegii författade underrättelse och beskrifning | på hwad fått Tobaks planteringen uti Sverige in- | rättas och fortfattas bör. [N.p. n.d., but probably Stockholm, c. 1724.]

[*Translation of heading*] Report and description by the royal and state Board of Trade on the correct method of tobacco cultivation in Sweden.

THE information in this pamphlet on the process of cultivating tobacco in Sweden was compiled by order of the royal Board of Trade. It states that planters have been required to purchase tobacco seed abroad, as no practical culture of the plant had yet been adopted in Sweden. Farmers may continue the importation of seed, and are advised to obtain them from north Germany as this type would be most adaptable to the Northern climate. Advice is provided about procuring seeds, the amount required to sow a field of forty acres, the processes of cultivation, soil requirements and the curing of leaves. The difficulties which might arise from variations in climate between Sweden and those parts of Germany under tobacco cultivation are discussed. It is remarked that the plant has already been successfully grown in Sweden.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (2 leaves, unsigned).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. MS. correction and pagination in a contemporaneous hand. Size of leaf: 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 6 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Cf. *Geschichte Schwedens*, by Geijer and Carlson (Gotha, 1908), Vol. VII by L. Stavenow, 110-111.

Efforts to revive Swedish commerce began shortly after the treaties (1719-1721) which concluded the exhausting wars with Sweden's neighbors. A considerable part of the reconstruction program was assigned to an industrialist, Alström, among whose plants was a tobacco-spinning factory. This was succeeded by many others within the next decade. In 1724 the Board of Trade valued the importation of tobacco at three and a half tons of gold. In an effort to curtail the wholesale entry of this commodity, the cultivation of tobacco was encouraged in every province where the plant could be grown, and a handbook of instructions issued by the Board.

## ARISI, Francesco (1657-1743)

IL TABACCO MASTICATO, E FUMATO. Milan, 1725.

[*Translation of title*] Tobacco, chewed and smoked. Dithyrambic treatises by Francesco Arisi [known] among the Arcadians [as] Eufemo Batio, vice-custodian of the colony at Cremona. With his annotations, etc. Dedicated to his excellency, the Signor and Knight of Jerusalem, Count Carlo Sanvitali, Grand Chamberlain of his most Serene Highness of Parma, &c. [Vignette] In Milan, 1725. In the printing shop of Paolo Antonio Montano . . .

AS a complement to the snuff epic of his friend Baruffaldi, (n. 494) Arisi composed this poem on the smoking and chewing of tobacco. The poetic style selected, he says in his preface, is the dithyramb — the metre employed by the Greeks in their worship of Bacchus. This form, he notices, is particularly appropriate to himself and his friends, who are all "Arcadians."<sup>1</sup> The poem is divided into two *trattenimenti*. Tobacco is accorded extravagant praise by the author because of the marvelous remedial properties credited to it. The history and botanical varieties of the plant are described.

It is in his annotations, essential to a complete understanding of his poem, that Arisi provides a chronicle of tobacco and explains its many uses. This is a conventional account, except that a few unfamiliar authors are referred to for various comments on the plant's history. Among these are Mascardi, who called tobacco "L'amabil Erba," "the amiable herb" (in his *Prolusioni Etiche*<sup>2</sup>) and Lanzoni, whose work, *Avversari*,<sup>3</sup> is cited in relation to the nomenclature of the plant. From the frequent references made to Magnenus' work (n. 234) it is evident that Arisi thought it most important. Commenting on the vile odor acquired by tobacco chewers, as observed by Balde (n. 262), Arisi remarks that this stench may be a valid ground for divorce. He quotes from Vitagliano's *De Abusu Tabacchi*<sup>4</sup> on this matter. Historical informa-

<sup>1</sup> V. n. 470, n. 1.

<sup>2</sup> The Latin edition, *Ethicae Prolusiones*, was published at Paris in 1639.

<sup>3</sup> Probably his *Adversariorum libri IV* (Ferrara, 1714). He was also the author of *De usu tabacci et animae affectionibus*, Ferrara, 1702.

<sup>4</sup> V. n. 510, n. 2.



**IL  
T A B A C C O**  
**MASTICATO, E FUMATO**  
 TRATTENIMENTI D'ITALIANI  
 DI  
**FRANCESCO ARISI**  
 FRA GLI ARCADE  
**EUFEMOBATIO.**  
 VICE-CUSTODE DELLA COLONIA CREMONESE  
 Colle sue Annotazioni &c.  
 DEDICATI A SUA ECCELLENZA  
 IL SIG. CO. CAVALIERE GEROSOLIMITANO  
**CARLO SANVITALI**  
 GRAN CIAMBERLANO DEL SERENISSIMO  
 DI PARMA &c.



IN MILANO, MDCCXXV.  
 Nella Stamperia di Paolo Antonio Montano in Strada Nuova.

TITLE OF ARISI, 1725

tion provided by Oelschlaeger, Magnenus, Stella<sup>5</sup> and Baruffaldi is repeated in these annotations.

<sup>5</sup> Nos. 233, 234, and 309.

The poet interrupts his prosy discourse to mention that Baruffaldi wrote of snuff because he neither smoked nor chewed. But he himself has never been able to accustom himself to using tobacco for pleasure. Occasionally he would chew it after soaking it in water for six days. *Il Tabacco*, however, was composed to relieve the tedium of three autumns spent in a dull place — not because of any love of the plant!

Neander is given as a source of information for the reader interested in the medicinal uses of tobacco. Some commentators, Arisi observes, have credited the devil with tobacco's origin, but he feels that there is inadequate authority for this belief. He quotes, in this connection, from Antonio Masino's *Scuola del Cristiano*.<sup>6</sup> The Persian water pipes are discussed and Everard (n. 32) referred to for information on the smoking apparatus of the Indians of Florida.

The poet inserted, in his annotations, numerous composite words, such as "Tabacchi-fumifera," which, he explains, are suitable for the dithyrambic form of verse. Other poets, like Redi, he says, have employed ornate terms which Horace labeled "sesquipedalian." The word "Peticoli," for instance, means "lovers of tobacco". Balde (nos. 242, 262) wrote some verses containing the phrase "Peticularum Senatu."

In his concluding notes Arisi cites Neander and Mascardi<sup>7</sup> on the voluminous clouds of smoke poured forth by tobacco lovers; refers to smoking as "celestial manna," and quotes Stella's citation of Pietro della Valle's *Voyages* in which are discussed the smokers of Constantinople who were able to blow smoke from their nostrils and ears!

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto. (Title, 1 leaf; \*4; a4; A-Y4; Z<sup>2</sup> [last, blank, lacking]; ✕<sup>2</sup>; Aa4; b<sup>2</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY VELLUM. Size of leaf: 9 x 7 inches.

From the collections of the Marchese Salsa [Naples, c. 1750], and William Ward, Viscount Dudley and Ward, with their armorial bookplates.

REFERENCES: BN. *Gli Scrittori d'Italia* . . . G. Mazzuchelli (Brescia, 1753), I, Part II, 1086-1092, no. 30. *Storia Letteraria d'Italia. Il Settecento*, G. Natali (Milan, 1929), 122, 668.

The author was a well known counselor and litterateur of Cremona who devoted himself largely to humane letters. He was vice-custodian of the famous colony of "Arcadians" at Cremona, and active in other Italian literary societies.

\* \* \*

Nos. 540 a-b The editions of Milan, 1728 and 1730 are also in this collection.

ENGELBRECHT, Martin (1684-1756), *engraver*

Der Menschen Zung und | Gurgel Weid | Zur Notturfft und Ergötzlichkeit | vorgestellt | durch die unterschiedliche Arten der Geträncke | [14 lines of verse listing the beverages described in the work] | *Cum Privileg. Sac. Cæs. Maj.* [In an ornamental frame].

[*Translation of title*] Satisfaction for the thirst of mankind, necessary and pleasurable, through different kinds of drinks. [Verses, as above] With the privilege of the Holy Roman Emperor.

THE short poem included in the title discloses the nature and contents of this collection of plates. It states that what nature does for man in the guise of a "wet-nurse" during his various stages will here be delineated. Milk, water, beer, and

<sup>6</sup> Published at Bologna, 1674.

<sup>7</sup> V. n. 2, *supra*.





SMOKE, THE SPLENDOR OF THE WORLD

wine, in that order, precede the "drinking" of tobacco. The use of this herb illustrates what life means: fire, smoke, ashes — nothingness. Several other beverages are mentioned in a line or two. The poem concludes with the ominous note that when one has drunk too much of medicine the flood of death will come.

The letter-press legend of the plate reproduced is a short poem, in a philosophic strain, comparing smoke and the pipe with life. The inscription in the frame is in the same tenor: "The splendor of this world is what I am making here: smoke."

FIRST EDITION. Folio (Engraved title and 11 numbered plates).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Each plate laid down. Size of plates ranges from 16 x 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: . . . *Martin Engelbrecht und seine Nachfolger*, F. Schott (Augsberg, 1924), Nos. 3179-3187.

The rarity of this work is indicated by the fact that Schott was able to describe only 9 plates, including the title. He was unaware of the last three, and was able then to locate but one copy of the series. He says "In spite of the fact that the name of Martin Engelbrecht is not mentioned and that no name of engraver occurs, we may assume with certainty that Martin Engelbrecht was the engraver of this series."

LABAT, Jean Baptiste (1663-1738) *trans.* by W. C. DYKS (*b.* 1696)

NIEUWE REIZEN NAAR DE FRANSE EILANDEN VAN AMERICA. Amsterdam, 1725.

[*Translation of title*] New Journeys to the French Islands of America containing the natural history of these lands, the origin of the same and the morals, religion, government of the former and present inhabitants, as also that of the black slaves. Including the wars and principal events which occurred during the long stay of the author in that country. Also an accurate treatise on the manufacture of sugar, indigo, cochineal, cacao, and other things useful to trade. This useful work was written in French by [Father] Labat and was published in Dutch by W. C. Dyks.

Illustrated with many copperplates, designed by the author himself in the Islands. First [Second] Part. At Amsterdam. At the shop of Balthasar Lakeman. 1725.

The chapter on tobacco in this Dutch translation of n. 538 here occurs on H<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-M<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup> of Vol. II, Part III, Section II.

FIRST DUTCH EDITION. (Vol. I, Part I: Engraved title, title, each 1 leaf; \*4; \*\*4; \*\*\* 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Xx<sup>4</sup> [last, blank, lacking]; Part II: Title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Ddd<sup>4</sup>; Eee<sup>2</sup>; Vol. II, Part III, [Section I]: Engraved title, title, each 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Ff<sup>4</sup>; Gg<sup>2</sup>; Section II: A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Ii<sup>4</sup> [last, blank, lacking]; Part IV [Section I]: Title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>4</sup>; Section II: A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>4</sup>).

TWO ENGRAVED TITLES, 14 maps and plans (11 folding), and 80 plates.

OLD VELLUM. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Graesse, iv, 56. S., ix, n. 38415. Mohlhuysen & Blok (*op. cit.* in n. 474), VIII, 453.



NIEUWE REIZEN  
NAAR DE  
**FRANSE EILANDEN**  
VAN  
**A M E R I C A.**  
BEHELZENDE

De Natuurlyke Historie van die Landen, derzelver Oorspronk,  
Zeden, Godsdienst, Regering der oude en tegenwoordige  
Inwoonders; als ook die der zwarte Slaaven:  
Beneffens de Oorlogen en voornaamste Gevallen, die in het lang verblyf  
van den Auteur in dat Land zyn voorgevallen.

**ALS OOK**

Een naauwkeurige Verhandeling van het maken der Suiker, Indigo, Cochenille,  
Cacao, en andere nuttigheden, tot den Koophandel dienende.

Zynde dit nuttig Werk in 't Frans beschreven door

**DEN HEER P. LABAT.**

En in 't Nederduitsch in 't ligt gebragt door

**W. C. D Y K S.**

Met veel fraye Kopere Plaatzen versiert, in de Eilanden door den  
Auteur zelfs afgeteekent.

**EERSTE DEEL**



TE AMSTERDAM,  
By **BALTHASAR LAKEMAN.** 1725.

TITLE OF LABAT, 1725

A Compleat | HISTORY | OF | DRUGGS, | Written in *French* by Monsieur *POMET*, | Chief  
Druggist to the late *French* King *LEWIS* XIV. | To which is added, | What is further observ-  
able on the same SUBJECT, | FROM | Mess. *LEMERY* and *TOURNEFORT*, | Divided into Three  
CLASSES, | Vegetable, Animal and Mineral; | With their USE | In *PHYSICK*, *CHYMISTRY*,  
*PHARMACY*, | And several other ARTS. | ILLUSTRATED | With above Four Hundred Copper  
CUTTS . . . | [3 lines] | . . . A WORK of very great Use and Curiosity. | Done into *English*  
from the ORIGINALS. | The SECOND EDITION. | LONDON: | Printed for R. and J. *Bonwicke*,  
and R. *Wilkin* . . . *John Walthoe* and *Tho. Ward* . . . MDCCXXV. | [Title in red and black]

THE author commences his account with some of the names by which tobacco is known, and remarks that it is common in French gardens. It has, he says, been described by so many earlier authors that he will not detain the reader with a long account of it.

If the Trade of *Tobacco* had been free, as it was some Years ago, I could have said something more satisfying upon this Subject; but as we are not permitted to buy any but at the Office, it is for that reason I shall treat of it only under those different Names it is there call'd by. We buy two sorts of *Tobacco* of the Farmers, to wit, in Roll and in Powder. That in Roll is distinguish'd by several Names; as, the *Brazil Tobacco*, which is a black *Tobacco*, of the Size of one's Finger. The second is in a dry reddish Leaf, roll'd the Thickness of a large Cane, and is call'd *Sausage-Tobacco*, from being like a Sausage in Shape. There is another sort in this Form that comes from *Holland*. The third kind is that call'd *Dieppe Tobacco*, and is a little black Roll, of the Thickness of a Child's Finger, or thereabout. There are several other sorts of *Tobacco*, as those of *Virginia*, *St. Domingo*, &c.

As to the *Tobacco* in Powder or Snuff, scented and unscented, there are so many sorts, it is impossible to treat of them all . . . [N<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Du Tertre's description (n. 299) of the four kinds of tobacco cultivated in the Antilles is quoted, after which follows a brief account of tobacco husbandry, chemistry and nicotian therapeutics.

The three species of tobacco described by Lemery (n. 434) are recorded, together with mention of the remedial value of tobacco in various ailments. [N<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-N<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION. Small quarto (A<sup>4</sup>; a-b<sup>4</sup>; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Ff<sup>4</sup>. Vol. II [continuously paginated], B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>4</sup>; Dd<sup>4</sup>).

EIGHTY-SIX FULL-PAGE PLATES of numerous plants and animals, scenes, etc. On p. 94 is a copy (reversed) of part of the plate reproduced in *Tobacco* (II, p. 332), with the representation of a tobacco plant added.

CALF. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *SG.*, 1st Ser., XI. Pritzel, n. 8147. Graesse, v, 398.

The original edition of this work was *Histoire Générale des Drogues*, &c., Paris, 1694. The first edition of the English translation appeared at London, 1712.



# THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN FRANCE

Second Series, 1702-1725<sup>1</sup>

- N.543\* ARREST de la Cour des Aydes de Paris, Qui condamne Florein Boufflet, Courier de la Poste de Rennes . . . Du 2. Septembre 1701. [N.p., n.d.] (A, 2 leaves.)
- Act of the *Cour des Aides* of Paris. SEPTEMBER 2, 1701. Sentences the driver of the Rennes mail-coach to the fines specified by n. 342, Art. 29, and expenses.
- Upon the appeal of Duplantier (v. n. 350, final paragraph), the sentence of the lower court of 10 livres fine was rescinded and 30 livres for each of nine pounds of tobacco imposed.
- N.543 ARREST du Parlement (de Tournay), Qui declare le tabac decimable felon la quotité et portion que se paye la grosse dîme. Du 27 juin 1702. (Occupying the first four and a half pages of the manuscript catalogued under n. 343-A.)
- Act of the *Parlement* of Tournai. JUNE 27, 1702. Declares tobacco tithable in Roulers, according to the same quota and in the same proportion as the great tithe (wheat and wine) is paid there.
- Since 1691, planters had refused to pay the tithe demanded by the Collegial Church of St. Peter at Lille. (N. 343-A and a decision of the Council of Flanders are cited.) Cf. n. 638.
- N.543-A DECLARATION du Roy, Contre les fraudes des droits de la Ferme du Tabac. Donnée à Versailles le 18. jour de Septembre 1703. Registrées en la Cour des Aydes . . . A Paris le dixième Octobre mil sept cens trois. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve François Muguet & Hubert Muguet . . . 1703. (2 leaves.) Cf. *French*, n. 430.
- Declaration of the King. SEPTEMBER 18, 1703. Against defrauding the revenues of the tobacco Farm.
- The provisions of this declaration interpret, supplement, and reinforce with more stringent regulations Articles IV, IX, XI, XIV, XXVI, XXVII, and XXIX of n. 342. Proof of fraud may be established by six witnesses including purchasers. (Gondolff, pp. 76, 564.)
- Another printing, with heading (trans.): "Forbidding . . . traffic in tobacco not stamped with the seal of the Farm," and colophon: A Grenoble, Chez Alexandre Giroud . . . 1704. Avec Privilege. (2 leaves.) With record of registry in the court of *parlement* of Dauphiné, April 17, 1704.
- N.544 ARREST du Confeil d'Etat du Roy. Du dix-huit Septembre. 1703. Par lequel Sa Majesté Ordonne, que Maître Germain Gaultier jouira de la Ferme generale de la Vente exclusive des Tabacs . . . pendant fix années, qui commenceront au premier Octobre prochain . . . [N.p., n.d.] (2 leaves, uncut.)
- Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 18, 1703. Germain Gaultier to succeed Duplantier as lessee of the tobacco Farm for six years from October 1, for the sum of 1,500,000 livres annually (v. n. 350, concluding paragraph). (Gondolff, pp. 152, 564.) Followed by the commission of the same day.

<sup>1</sup> V. Vol. II, pp. 440 ff.

ARREST du Confeil Royal des Finances, Portant Que Maître Germain Gaultier fera tenu de payer outre & pardefsus le prix de la Ferme générale de la vente exclusive des Tabacs . . . pour tous les Droits d'Entrées, Sorties [etc.], la somme de cent mille livres par chacun an. Du 18. Septembre 1703. [N.p., n.d.] (2 leaves.)

Act of the Royal Council of Finance. SEPTEMBER 18, 1703. Germain Gaultier to pay, over and above the lease-price of the tobacco Farm (v. n. 544), 100,000 livres a year to cover all duties payable in connection with the distribution of monopoly tobacco.

Exemption was to include toll charges and customs levied upon merchandise entering, crossing, or leaving any part of the kingdom and to taxes imposed by cities, individual lords, or religious communities. (Cf. nos. 560-A, 561, 561-B, 561-D, and 635, n. 1, and v. nos. 592, Art. VI and 991-A.)

EDIT et Reglement de Son Altesse Royale, Concernant la Ferme Générale du Tabac. Du 7. Décembre 1703. (Included in n. 537-A, on A<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-A<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Edict of H. R. H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). DECEMBER 7, 1703. Regulations concerning the general tobacco Farm.

The provisions of this edict governing the tobacco monopoly in Lorraine and Barrois are similar to those of n. 342 for France (cf., also, n. 543-A). Art. 8 requires that written permission for selling or cultivating be obtained; Art. 9, that all tobacco grown be delivered to monopoly factories dried, ready to be made up (fine imposed for withholding any leaves); and Art. 12, that convicted vagrants be banished (cf. n. 342, Art. XXVI). Art. 20 imposes double the ordinary fine for damaging tobacco fields, which are to be guarded by the local wardens in the same manner as other "fruits." (Gondolff, p. 473.)

This is the earliest piece dealing with the Lorraine tobacco monopoly in the Arents library. The only earlier one found recorded is that of June 26, 1699, Letters-Patent of the Duke of Lorraine, granting rights to the wholesale trade for eight years. This is referred to by Gondolff (pp. 473 and 563), who states that the grant was transformed into a lease in January, 1700, and that the negotiations of the Farm of France to obtain the Lorraine monopoly in order to prevent smuggling across the frontier were unsuccessful because the ducal council set too high a store by the cultivation of tobacco to consent to its suppression. He supplies no dates in connection with the latter statement and it is difficult to determine from the available material the exact relationship between the two Farms before the period beginning in 1737, but details which shed intermittent light on its varying status are given in nos. 565, 582-A, n. 2, 585, 588-A, at n. 1, 603, 1001-B, etc.

BAIL Fait par le Prince de Dombes. A Pierre de la Garde Bourgeois de Paris. Du Privilege de la Vente exclusive du Tabac dans l'étenduë de sa Souveraineté. Du 12 Avril 1704. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1732. (A, 4 leaves; unopened and uncut.)

Lease of the monopoly<sup>1</sup> of the sale and manufacture of tobacco in his domains awarded by Louis-Auguste, Prince of Dombes, to Pierre de la Garde<sup>2</sup> for 1000 livres annually, APRIL 12, 1704.

The provisions of this lease list the selling prices of twenty-five kinds of tobacco and snuff, empower the Farmer to use a special stamp and to restrict cultivation and trading within this tiny principality, and specify fines for evading regulations. (Gondolff, pp. 466, 564.)

[N. 547] <sup>1</sup> Established by a "declaration" of December 31, 1703.

<sup>2</sup> Probably one of those interested in the tobacco Farm of the kingdom (Gondolff, p. 466).

N.545

N.546

N.547



N.548 EDIT du Roy, Portant attribution d'augmentations de Gages<sup>1</sup> aux Receveurs des Gabelles. Donné à Versailles au mois de Decembre 1704. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale 1727. (2 leaves.)

Edict of the King. DECEMBER, 1704. Orders an increase in the income from the offices of tax collectors for the salt Farm (and others, including tobacco).

This edict obliged the holders of these offices (who bought their posts—*v. n.* 350—and whose salaries amounted, in effect, to interest on the purchase price) to put up the additional capital corresponding to the specified increase. The rate in this case was to be 6½ per cent.

N.549 DECRET de Son Altesse Royale . . . Portant défenses de planter des Herbes à la Reine, de Sainte Catherine, Nicotiane . . . Du 13. Décembre 1704. (Included in n. 537-A, on B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>–B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Decree of H. R. H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). DECEMBER 13, 1703. Prohibits the planting of tobacco under the name of Queen's Herb, St. Catherine, Nicotiane, or any other synonym for Petum. (*V. n.* 546, Art. 8, and *cf. n.* 347.)

N.549-A DECLARATION | DU ROY, | PORTANT AUGMENTATION | sur le Sel & sur les Entrées & Sorties de toutes | les Marchandises & Denrées. | *Donnée à Versailles le 3. Mars 1705.* | Registree en la Cour des Aides. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | De l'Imprimerie de FREDERIC LEONARD . . . | . . . | M. DCCV. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA MAJESTÉ.* | (A, 4 leaves, uncut.)

Declaration of the King. MARCH 3, 1705. Levies an additional ten per cent. tax on salt and increases by the same amount the entrance and exit customs duties on all merchandise and commodities. This levy, necessitated by the expenses of war, did not apply to tobacco, as is specifically stated in the text. The record of registration by the Paris *Cour des Aides* is printed at the end.

N.550 DECLARATION du Roy, qui ordonne que la conversion des peines . . . ne pourra être prononcée que du consentement du Fermier. Donnée à Versailles le 13. Juin 1705. (Included in n. 495-A, on X<sub>v</sub><sup>a</sup>–X<sub>vj</sub><sup>a</sup>.) *Cf. French, n.* 444.

Declaration of the King. JUNE 13, 1705. Restrains judges from commuting sentences (*v. n.* 342, Art. XXVI) without the consent of the Farmer. (Gondolff, pp. 76, 564.)

N.551 ARRÊT de la Cour des Aydes (de Paris), qui fait défenses aux Officiers des Elections, de faire apporter les Tabacs de faïsses à leurs Greffes, & de descendre dans les Bureaux, à moins qu'ils n'en fissent requis par le Fermier, ou ses Commis. Du 15. Janvier 1706. (Included in n. 717, Vol. I, on Ppp<sub>iii</sub><sup>a</sup>–Ppp<sub>vij</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Act of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). JANUARY 15, 1706. Forbids officials of *élections* to have confiscated tobacco taken to their record office or to enter the tobacco bureaus unless requested by the Farmer or his commissioners.

The officials of the *élection* of Péronne had indicted the Farmer for offering for sale confiscated tobacco. (Gondolff, pp. 106–107, 564.)

N.551-A MEMOIRE des tabacs poudre Et plom Envoyes par le Sieur De Moulin de Tulle au Sieur Dulac de Bort . . . [At end:] Fait à limoges ce quatorziesme avril mil sept cens fix [signed] Dorat. (MS. Folio, 8 pages; stitched.)

Memorandum. APRIL 14, 1706. Concerns snuff and granulated tobacco.

[N. 548] <sup>1</sup> See Marion, *Dictionnaire des Institutions Françaises aux XVIIe et XVIIIe Siècles* (Paris, 1923), under this heading.

The associates of Louis de Moulin, a merchant of Tulle who held a lease from Duplessis (details of this lease are given in Gondolff, pp. 511–512) which had only 3 years and 8 months to run, had granted the monopoly of the sale of snuff and granulated tobacco in Bort to Antoine Dulac, merchant of that city, for 4 years and 8 months, upon the latter's agreement to take a definite amount annually at specified prices. Duplessis, *sous-fermier* for Limoges, had Dulac's lease cancelled at the expiration of the 3 year 8 month period. An arbitrator decided that Dulac should pay De Moulin the balance due on merchandise delivered, plus the basic cost of additional amounts sufficient to make up the quota agreed upon, prorated for the actual duration of his monopoly, stocks on hand to be credited to his account.

DECLARATION de Son Altesse Royale, Concernant le Tabac. Du 10. Février 1707. (Included in n. 537-A, on B<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>–C<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Declaration of H. R. H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). FEB. 10, 1707. Concerns tobacco.

Nine articles, with particular reference to Montureux, territory annexed to Lorraine and Barrois since the promulgation of n. 546. The death penalty is now decreed (Art. IV) for bands of armed smugglers offering resistance.

DECLARATION du Roy, Concernant la Ferme du Tabac. Du fixième jour de Decembre mil sept cens sept. (Broadside, n.p., n.d., but *c.* 1708, with ms. docket, dated 1710, followed by a notation in the same hand of a case apparently based on this decree and decided in favor of the Farmer-General of tobacco for the provinces of Auvergne, etc., signed "Caffiere.") *Cf. French, n.* 461.

Declaration of the King. DECEMBER 6, 1707. Concerns the tobacco Farm.

Fifteen articles strengthening the regulations of former decrees. I. and II. 1000 livres fine for possession, purchase, or sale of contraband; n. 346-A repeated, but sentence may be commuted to galleys for first offense (*cf. n.* 342, Art. XXVI), whipping and banishment for women and girls, flogging, branding, and banishment for those incapable of serving in galleys. III. All individuals who have taken oath before the court (as well as those authorized by n. 345) may make arrests and seizures for the tobacco Farm and draw up charges. V. *Inscriptions de faux* (*v. n.* 346-c, n. 3). Defendants must, within specified time limits, declare their intention to enter a formal denial of the charges, deposit stated sums, submit briefs, and obtain the judge's order to have witnesses called who alone may testify thereafter. VI. Judges of courts of first instance not to interrogate prisoners without written request from the Farmer, etc. VIII. These provisions not to apply, however, to cases involving armed resistance or counterfeiting of monopoly seal, etc. XII. Authorized dealers to be sentenced to the galleys for possession of illicit tobacco. XIII. Regulations concerning stagecoaches, etc., reaffirmed in conformity with n. 342, Art. IX, and the ordinance of February, 1687, which required commissioners searching such conveyances to be accompanied by a judge of the *élection*. XIV. N. 345-A repeated, with the command that the first official of the *élection* must accompany monopoly agents at the first request, to witness the proceedings of search and seizure, those in charge of the establishments in question to give entry, under pain of responsibility for damages and costs to the Farm. (Gondolff, pp. 76–78, 565.) With record of registry in the *cour des aides* of Clermont-Ferrand, January 24, 1708.

—Another printing, with variant title, and colophon: A Grenoble, Chez Alexandre Giroud 1708. Avec Privilege. (A–B<sup>2</sup>.) Contains record of court-registry in the *parlement* of Dauphiné, March 5, 1708.

N.551-A

N.552

N.553



N.554 ARRÊT de la Cour des Aydes (de Paris), qui fait défenses aux Officiers des Elections de faire mettre en leurs Greffes des Echantillons des Tabacs faïfis, &c. Du 21. Mars 1708. (Included in n. 495-A, on X<sub>x</sub><sup>a</sup>-X<sub>xj</sub><sup>a</sup>.) Cf. *French*, n. 462.

Act of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). MARCH 21, 1708. Forbids officials of the *élections* to have samples of confiscated tobacco placed in their record offices, etc.

The judges of the *élections* of Troyes and Vitry-le-Français had resorted to the same proceedings as those of Péronne, recorded in n. 551. (Gondolff, pp. 108, 565.)

N.555 ARREST de la Cour des Aides (de Paris), Portant Enregistrement du Bail de Maître Charles Michaut Adjudicataire de la Ferme generale du Tabac. Du 5 Septembre 1709. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1750]. (2 leaves, uncut.)

Act of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). SEPTEMBER 5, 1709. Registration of the lease of the tobacco Farm awarded Charles Michaut, July 24, 1708, for six years beginning October 1, 1709, at 1,500,000 livres a year.

It is to be noted that this was the third time the monopoly had been obtained at the same figure (v. n. 350, concluding paragraph, and n. 544), the annual gross revenue to the crown remaining the same over a period of 18 years, despite the constant increase in consumption. (Cf. Gondolff, pp. 106, 152-153, 565.)

N.556 ORDONNANCE du Roy, Pour défendre aux Troupes de Sa Majesté . . . de se charger d'aucunes Marchandises, faux Sel ni Tabac . . . Du quinze Octobre 1709. [Colophon:] De l'Imprimerie de Frederic Leonard . . . [Paris, c. 1709]. (Folio, 2 leaves.)

Ordinance of the King. OCTOBER 15, 1709. Forbids troops entering the kingdom or passing from one province to another to carry contraband tobacco, etc. Army officers to facilitate search; provisions of n. 342, Art. XXVIII, to be enforced. (Cf. Gondolff, pp. 79-91.)

—Another printing, with colophon: A Rouen, chez Jacques Besongne . . . [n.d.]. (2 leaves.) Part of a Rouen official armorial stamp on the first page. The "quinze" in the date is scored through and "20" written above it. (Another ordinance relating to the troops was issued October 20, 1709. Cf. Gondolff, p. 569.)

N.557 ARREST de Noffeigneurs de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine, Concernant la Ferme du Tabac. Du 1. Février 1710. (Included in n. 537-A, on C<sub>s</sub><sup>a</sup>-C<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. FEBRUARY 1, 1710. Concerns the tobacco Farm.

Following the text of the Act occurs a note stating that upon failure to pay the fine imposed the accused had been put in the pillory with placards reading "Fraudulent Manufacturers of Tobacco."

N.557-A ARREST de la Cour des Aides de Paris, Qui déclare Jacques Marie non recevable en l'appel qu'il a interjetté de la Sentence de l'Élection de Sens . . . Du quatre Juin mil sept cent dix. (Included in n. 802, on I<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup>-I<sub>ij</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Act of the *Cour des Aides* of Paris. JUNE 4, 1710. Declares Jacques Marie not entitled to appeal sentence to galleys imposed (apparently for first offense) by *élection* of Sens because he had not consigned amount of fine within one month (v. n. 553, Art. I).

FRANCE

[158]

TOBACCO MONOPOLY

ARREST du Confeil d'État du Roi, Qui décharge des droits de doublement de péages tous les Tabacs destinés pour la provision & conformation des Bureaux de la Ferme du Tabac. Du huit Juillet mil sept cent dix. (Included in n. 802, on K<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup>-K<sub>ijj</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

N.558

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 8, 1710. Exempts tobacco for the consumption of the Farm from the provisions of the declaration ordering the doubling of toll charges. (Cf. n. 545.)

ORDONNANCE | DU ROY, | POUR défendre aux Troupes de Sa Majesté | qui font en Garnison dans les Villes & Places | de son Royaume, de commettre le Faux- | faunage ni de faire commerce de faux Tabac, | sur les peines y contenuës. | Du 27. Septembre 1710. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | De l'Imprimerie de FREDERIC LEONARD . . . | [2 lines] | M. DCCX. | AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA MAJESTÉ. | (Folio. A, 4 leaves, uncut. With the official stamp of the *généralité* of Paris on the second and third leaves and a contemporary signature with paraph following the notice of collation.)

N.559

Ordinance of the King. SEPTEMBER 27, 1710. Forbids His Majesty's troops garrisoned within the kingdom to traffic in salt or tobacco under penalty of death, if armed, of the galleys for life, if unarmed.

Troops to assist in the capture of smugglers and to be compensated. Commanding officers to be responsible for escapes. Trials to take place before the court martial of the local military government.

This ordinance was reissued on the following dates: September 27, 1711 (slightly abridged), September 30, 1712, and October 1, 1713. (Nos. 560, 562, and 566.)

—Another printing, with title-page imprint: A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale. M. DCCXXVII. (A, 4 leaves.)

ARREST du Confeil d'Etat du Roy, qui ordonne que l'article 14. de l'Ordonnance du mois de Juillet 1681. l'Arrest du Confeil du 28. Juin 1689. & la Declaration du 8. Septembre 1703. seront executez . . . & condamne Antoine Leroy en mille livres, & aux dépens. Du 13. Decembre 1710. (Included in n. 495-A, on X<sub>xj</sub><sup>a</sup>-Y<sub>ij</sub><sup>b</sup>.) Cf. *French*, n. 482.

N.559-A

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 13, 1710. Orders the enforcement of prior decrees (nos. 342, Art. XIV, 347, and 543-A) and fines a Parisian 1000 livres and costs for cultivating tobacco under the name of Nicotiane. (Gondolff, p. 566.)

The outgoing and incoming lessees of the tobacco Farm jointly presented the petition for this *arrêt* to overrule a decision of the *cour des aides* of Paris, pleading that failure to issue it would establish a precedent by which everyone could evade the prohibition against planting. They cite the dictionaries of Furetière and of Nicot (v. n. 131, n. 2) and De Prade's history of tobacco (n. 300) to prove that Nicotiane, *herbe à la Reine*, *herbe du Grand Prieur*, etc., are all tobacco under other names.

ORDONNANCE du Roy . . . SEPTEMBER 27, 1711. (4 leaves.) [Colophon:] Chez JACQUES BESONGNE . . . V. n. 559, fourth paragraph.

N.560

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI fait main levée des Saïfies de Tabac, faites | sur deux Débitans de la Ville d'Avranches . . . | . . . | sous pretexte qu'ils n'avoient pas payé lesdits | Droits; & qui ordonne que le Tabac fera exempt | desdits Droits. | Du 24. Novembre 1711. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. | (A, 4 leaves.)

N.560-A

Act of the King's Council of State. NOVEMBER 24, 1711. Orders the Farmer of the taxes

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N.560-A levied on merchandise entering the city of Avranches to restore the tobacco seized from two dealers under pretext that they had not paid said taxes.

Tobacco had been subject to the tariff of this city since 1667, but Michaut (*v. n. 555*) was upheld in his contention that the 100,000 livres paid beyond the price of the lease (*v. n. 545*) exempted his supplies from all such levies. (*Cf. n. 561.*)

N.561 ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui décharge le Tabac entrant dans la Ville de Nantes pour la consommation du Bureau du Fermier du Tabac, des Droits d'Octrois de ladite Ville . . . Du cinquième Decembre 1711. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 5, 1711. Orders tobacco for the depot at Nantes exempt from duties upon entering the city, to take effect when the lease held by the Farmers of these tolls expires. They shall not be required to pay back to Gaultier (*v. n. 544*) duties collected on his tobacco. (*Cf. n. 560-A*, in which the exemption was made retroactive.)

N.561-A ARRESTS de la Cour des Aydes de Bordeaux, Qui pour fait de Rebellion commise aux Commis de la Ferme du Tabac par des Habitans de la Jurisdiction de Gontaut en Guyenne, & pour fraude du Tabac, les condamne; scavoir, une femme à estre fustigée, & les hommes au bannissement pour cinq ans, & . . . en . . . Amende . . . dommages & interets . . . & aux dépens du Procès; Et fait defenses aux Confuls dudit Gontaut, qui ne sont pas Juges des Fermes, de connoître des Affaires de ladite Ferme du Tabac. Des 7. Mars, & 2. Juillet 1712. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [n.d.]. (A, 2 leaves.)

Acts of the *Cour des Aides* of Bordeaux. MARCH 7 and JULY 2, 1712. Condemns, for fraud and for their participation in a riot of the local inhabitants of Guyenne against agents of the tobacco Farm, a woman to be flogged, and the men to banishment for five years, with damages, interests, and costs of the trial; and forbids the *consuls* of Gontaut, who are not judges for the Farms, to assume any further jurisdiction over matters concerning tobacco. (The first of these Acts is recorded in Gondolff, p. 567.) The second finds guilty parties to the case who had been remanded for further investigation.

N.561-B ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui ordonne que les Tabacs destinez pour la provision de la Ferme generale, soit qu'ils soient consommés dans la Ville de Ponteaudemér, ou qu'ils passent debout, feront . . . exempts des Droits . . . de ladite Ville . . . à peine de la restitution du quadruple, &(c.). Du 12. Avril 1712. N.p., n.d. (2 leaves. With the official seal of the *généralité* of Paris stamped on the first page and the notice of collation with the original signed in a contemporaneous hand.)

Act of the King's Council of State. APRIL 12, 1712. Rules that supplies of monopoly tobacco in transit shall be exempt from all customs duties of the city of Pont-Audemér, whether destined for consumption within the city or passing through.

This was another case, parallel to that of n. 560-A, based on n. 545. Former lessees of the tobacco Farm had been unable to obtain exemption for their supplies because the city tariff, authorized by the Council of State, listed tobacco among the dutiable commodities.

N.561-C ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Ordonne qu'en interpretant l'Article XXI. de l'Ordonnance du mois de Juillet 1681. le Fermier du Tabac, & ses Sous-Fermiers auront sur les Tabacs en feuilles la même preference qu'ils ont sur les Tabacs fabriquez . . . Et défend aux Habitants des crus de Guyenne & de Languedoc, de faire des Traitez pour la vente de leurs Tabacs . . . que pardevant Notaires, dont il fera . . . fait déclaration au plus prochain du Fermier, sans que ledits Traitez

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puissent estre faits que pour une recolte, à peine de . . . confiscation . . . Du [3] May 1712. [N.p., n.d.] (A, 4 leaves. The day of the month, now illegible, was apparently misprinted and has been scored through and corrected in a contemporaneous hand; "3 may 1712 Tabac" inscribed at top of first page.)

Act of the King's Council of State. MAY 3, 1712. Rules that in accordance with the correct interpretation of n. 342, Art. 21, the Farmer's and his sub-Farmers' preferential rights shall extend to leaf tobacco as well as to manufactured; forbids the planters of Guyenne and Languedoc to enter into agreements for the sale of more than one crop at a time; requires all contracts to be negotiated before a notary convenient to the Farmer, who shall have access to the records; and makes violations punishable by confiscation of the tobacco. (Gondolff, p. 567.)

The prevailing belief that the Farmers' right to preemption was restricted by law to manufactured tobacco arose from long-standing trade practises of this district (*v. n. 342*, Art. 15). Few planters availed themselves of the right, granted them by the ordinance (*ibid.*, Arts. 17 and 19), to make up their own tobacco into rolls or export it. Because of a system of credit extension, not obtainable from the sub-Farmers (*cf. n. 605*), the planters sold their crops to middlemen, who frequently allowed them advances to finance the current planting, in exchange for a flat price for succeeding crops. Groups of these middlemen, for whom no provision had been made in the ordinance, arranged for the manufacture and exportation of this local tobacco, controlling the market prices. The Act of May 3, 1712, was designed to break this coalition and divert into the coffers of the monopoly the profits to be derived from dealing directly with the cultivators and making up the local leaf in monopoly factories. Gondolff (p. 414) states that the shortage of provisions for the Farm, caused by curtailed importation and domestic production in 1710 and 1711, formed the immediate basis for the passage of this Act, which encountered lively opposition in the affected territory. (*V. ibid.*, pp. 414-421.)

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui declare les Tabacs . . . pour la Ferme . . . exempts de tous droits . . . de la Ville de Mezieres . . . Du 12. Juillet 1712. [N.p., n.d.] (A, 4 leaves.)

N.561-D

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 12, 1712. Declares tobacco for the monopoly exempt from all city taxes of Mézières.

Similar judgments obtained by the tobacco monopoly against the Farmers of the city tolls of Orléans, August 19, 1710, and various other towns (*v. the references given in n. 545*) are cited as precedents.

ORDONNANCE DU ROY . . . A ROUEN, Chez JACQUES BESOGNE . . . M. DCCXII. (4 leaves.) (SEPTEMBER 30, 1712; Gondolff, p. 567.)

N.562

—Another printing, with colophon: De l'Imprimerie de Georges Jouvenel . . . [Paris, c. 1722.] (A, 4 leaves.) (*V. n. 559*, ¶4.)

ARREST du Conseil d'État du Roy, Par lequel, en infirmant la Sentence des Élus d'Amboise, il est ordonné que les Commis du Tabac pourront visiter les Voitures publiques sans être assistés de Juges . . . Du 29 Octobre 1712. (Included in n. 802, on M<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-M<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

N.563

Act of the King's Council of State. OCTOBER 29, 1712. Invalidating the decision of the officials of the *élection* of Amboise,<sup>1</sup> orders that the tobacco commissioners be permitted

[N. 563] <sup>1</sup>They had failed to convict the station-master for refusing to allow a stagecoach to be searched by the Farmer's men unless a judge were present.

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N.561-C



N.563 to search public vehicles without being accompanied by a judge (*cf.* n. 553, Art. XIII). (Gondolff, p. 567.)

N.563-A ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui ordonne la main-levée des Rapes faïties par les Ferblantiers, fur des Débitans de la Ferme du Tabac, lesquels acheteront à l'avenir des Ferblantiers, toutes les Rapes de Fer-blanc & les Grilles dont ils pourront avoir besoin . . . Qui permet aux Débitans d'acheter des Merciers toutes Rapes montées, à l'exception de celles de Fer-blanc, & de les vendre. . . . Du 29. Octobre 1712. [N.p., n.d.] (A, 4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. OCTOBER 29, 1712. Orders the Tinsmiths Guild (of Paris) to restore the rasps seized from retail distributors for the tobacco Farm, who shall hereafter be required to buy through the Tinsmiths Guild, stamped with its imprint, all rasps and graters made of tin which they may need and which they may then embellish and offer for sale; permits the purchase and sale of any other kind of rasps or graters from other sources of supply; and forbids officials of the Tinsmiths Guild to search tobacco shops without being accompanied by two representatives of the monopoly, etc. (Gondolff, pp. 133 and 567.)

The charter of the Tinsmiths Guild gave its members the exclusive right to work in this metal. They had been guilty, however, of seizing rasps made entirely of ivory or walnut as well as those of tin, or having tin grating surfaces. Because of the high cost of manufactured snuff or the desire for greater freshness of the product, snuff-graters in wide variety were to be had in many kinds of Paris shops at this period, including tin ones at tinsmiths'.

N.563-B ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui casse la Sentence des Elûs de Vitry-le-François . . . laquelle avoit déclaré nul le Procès Verbal rendu . . . faute par les Commis de s'estre faits assister par l'un desdits Elûs . . . Et condamne . . . en mil livres d'amande. Du 21. Fevrier 1713. [N.p., n.d.] (A, 4 leaves, unopened.)

Act of the King's Council of State. FEBRUARY 21, 1713. Annuls a decision of the court of first instance of Vitry-le-François and that of the *Cour des Aides* upholding it, which failed to convict a laborer and his wife for possession of contraband tobacco on the grounds that the charges brought by the agents who made the seizure were invalid since no official of the *élection* accompanied them; and sentences the man to 1000 livres fine.

The agents were employees of the salt Farm and as such were not required to be accompanied except in searching the homes of the upper classes and clergy, but having discovered tobacco rather than salt and being authorized to make seizures for both Farms (*v.* 553, Art. 3), they had drawn up their charges in the name of the tobacco monopolist. The fine was moderated, by special dispensation, to 100 livres.

N.563-c ARREST de la Cour des Aydes de Paris, Par lequel la Sentence des Elûs de Beauvais, qui n'avoit condamné . . . qu'en cent livres d'amende est infirmée, & iceluy condamné en l'amende de mil livres. . . . Du 14. Juin 1713. [N.p., n.d.] (2 leaves.)

Act of the Cour des Aides of Paris. JUNE 14, 1713. Revises a decision of the lower court at Beauvais which pronounced a fine of only 100 livres and sentences the convicted to 1000 livres; orders the judges of this court and all others to conform to the terms of the edicts and regulations concerning the tobacco Farm.

N.564 ARREST du Conseil, du 25. Juillet 1713. Par lequel il est permis aux Commis de la Ferme du Tabac . . . d'affirmer leurs Procès-verbaux, non seulement devant le plus prochain Juge Royal,

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ou son Lieutenant, mais encore devant les Notaires Royaux des lieux les plus prochains. . . . (Included in n. 717, Vol. II, on F5fiii<sup>a</sup>-F5fiii<sup>a</sup>.) *Cf. French*, n. 517.

Act of the (King's) Council (of State). JULY 25, 1713. Permits the commissioners of the tobacco Farm, together with all those persons having the right to serve for it (*v.* n. 553, Art. III), to have their *procès-verbaux* witnessed, not only by the nearest royal judge or his deputy but, as allowed for the salt Farm, by the nearest royal notary; and, with the permission of royal judges, to dispose of smugglers' effects at the nearest market place.

. . . ARREST de Noffeigneurs de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine, Qui deffend à toutes fortes de Personnes d'acheter des Tabacs en fraude . . . de retirer ny secourir les Fraudeurs; infulter & crier en Ruë contre les Commis . . . Du dernier Août 1713. (Included in n. 537-A, on C8<sup>a</sup>-D3<sup>a</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. AUGUST 31, 1713. Forbids all persons to buy contraband tobacco, to shelter or aid smugglers (*cf.* n. 352), or to cry insults in the streets against the commissioners, and permits the use of informers against contraventions of the tobacco ordinances.

This Act mentions that Germain Gaultier (*v.* n. 544 and *cf.* n. 546, concluding paragraph) held the lease of the tobacco Farm in Lorraine and Barrois at this time.

ORDONNANCE du Roy . . . A PARIS, DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE. 1713. OCTOBER 1, 1713. (Broadside, double folio, uncut.) *V.* n. 559, fourth paragraph. (Gondolff, p. 567.)

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Par lequel celui du Parlement de Dijon, qui avoit déchargé le nommé Pouffart, Fermier des Voitures de Dijon à Befançon, est cassé. Et ledit Pouffart condamné en l'amende de mil livres, pour la Fraude commise par son Cocher. Du 2. Janvier 1714. [N.p., n.d.] (2 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. JANUARY 2, 1714. Annuls a verdict of the *parlement* of Dijon, which exonerated the man in charge of the Dijon to Besançon stage-coaches, and sentences him to a 1000 livres fine for the fraud committed by his coachman.

"It is necessary in the interests of the tobacco Farm," the monopolist stated in his petition for this ruling, "to set an example which embraces the contractors for the stage-coach and postal system in the county [of Burgundy], because the main stream of illicit traffic flows through the Farm from that vicinity, owing to its proximity to Franche-Comté." Owners and managers as well as drivers of coaches were liable to prosecution under Art. 13 of n. 553. The accused in this case held the contract for the Paris to Lyons system; he had allowed packages of tobacco to be accepted and had listed them without obtaining waybills from the monopoly; and his regular coachman for the run had twice been indicted for fraud.

ARREST de la Cour des Aydes de Paris. Par lequel le . . . Cabaretier à Reims est condamné en l'Amende de mille livres, pour soixante-huit livres de Tabac en fraude trouvées dans sa Maïson. Du 26. Janvier 1714. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (2 leaves.)

Act of the *Cour des Aides* of Paris. JANUARY 26, 1714. Sentences a tavern-keeper of Reims to a 1000 livres fine for possession of illicit tobacco.

ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine, Qui ordonne aux Officiers de Blamont, & autres Juges inférieurs, de se conformer dans leurs Sentences aux Ordonnances de S.A.R. concernant la Ferme Générale du Tabac. Du 1. Août 1716. (Included in n. 537-A, on D3<sup>b</sup>-E2<sup>b</sup>.)

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N.564

N.565

N.566

N.566-A

N.566-B

N.566-c



N.566-c Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. AUGUST 1, 1716. Orders the officials of Blamont and other judges of inferior tribunals to pass sentences in conformity with the ordinances of His Royal Highness (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine) concerning the tobacco Farm.

N.567 REGLEMENT Arrêté au Confeil de la Guerre. Qui établit les quantitez de . . . Denrées que les Troupes Suiffes pourront faire entrer dans les Villes de la Domination du Roy, où elles tiendront Garnifon, fans payer aucuns Droits. Du 4 Aouft 1716. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1729. (2 leaves; bound in cloth.)

Regulations issued by the Council of War. AUGUST 4, 1716. Establishes the quantities of provisions which the Swiss troops to be garrisoned in Alsace may bring in duty-free. Art. IV allows each company 80 pounds of tobacco a month. (Gondolff, p. 568.)

N.568 ARREST du Confeil d'Eftat du Roy, Qui Ordonne que (fans avoir égard à l'Arrest de la Cour des Aydes de Clermont-Ferrand . . .) il ne pourra estre fait de Vifites dans lefdits Bureaux du Tabac ny chez les Débitans dans l'Etenduë du Ressort de ladite Cour des Aydes par les Officiers des Elections, &c. Du vingt-trois Janvier 1717. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la V. Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1722. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 586.

Act of the King's Council of State. JANUARY 23, 1717. Orders that (in disregard of the *arrêt* of the *cour des aides* of Clermont-Ferrand . . .) no inspections of the tobacco bureaux or of retailers' shops anywhere within the jurisdiction of this court shall be made by officials of the *élections*.

The Clermont-Ferrand Act had ordered quarterly inspections of all monopoly stocks. (*Cf.* nos. 551 and 554, here cited.) Followed by the commission of the same day.

Guillaume Filtz was granted the lease of the monopoly for 6 years from October 1, 1715, upon agreement to pay 2,000,000 livres for the first two years, 2,200,000 for the last four (*Résultat du Conseil*, December 12, 1714). This award, made in spite of the offer of a rival company of 500,000 livres more a year, continued the control of the tobacco monopoly in the hands of the same group. Dominated by a certain Maynon,<sup>\*</sup> this group had up to this time (*v.* n. 555, concluding paragraph) retained it at the price offered in 1697 on condition that this Farm be separated from the others (*v.* n. 350, concluding paragraph). Filtz's lease was cancelled in mid-course (*v.* notes on the second variant printing of n. 573-A), and control of the tobacco monopoly transferred to the *Compagnie d'Occident* in the name of Jean Ladmiral (*v.* nos. 573-575).

N.569 DECLARATION du Roy [qui défend de prêter main forte aux Fraudeurs pour introduire aucuns Tabacs dans aucuns lieux, fous peine de la vie, &c.]<sup>[1]</sup> Donnée à Paris le trentième Janvier 1717. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1726. (2 leaves.)

Declaration of the King. JANUARY 30, 1717. (Art. II) Forbids anyone connected with military service to aid smugglers or hinder the agents of the royal Farms, under penalty

[N. 568] <sup>\*</sup> Because of his tremendous financial resources Maynon was able to buy exoneration from the charges laid against him before the *Chambre de Justice* by the head of the rival company—charges which were admitted to be valid. "Restitution to his sovereign of more than thirty millions," the accusation stated, "would not suffice to acquit him." (Gondolff, p. 155.) The discrepancy between the value of this lease to the individuals who exploited it and the revenue derived therefrom by the crown

is obvious. "There was no other Farm in the kingdom," the statement continued, "upon which the interests of His Majesty had so often been wounded." Indeed, the per capita yield in Portugal was forty times that of France, and the royal treasury of Spain received annually 4,500,000 livres, though the population was only one third that of France. (*Ibid.*, pp. 158-159.)

[N. 569] <sup>\*</sup> Heading as given in n. 717; here it reads merely *Portant reglement pour les Droits d'Aydes*.

of death. Women camp-followers convicted of fraud to be whipped, etc. (Art. III) Affidavits charging evasion of taxes shall be valid if signed by judges appointed by lords of domains as well as by royal judges (*cf.* n. 564), the former to have no authority, however, to try those accused on such charges.

N.569

ORDONNANCE du Roy, Pour défendre aux . . . Soldats . . . dans les Villes du Dedans du Royaume, d'y troubler la Regie des Fermes . . . Du vingt-cinq Avril 1717. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1729. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 595.

N.570

Ordinance of the King. APRIL 25, 1717. Forbids soldiers within the kingdom to hinder the administration of the Farms.

The commission following the text of this ordinance (which repeats the provisions of n. 569) is addressed to the military authorities, with detailed instructions for enforcement. (Gondolff, p. 568.)

ARREST de la Cour du Parlement de Rennes . . . Du 7. Decembre 1717. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1731. (A, 4 leaves.)

N.571

Act of the Court of *Parlement* of Rennes. DECEMBER 7, 1717.

This was virtually a reissue of the decree of 1699 (n. 352). The preamble remarks upon the facility with which tobacco was smuggled from Jersey and Guernsey and the outrageous extent to which the citizenry was involved in this illegal traffic.

ARREST | DE LA COUR DES COMPTES, | AYDES, ET FINANCES | DU LANGUEDOC. | Portant condamnation aux Galeres, Baniffement & | Abftention contre divers Recolets du Convent | du Bourg Saint Andeol, pour Crime de Contre- | bande, Rebellion à l'Execution des Ordonnances | du Roy, concernant la Ferme du Tabac, & Emo- | tion Populaire, contenant Reglement contre les | Religieux. | *Du neuf Fevrier 1718.* | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC XXX. | (10 leaves, the second and sixth signed A<sub>ij</sub> and B, respectively.)

N.572

Act of the *Cour des Comptes* (etc.) of Languedoc (at Montpellier). FEBRUARY 9, 1718. Sentences certain Recollects of the monastery at St. Andéol, one to the galleys for life, another to banishment from the province of Languedoc for three years, and a third from the monastery for a year—with costs, fines, and confiscation—for smuggling, refusal to comply with the ordinances of the king concerning the tobacco Farm, and incitement to riot; and contains a regulation against monks.

Upon failure to prosecute a case, the temporal power of any order within the jurisdiction of this court to be suppressed, and the heads of monasteries held liable for any act of fraud committed by inmates. Employees of the Farm permitted to jail any caught in the possession of illegal tobacco outside the precincts.

Eleven pages of this document list the legal steps taken before the final decree was obtained, and four more cite additional instances of similar illicit activities on the part of religious institutions.

ARREST du Confeil d'Etat du Roy, Qui accorde à la Compagnie d'Occident le Bail de la Ferme Generale du Tabac pour neuf années, au lieu de fix, pour lesquelles Elle s'en est renduë Adjudicataire le premier du mois d'Aouft dernier. Du 4. Septembre 1718. (Printed in the Saugrain-Prault edition of n. 573-A, on A<sub>iii</sub><sup>b</sup>-A<sub>iv</sub><sup>b</sup>.) *French*, n. 651.

N.573



N.573

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 4, 1718. Grants to (John Law's) *Compagnie d'Occident*,<sup>1</sup> in the name of Jean L'admiral, at 4,020,000 livres per year,<sup>2</sup> from October 1, 1718, the lease of the general tobacco Farm for nine years (instead of the six for which it was awarded to them on August 1, last).

The Crown grants this extension on condition that beginning October 1, 1721, the Company supply the kingdom with fit smoking- and snuff tobacco from the French colonies, to be transported exclusively in French-owned, -equipped, and -manned ships—no foreign tobacco to be brought in (after that date),<sup>3</sup> and in turn agrees to require subsequent lessees of the monopoly to purchase Louisiana tobacco<sup>4</sup> from the *Compagnie d'Occident* in quantities equivalent to half the total annual consumption of the kingdom, at the same price as foreign tobacco. (Gondolff, pp. 166–167, 569.)

N.573-A

EDIT du Roy, Portant création de trois millions de Rente fur la Ferme du Tabac, au profit de la Compagnie d'Occident. Donné à Paris au mois de Septembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve de François Muguet, Hubert Muguet . . . & Louïs Denis de la Tour . . . 1718. (2 leaves, with contemporaneous ms. notation "Publié Le 21 octobre 1718." The record of registration, "A Paris en Parlement, in Vacations," September 13, 1718, calls for a re-registration the day after St. Martin's.)

Edict of the King. SEPTEMBER, 1718. Creates a fund of 3,000,000 livres, to be derived from the tobacco Farm, for the benefit of the *Compagnie d'Occident*.

Law's *Compagnie d'Occident* was established by Letters Patent of August, 1717 (n. 573, n. 1). Its nominal capital was fixed at 100,000,000 livres to be made up of 200,000 shares valued at 500 livres each. At this time, state paper had depreciated to approximately one-third its face value, and Law agreed to accept these *billets d'état*, at their face value, to the extent of three-fourths payment (*v. infra*) for shares in his company. (One-fourth had to be paid in specie.) The government, in return for this opportunity of converting some of its obligations, undertook (Edict of December, 1717—*French*, n. 617) to subsidize the new enterprise by guaranteeing the stipulated 4% interest<sup>1</sup> on the *Compagnie d'Occident* stock. The requisite covering fund of 4,000,000 livres was to be derived from the Crown's assured annual revenue from various monopoly leases: one-half of it from that of the *contrôle des actes* and one-fourth from that of the postal system. The remaining fourth was to come from the lease-price of the tobacco Farm, then held by Guillaume Filtz at 2,200,000 livres for the current year (*v. n. 568*, concluding paragraph).

In the present edict, the allocations to this security fund of revenues from the first two mentioned monopoly leases are cancelled; and the 3,000,000 represented thereby, as well as the original 1,000,000 already provided for (in other words, the entire 4,000,000 livres fund), is to be derived from the tobacco monopoly lease, which, by an adroit transaction, Law had in the meantime (*v. n. 573*) secured for his company at the figure 4,020,000 livres a year. His agreement to pay nearly 2,000,000 more

[N. 573] <sup>1</sup> Established by Letters Patent of August, 1717.

<sup>2</sup> *Cf. n. 568*, concluding paragraph, and n. 573-A.

<sup>3</sup> These conditions were never fulfilled. *V. n. 590*, concluding paragraph.

<sup>4</sup> The *Compagnie d'Occident* had obtained the grant in perpetuity of the whole territory of Louisiana, which was then understood to comprise the Missis-

sippi Valley, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

On the cultivation of tobacco in Louisiana, *v. nos. 593-A, 788, and 812.*

[N. 573-A] <sup>1</sup> This rate was later reduced to 3% and the fund set aside by the government as security correspondingly to 3,000,000 livres, for reasons Morellet (n. 851, on D.<sup>1</sup>, note) was unable to determine. But *v. n. 579-A.*

for this lease seemed on the surface a gesture of great generosity and proof of the company's honest intentions toward the government; but with 4,000,000 of the annual rental fee earmarked to cover the interest payment to shareholders, this edict virtually enabled the company to retain in its own hands all but 20,000 of the price it was supposed to pay into the royal treasury annually for the rights to this same monopoly.

Law also obtained as a further concession, granted in consideration of the fact that the depreciated state paper could not serve as working capital for the company, the government's authorization to withhold the total amount of the interest payments due shareholders the first year (in effect, this whole security fund of 4,000,000 livres) and three-fourths thereof subsequently<sup>2</sup> to use for the initial financing of the Louisiana project (Gondolff, p. 164, n. 1).

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve de François Muguet . . . & Louïs Denis de la Tour . . . 1719. (2 leaves, uncut.)

—Another printing, n.p., n.d. (A, 2 leaves.) With record of registration by the Paris *Chambre des Comptes*, December 12, 1718, requiring the *Compagnie d'Occident* to submit by March 1st the serial numbers of the *billets d'état* turned over to the royal treasury and an itemized account of the receipts and papers received in exchange.

—Another printing, with variant heading, and colophon: A Paris, Chez le Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (A, 4 leaves.) N. 573 is printed following the edict. (*French*, n. 650.)

—Another printing, with the same variant heading, n.p., n.d. (2 leaves, signed A<sub>11</sub> and A<sub>11j</sub>.) Notes referring to an ordinance of January 5, 1718, "contre les Troupes" (recorded in Gondolff, p. 568), and to the Act of May 10, 1718, cancelling Guillaume Filtz's lease (*cf. n. 568*, concluding paragraph) are written on the first page in an early 18th century hand.

EXTRAIT des Registres de la Cour des Aydes (de Paris). Du vingt-six Septembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain . . . [c. 1719]. (2 leaves.) *Cf. French*, n. 655.

Extract from the Registers of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). SEPTEMBER 26, 1718.

Authorizes Jean L'admiral, representing the *Compagnie d'Occident*, to assume control of the tobacco monopoly on October 1, 1718; Guillaume Filtz's commissioners to continue the exercise of their functions, in L'admiral's name, without renewing their oaths until the new lease<sup>1</sup> has been registered. Followed by the commission of September 28, 1718.

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Pour la prise de Possession de la Ferme Generale du Tabac par la Compagnie d'Occident, sous le nom de Jean L'admiral. Du 27. Septembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1718. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 656.

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 27, 1718. Authorizes the *Compagnie d'Occident* to take possession of the general tobacco Farm, under the name of Jean L'admiral, on October first.

The terms of the lease to be as set forth in the *Résultat du Conseil* of September 16, based on nos. 342, 343-B, 350 (here misdated 1689), 543-A, 553, etc. Subleasing is

<sup>2</sup> But when the rate was reduced to 3% (*v. n. 1, supra*) the Company apparently continued to retain the entire amount. *V. n. 579-A, at n. 3.*

[N. 574] <sup>1</sup> The lease appeared in final form (*cf. nos. 573 and 573-A*) in the Proceedings of the Council of September 16, 1718 (*v. n. 575*).

N.573-A

N.574

N.575



N.575 now officially permitted.<sup>2</sup> Followed by the commission of the same day.  
—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.)

N.576 ORDONNANCE du Roy. Contre les Vagabonds & Gens fans aveu. Du dix Novembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (A, 2 leaves.) Cf. *French*, n. 661.

Ordinance of the King. NOVEMBER 10, 1718. Against vagabonds and persons without visible means of support.

They are to be imprisoned forthwith, those found physically fit to be sent to the colonies.<sup>2</sup> Death to anyone wilfully succouring them (n. 560, etc., reiterated).

This ordinance applied particularly to the north of France, where lawlessness was especially rampant. (Gondolff, p. 166 and notes, p. 203 and n. 1, and p. 569.)

N.576-A ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Ordonne que les petits Bâtiments Etrangers & autres, qui se sont trouvez depuis le premier Novembre 1718. ou qui se trouveront dans les Ports, même à la Mer à une ou deux lieues au large, seront arrestez; Et que ceux qui se trouveront chargez de Tabac, en tout ou partie, seront confisque. Du 17. Novembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1718. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 662.

Act of the King's Council of State. NOVEMBER 17, 1718. Orders that small foreign vessels and others found after November 1, 1718, inside the ports or even at sea within one or two leagues off the coast shall be halted by agents of the *Compagnie d'Occident* and searched—by force, if necessary; those found laden wholly or partially with tobacco to be confiscated.

Because local port officials were apparently issuing false clearance papers to ships running tobacco into Normandy and Brittany (cf. n. 571), the intendants of these provinces are to have cognizance of cases arising out of this Act. (Gondolff, p. 570.)

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.)

N.577 ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Concernant les Retrouves des Tabacs. Du 28. Novembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1718. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) Cf. *French*, n. 664.

Act of the King's Council of State. NOVEMBER 28, 1718. Concerns stocks of tobacco left on hand.

Under the terms of his lease (v. n. 568, concluding paragraph), stocks remaining in dealers' hands at the expiration thereof were to be sold for Guillaume Filtz's account, in return for which he was to pay his successor 30,000 livres. This clause hereby nullified. Admiral's commissioners to take inventory of stocks on hand, for which Filtz shall be reimbursed at cost price. The clause concerning *retrouves* which was contained in Admiral's lease (v. n. 574, n. 1) is also hereby nullified and not to be inserted in leases for the tobacco or other Farm (cf. n. 592, Art. XVII). (Gondolff, p. 570.)

[N. 575] <sup>2</sup> Although this practise was at first technically contrary to law (v. n. 337, n. 1), it had prevailed since the inception of the monopoly and was authorized by an Ordinance of December 20, 1687

(Gondolff, p. 558). Cf. nos. 551-A and 561-C.

[N. 576] <sup>2</sup> This provision ceased to be enforced when it was found that such prisoners made very poor colonists.

—Another printing, with colophon: Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.)

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui attribue Jurisdiction à M<sup>rs</sup> les Intendants des Provinces & Generalitez du Royaume, des contestations meûes & à mouvoir, en Execution de l'Arrest du Conseil du 28. Novembre 1718 . . . Du 6. Decembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale. 1718. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) Cf. *French*, n. 666.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 6, 1718. Attributes to the intendants of provinces and *généralités* exclusive jurisdiction over cases arising out of the Council's Act of November 28, 1718 (n. 577); no appeal to be allowed from their decisions except to the Council of State.

—Another printing [Chez la Veuve Saugrain et Pierre Prault, c. 1720]. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 666.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui en Expliquant celui du 17. Novembre 1718. Ordonne que les petits Bâtiments qui se sont trouvez & qui se trouveront sur les Costes des Isles Françoises, même à la Mer à une ou deux lieues des Costes desdites Isles, seront arrestés par les Pataches & Commis de la Compagnie d'Occident . . . Du 6. Decembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (A, 2 leaves.) Cf. *French*, n. 667.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 6, 1718. Orders, in amplification of n. 576-A, that small vessels found (after the first of November) on the coasts of islands belonging to the kingdom, or even at sea one or two leagues off, shall be apprehended by the coast guard cutters and commissioners of the *Compagnie d'Occident*.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui attribue aux Sieurs Intendants la Connoissance & Jugement des Confiscations des Marchandises prohibées & de Contrebande, qui se trouveront dans les Bâtiments de Mer. Du 23. Decembre 1718. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (A, 2 leaves.) Cf. *French*, n. 669.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 23, 1718. Empowers intendants alone to try cases involving confiscation of other contraband found on vessels in connection with seizures of tobacco; hearings on both matters to be held at the same time. (Gondolff, p. 570.)

DELIBERATION de la Compagnie des Indes, concernant la disposition des Emplois. Du 15. Septembre 1719. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1720. (2 leaves, uncut.)

Deliberation of the *Compagnie des Indes*.<sup>2</sup> SEPTEMBER 15, 1719. Concerns conditions of employment.

Ten articles governing tenure of office, dismissals, bonding of officers handling funds, and appointments.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Reçoit les Offres de la Compagnie des Indes pour le Remboursement des Quatre Millions de Rentes Constituées au profit de ladite Compagnie sur la Ferme du Tabac; Supprime les Droits Etablis sur les Suifs [&c.]. Du 19. Septembre 1719. [Colo-

[N. 579] <sup>2</sup> Absorbed by the *Compagnie d'Occident* which adopted its name, under edict of May, 1719. This new and enlarged company acquired the lease of the general Farms and assumed charge of the col-

lection of all the revenues of the Crown, the tobacco Farm having been recombined with the others on August 27 of the same year. V. n. 579-B.

N.577

N.577-A

N.578

N.578-A

N.579

N.579-A



N.579-A phon:] A Paris, Chez la veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1722. (2 leaves.) Cf. French, n. 707.

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 19, 1719. Accepts the proposals of the *Compagnie des Indes* for converting the fund of 4,000,000 livres created for the benefit of the Company and secured by the lease of the tobacco Farm (v. n. 573-A); repeals the duties on tallows (etc.).

The preamble states that it would not be fair for the Company's rate to continue at 4% since "His Majesty's other subjects no longer receive more than 3% interest." The Company is to lend the royal treasury 100,000,000 livres at 3%—apparently to call in the 4% shares, in place of which are to be issued 3% perpetual-interest-bearing certificates in the same amount.<sup>1</sup> The lease of the tobacco monopoly is to continue<sup>2</sup> as security for the 3% interest.

As the Crown would theoretically benefit to the extent of 1,000,000 livres by this transaction—the difference between 4 and 3 million, assuming that the Company would have been unable, and the government therefore obligated, to pay the fourth due to stockholders beginning with the second year<sup>3</sup>—the people's burden of taxation was to be alleviated in compensation. The lease of the taxes to be repealed was valued at 1,063,000 livres, and arrangements were to be made to adjust this slight discrepancy.

N.579-B ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Ordonne que tous . . . Employez par la Compagnie des Indes . . . veilleront à la conservation des differens Droits de toutes lefdites Fermes indistinctement . . . Du vingt-fixième Octobre 1719. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.) French, n. 730.

Act of the King's Council of State. OCTOBER 26, 1719. Orders all authorized agents of the *Compagnie des Indes* to give impartial attention to the conservation of the various revenues of all tax Farms (v. n. 579, n. 1). (Gondolff, p. 196, n. 1, and p. 570.) Followed by the commission of the same day.

N.580 ORDONNANCE du Roy, Portant deffenses [aux] . . . Troupes de Sa Majesté, de faire commerce de faux Sel & de faux Tabac, sous les peines y contenuës. Du 20. Decembre 1719. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (4 leaves.) Cf. French, n. 755.

Ordinance of the King. DECEMBER 20, 1719. Forbids His Majesty's troops to traffic in contraband salt or tobacco, under the penalties prescribed therein. (Gondolff, p. 570.)

This ordinance renews the regulations of nos. 556, 560, etc. Penalties stated for using other than monopoly tobacco in districts supplied by the Farms; the troops to be supplied with good ordinary tobacco at 12 sous the pound, 9 deniers the ounce,<sup>1</sup> no more than one ounce at a time.<sup>2</sup>

—Another printing, with variant heading, and colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1726. (4 leaves.)

[N. 579-A] <sup>1</sup> Morellet (n. 851, on D.<sup>3</sup>, note) states that from this point on the original capital of the (*Compagnie d'Occident*) stockholders was always considered as having been composed of 100,000,000 livres, with interest at 3%.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. nos. 590, 608, and 616.

<sup>3</sup> V. n. 573-A at n. 2.

[N. 580] <sup>1</sup> These prices had been set in 1687—v. n. 343-B.

<sup>2</sup> This provision was contained in the ordinance of October 16, 1688 (Gondolff, p. 89). A copy of this ordinance has been added to the Arents collection since the publication of the first volume of "Tobacco" and will appear in the Addenda, Vol. IV, as n. 345-C.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Revoque, à compter du jour de la Publication du present Arrest, le Privilege Exclusif de la Vente du Tabac accordé à Jean Ladmiral; Convertit le Privilege en un Droit qui fera payé à l'Entrée . . . Du vingt-neuf Decembre 1719. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain . . . [n. d.]. (4 leaves.) Cf. French, n. 760.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 29, 1719. Revokes, from the day of publication of the present Act, the exclusive privilege of the sale of tobacco granted Jean Ladmiral, and converts this privilege into that of collecting a duty to be paid on importation.<sup>1</sup>

The preamble states that the *Compagnie des Indes* had recommended this change as a means of increasing navigation, the cultivation of tobacco in the French colonies, and trade within the kingdom—where the land could be put to better use.

I. Freedom to buy, manufacture, and sell tobacco restored to all subjects.<sup>2</sup> II. Import duty to be paid by the quintal, no allowance for tare: Spanish snuff, 300 livres; Brazil tobacco, 150; Virginia, 75; St. Domingo and other colonial (except Louisiana), 60; Louisiana tobacco, 25 for the duration of the Company's lease, 50 thereafter; Artois, Flanders, Lorraine, Alsace, and Franche-Comté,<sup>3</sup> 30. No other duties whatsoever to be payable. III. Tobacco to be brought into the kingdom only at specified ports and places, all other declared contraband. Rights of privileged cities and provinces to be respected. IV. Penalties prescribed for importing any but specified kinds (Brazil roll or cord, St. Domingo roll, Spanish or Havana snuff, and Flanders, Artois, Alsace, Lorraine, and Franche-Comté leaf) and in less than specified quantities. V. Cultivation absolutely prohibited within the kingdom, even where formerly permitted,<sup>4</sup> under penalty of 10,000 livres fine. VI. Crops on hand may be exported up to the end of six months, when they shall be considered destined for internal consumption and shall pay 30 livres the quintal for stripped, 15 for inferior qualities. VII. These duties to be payable on foreign tobacco not exported within three months. VIII. The Farm of the new duties to be combined with the others now being administered by the *Compagnie des Indes* in the name of Armand Pillavoine, the same price to be paid<sup>5</sup> as for the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and the privilege to extend over the same period.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY | Qui Ordonne qu'il fera Etabli à Sarebourg, | Joüy-aux-Arches & Sedan, des Bureaux de | Recette pour l'Entrée du Tabac dans les | Trois Evêchez, | Thionville & Cierq, & | pour la Ville & Principauté de Sedan. | Du douze Fevrier mil sept cens vingt. | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCCXX. | (A, 2 leaves.) Cf. French, n. 769.

Act of the King's Council of State. FEBRUARY 12, 1720. Orders the establishment of customs bureaus at Sarrebourg, Joüy-aux-Arches, and Sedan, through which all tobacco entering the three bishoprics (Metz, Toul, and Verdun) and Thionville, Sierck, and the

[N. 581] <sup>1</sup> Cf. n. 335 and Gondolff, pp. 167, 170-171, et passim.

<sup>2</sup> This liberty had been taken away in 1674 (v. n. 337). It was virtually withdrawn again in October, 1720, when the Company obtained the monopoly of the wholesale trade (v. n. 589).

<sup>3</sup> Cultivation in these provinces annexed to the crown under the reign of Louis XIV, although subject to permission of the Farmers where local monopolies existed, was not generally suppressed except

in border territories adjacent to the royal Farm. V. nos. 343, 343-A, 543, 546, Art. 8, and Gondolff, pp. 457 ff.

<sup>4</sup> V. n. 342, Arts. XIV and XV. The disastrous results of this prohibition and the misery of the populations accustomed to this husbandry as their sole means of livelihood are described in Gondolff in his chapter on domestic cultivation, pp. 423 ff.

<sup>5</sup> This is stipulated in the preamble.



- N.582 principality of Sedan is to pass and pay the import duties (*v. n. 581*, Art. III).  
 "Sieur Law" is mentioned in this Act as Comptroller-General of Finances.
- N.582-A ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine Au fujet des Feuilles de Tabac, gardées par les Planteurs, après la délivrance d'icelles à la Manufacture. Du 17. Fevrier 1720. (Included in n. 537-A, on E<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>.)  
 Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. FEBRUARY 17, 1720. On the subject of leaves of tobacco withheld by the planters after delivery to the factory.<sup>1</sup>  
 Two planters are fined. The present lessee and his successor<sup>2</sup> of April next are mentioned as appellants in the case.
- N.582-B COMPAGNIE des Indes. Mars 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [n.d.]. (2 leaves.)  
*Compagnie des Indes*. MARCH, 1720.  
 The public is hereby notified that the monopoly of the sale and manufacture of tobacco having been abolished by the king (by n. 581), the Company will offer at auction during the month of March<sup>1</sup> all the tobacco provisions and machinery of the former monopoly's warehouses and factories. The conditions of sale are made known in seven articles and include provisions for the payment of the duties, inspection of merchandise before the sale, allowances for tare, remittance in bank notes, disposal of manufactured tobacco by lots, and taking over the leases of buildings, etc. Purchasers of stems and stalks are required to export them.
- N.583 ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui permet de faire venir des Tabacs en feuilles de la Havanne & du Levant, en payant les Droits d'Entrée; Sçavoir, pour ceux de la Havanne, deux cens livres par Quintal, & pour ceux du Levant, foixante & quinze livres auffi par Quintal. Du 3. Mars 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (A, 2 leaves.) *French*, n. 777.  
 Act of the King's Council of State. MARCH 3, 1720. Permits leaf tobacco from Havana and the Levant to be brought in, subject to the payment of the following import duties: 200 livres per quintal for the former, 75 for the latter.  
 Articles II, III, and IV of n. 581 to apply to these additional categories. (Gondolff, p. 571.)
- N.583-A ARREST du Confeil d'Etat de Son Altesse Royale. Concernant le Tabac. Du 11. Mars 1720. (Included in n. 537-A, on E<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

[N. 582-A] <sup>1</sup> *V. n. 546*.

<sup>2</sup> Gondolff (p. 569) records an agreement of September 30, 1718, granting the Farm of Lorraine to the *Compagnie des Indes* and states (p. 475) that on that date the Farm passed into the hands of the lessee of France, Jean Ladmiral, representing the *Compagnie des Indes*. That the agreement cited was put into effect in these terms is not substantiated by the evidence to be found in this decree, however, the names here given being Bojelot (holding office in 1716, according to the decree of August 1 of that year—n. 566-c) for the outgoing Farmer, and

Bonnedame de St. Jean for the incoming (*v. n. 583-A*). The Farm continued, in any event, to be administered on the basis of the monopoly of sale and manufacture (*cf. n. 581*).

[N. 582-B] <sup>1</sup> Gondolff (p. 172) writes that the Company kept its factories going and its sales offices open until free trade and manufacture were sufficiently supplied and that this stage having been reached in April, 1720, the public was apprised by posted notices that the tobacco and effects of the royal Farm would be sold on the first of June. *V. n. 584*.

Act of the Council of State of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). MARCH 11, 1720. Concerning tobacco.

So that the Farmer taking office on April 1 may have tobacco on hand in time to distribute it by that date, the outgoing lessee is to turn over supplies on the 20th of March, the new stamp to be affixed by the end of the first week in April. (*Cf. n. 577*.)

COMPAGNIE des Indes. Avril 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.)

*Compagnie des Indes*. APRIL, 1720.

Private concerns being now established, the Company announces that on the first of June the remaining stocks, offices, and factories of the former monopoly will be sold to the highest bidders, on terms specified (*v. n. 582-B*). (Gondolff, p. 172.)

REGLEMENT de Son Altesse Royale, Pour la Ferme du Tabac. Du 14. Juillet 1720. (Included in n. 537-A, on E<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>-G<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Regulations of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). JULY 14, 1720. For the tobacco Farm. (Gondolff, p. 571.)

Forty-one articles containing more stringent regulations to suppress fraud than former edicts, etc. (nos. 546, 552, 565, and 566-c), and incorporating most of the provisions of decrees issued in France up to this time. It is notable that, although almost as severe punishments were inflicted<sup>1</sup> and tremendous powers given the agents of the Farm, they still had to be accompanied by an officer of justice (*cf. n. 563*), and guards convicted of falsifying evidence were to be sentenced to death (*cf. n. 346-c*, and *n. 2* there, and n. 592, Art. XX).

RESULTAT du Confeil. Pour la Fourniture du Tabac de Cantine aux Troupes. Du 16. Juillet 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault [*sic*] . . . [c. 1730]. (A, 2 leaves.) *French*, n. 809.

Proceedings of the (King's) Council (of State). JULY 16, 1720. On supplying canteen tobacco to the troops.

The firm headed by de Montigny, with branches in Paris, Dieppe, etc. (with Morlaix, the principal manufacturing centers of France), having undertaken—"as a token of their zeal"—to supply tobacco to the troops at a loss,<sup>1</sup> is to continue this service at the former prices (*v. n. 580* and *n. 1* there) throughout the kingdom, paying the duty thereon; the government to reimburse the firm out of the price of the lease of the general Farms (*v. n. 579*, *n. 1*) to the *Compagnie des Indes* (*v. n. 579*, *n. 1*) at the rate of 8 sous the pound; the firm to set up bureaus for distribution wherever necessary and to be permitted to bring in both manufactured and leaf tobacco from the Comtat d'Avignon,<sup>2</sup> etc., at 30 livres the hundred weight duty, and to take over from the

[N. 585] <sup>1</sup> The punishment for persons who would have been sentenced to the galleys in France was still banishment (*v. n. 546*, Art. 12, and reference there), but anyone unable to pay his fine was to be adjudged a vagrant. Gondolff (p. 474) is in error in stating that the death penalty was excluded in these regulations. Art. 7 decrees it, in conformity

with n. 552, Art. 4.

[N. 586] <sup>1</sup> *Cf. n. 592*, Art. XII and *n. 5*.

<sup>2</sup> The Comtat Venaissin, which belonged to the popes until 1791. Under the terms of a concordat signed in 1734, (*n. 998-B*) the Farmers-General of France became proprietors of the tobacco monopoly in this territory.

N.583-A

N.584

N.585

N.586



N.586 *Compagnie des Indes* the tobacco Farm and factories of the city of Charleville<sup>3</sup> and dependencies, where they may engage in limited cultivation.

N.587 ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, En faveur de la Compagnie des Indes. Du 22. Juillet 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1720. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 814.

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 22, 1720. In favor of the *Compagnie des Indes*.

To put an end to criticism—unjustifiable because of the increase in trade and revenue—the government reaffirms its confidence in the Company (*cf.* n. 590, concluding paragraph), ordering continued enforcement of the laws which gave it its present powers (nos. 573, 573-A, 581, etc., and others concerning the mint, the farming of the national revenues and issues of stock).

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.)

N.587-A ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, En faveur de tous les Commis Employez par la Compagnie des Indes . . . Du vingt-troisième Juillet 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain et Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (4 leaves.) *French*, n. 816.

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 23, 1720. In favor of all the commissioners employed by the *Compagnie des Indes*. . .

To counteract opposition to the agents of the Company, they are confirmed in all the privileges and immunities ever granted and in the protection of the king.

N.588 REGLEMENT du Roy, Pour la Fourniture du Tabac aux Troupes . . . Du 30. Juillet 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1720]. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 819.

Regulation of the King. JULY 30, 1720. For supplying tobacco to the troops . . .<sup>1</sup>

In amplification of n. 586, the exact manner in which the distribution is to be effected and supervised is specified. No more than one pound a month, requisitioned per man, is to be given out. De Montigny's commissioners are to have the same status and privileges as those of the *Compagnie des Indes*.

N.588-A DECLARATION de Son Altesse Royale, En faveur des Planteurs de Tabac. Du 25. Août 1720. (Included in n. 537-A, on H<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>—H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Declaration of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). AUGUST 25, 1720. In favor of tobacco planters.

To encourage tobacco cultivation (in which the Farmer-General is interested),<sup>1</sup> communities are to be reimbursed for half the tithe on a certain quota of crops delivered, and planters are offered various inducements and guarantees.

N.589 DECLARATION du Roy, Concernant la Ferme du Tabac. Donnée à Paris le 17. Octobre 1720.

<sup>3</sup> Under the sovereignty of the Duke of Mantua. From 1686 until 1719 cultivation had been prohibited here by agreement with the Farmers of France, to whom the duke had leased the monopoly (Gondolff, p. 470).

[N. 588] <sup>1</sup> Gondolff (p. 571) summarizes this decree with the phrase "Creation of a tobacco for the can-

teens of the troops . . ." and states (p. 89, n. 2): "It was not until 1720 that a special tobacco for the troops was created. . . ." But *cf.* the 1687 lease of the monopoly (n. 343-B), which set the special prices maintained from then on (v. nos. 580 and 586).

[N. 588-A] <sup>1</sup> *Cf.* n. 546, concluding paragraph, n. 581, at n. 3, and n. 589.

[Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1720. (A, 4 leaves.) *French*, n. 847.

N.589

Declaration of the King. OCTOBER 17, 1720. Concerns the tobacco Farm. (Gondolff, pp. 172-173.)

Prices and smuggling having increased greatly as a result of the freedom of both wholesale and retail trade in duty-paid tobacco (n. 581), the *Compagnie des Indes*, in the name of Armand Pillavoine and on the terms prescribed in Ladmiral's lease (v. n. 575), is granted the sole right to import tobacco and to sell leaf tobacco, except for exportation. IX. The Company to hold advertised public auctions every three months. X. Cultivation prohibited as before.<sup>1</sup> Stocks on hand to be declared within two months. All tobacco not stamped with the seal of the Company or of registered private manufacturers to be considered contraband. XVI. Manufactured tobacco to be subject to confiscation and fine. Restrictions and penalties for evasions of the law modelled on former decrees;<sup>2</sup> (XX) death to armed smugglers in bands. XXI. Employees of the new Farm not to be prosecuted for killing smugglers. XVII. Within three leagues of the borders and coasts of the Farm, even in the privileged provinces, private citizens to have no more than 6 pounds (*cf.* n. 343), retailers, 200; no plantations, wholesale warehouses, or factories allowed.

—Another copy in contemporary manuscript, with the notation (trans.): "Registered in the *Parlement* of Flanders, November 17, 1720." (10 leaves, stitched.)

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Ordonne que les Tabacs pourront entrer dans le Royaume par le Port de l'Orient, & que la Manufacture establie dans la Ville de l'Orient, y restera nonobstant les dispositions portées par la Déclaration du dix-sept Octobre dernier. Du 17. Novembre 1720. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1720. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 865.

N.589-A

Act of the King's Council of State. NOVEMBER 17, 1720. Orders that tobacco shall be permitted entry into the kingdom through the port of Lorient, and that the factory established in that city shall remain there notwithstanding the limitations of n. 589 (Art. XVII).

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy. Qui refile . . . à commencer du premier Septembre 1721. le Bail de la Ferme generale de la vente exclusive des Tabacs . . . fait à la Compagnie d'Occident, maintenant des Indes; & revoque . . . le privilege de l'entrée & vente en gros . . . accordé . . . par la Declaration du 17. Octobre 1720. Du 29. Juillet 1721. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1721]. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 921.

N.590

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 29, 1721. Cancels, as of September 1, 1721, the lease of the tobacco monopoly of the *Compagnie d'Occident*, now *des Indes*, and revokes the exclusive rights to the importation and wholesale trade granted by n. 589.

The Crown announces its intention to restore the régime established in 1674 (v. n. 337) and simultaneously to discontinue the collection of import duties (n. 581). His Majesty will settle the matter of the 3,000,000 livres the Company was to have retained from the proceeds of the tobacco Farm (v. n. 579-A at n. 2) as he may decide (v. n. 608, and Gondolff, p. 188).

[N. 589] <sup>1</sup> The fine specified is 3000 livres (*cf.* n. 581, Art. V).

<sup>2</sup> N. 342, Arts. X (Art. III of this decree), XI, XII, XXIV (Art. XV of this decree), and XXVI (Art.

XXII of this decree, which extends the categories to include workmen, drivers, postmen, etc., but maintains the same penalties); and nos. 576-A, 578, and 581, Art. IV.



Developments of most important and disastrous consequence unrecorded in other decrees in this collection are alluded to directly or indirectly in the present Act. The government had authorized issue upon issue of millions of shares of *Compagnie des Indes* stock and vast quantities of worthless paper currency. Unparalleled speculation had ended in the complete collapse of Law's system, involving the resources of the entire realm (he himself had fled the country in December, 1720). On January 5, 1721, the farming of the national revenues had been taken out of the Company's hands, with the exception of the lease of the tobacco Farm, which it retained. Failing in its obligations to supply the kingdom with tobacco (*v. n.* 573 at *n.* 3), the Company had not held a sale after June, 1720 (*cf. n.* 589, Art IX). Others had, therefore, either by fraud or by paying duties in banknotes, brought in enough to glut the market for several years to come. In this state of chaos there seemed to be nothing to do but return to the old form of monopoly, and, despite the previous agreement (*n.* 579-A, at *n.* 2) the last of the privileges of the *Compagnie des Indes* was hereby withdrawn (*v. n.* 608).

DECLARATION du Roy, Portant Reglement general pour le Tabac: Donnée à Paris le premier Aoust 1721. [Colophon:] Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [Paris, *c.* 1721]. (A, 6 leaves; unopened and uncut.) *Cf. French*, n. 922.

Declaration of the King. AUGUST 1, 1721. General regulations concerning tobacco. (Gondolff, pp. 181 *ff.*)

I. Beginning September 1, the Farmer to have absolute monopoly of the traffic in and manufacture of tobacco throughout the kingdom, with the exception of the privileged provinces, Franche-Comté, Artois, Hainaut, Cambrésis, Flanders, and Alsace. The monopoly to be established on the terms of the leases to Filtz and Ladmiral (*v. nos.* 568, concluding paragraph, and 575), in the principality of Orange and those places ceded by the King of Sardinia in the Treaty of Utrecht, as well as in the islands of Ré, Belle-Isle, Noirmoutiers (*v. n.* 343-B, *n.* 1), Bouin, Oléron, etc. VIII and IX. Within two weeks and on payment of specified fees,<sup>1</sup> all good tobacco privately owned to be declared and stamped in convenient quantities with the seal of the Farm. Fees to be refunded if tobacco is exported.<sup>2</sup> Defective tobacco to be condemned and owners prosecuted. XI. Wholesale or retail sale of snuff or cord tobacco permitted in quantities stamped.

XVIII. The Farmer to have option to buy all such private stocks. All factories, raw material, and equipment to be padlocked pending appraisal and purchase by the Farmer, who (XVII) may take possession of all establishments by taking over the leases on them. XXI. Fine for possession of equipment without Farmer's written permission. XXII. The prohibitions against planting and possession of seed to continue. XXIII. Privileged provinces (*v. Art. I supra*) to be subject to all these restrictions within three leagues of the borders of the Farm; no one to be allowed more than two pounds per month (*cf. n.* 589, Art. XVII).

Maximum prices<sup>3</sup> set: superior cord composed of foreign and French (colonial and provincial) leaf mixed, 50 sous the pound wholesale, 60 retail; inferior cord made up solely of leaf grown in the privileged provinces, 25 and 32; Brazil, 3 livres 10 sous, and 4 francs (livres). Snuff at prices specified in *n.* 342, Art. VII.

[N. 591] <sup>1</sup> *Droit de Marque*, or stamp tax: 7 sous 6 deniers per lb. for any kind of manufactured tobacco, 20 sous for Spanish, and 10 sous for any other kind of snuff. (All leaf tobacco became the property of

the Farmer and therefore not subject to this tax.)

<sup>2</sup> Exportation permitted according to *n.* 342, Arts. XIX-XXIII.

<sup>3</sup> *Cf. n.* 342, Arts. V and VI, which are superseded.

As in preceding leases, the Farmer permitted to dispense with specially stamped paper.<sup>4</sup> Powers of search and seizure and of attorney, exemptions, jurisdiction of the courts, restrictions and penalties, etc., according to former decrees<sup>5</sup> which are to be reenforced. XXXI. Functions of commissioners of the tobacco and general Farms to be exercised interchangeably. XXXVI. Privileges of nobility to be taken away from nobles "dastardly enough to commit the crime of tobacco fraud," and houses belonging to them which have been used to secrete contraband or shelter smugglers to be razed, (as was decreed in the case of the salt Farm in 1680). XLI. Courts and judges forbidden on any account to moderate prescribed fines (1000 livres for most offenses; counterfeiting monopoly imprint and exporting under false declaration papers, 3000).

—Another printing, with colophon: De l'Imprimerie de J.-B-Christophe Ballard . . . [Paris] 1722. (A-E<sup>2</sup>).

—Another printing, with colophon: A Grenoble; Chez Gaspard Giroud . . . [*c.* 1722]. (A-1<sup>2</sup>. Boards.) This was addressed to the court of *parlement* of Grenoble (Dauphiné) and contains a record of its registry there on November 17, 1721. It had been registered by the *cour des aides* of Paris on September 26th.

—Another printing, with colophon: A Lille: De l'Imprimerie de la veûve de C. M. Cramè . . . 1750. (9 leaves, the second and fourth signed B and C, respectively.)

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, chez Prault . . . 1785. (A, 12 leaves; unopened and uncut.) This contains a record of registration in the *cour des comptes, aides & finances* of Rouen (Normandy), on October 14th.

BAIL | DE LA FERME | DE LA VENTE EXCLUSIVE | DU TABAC. | FAIT A M<sup>e</sup> EDOUARD DUVERDIER, | Pour neuf années, à commencer du premier | Septembre mil sept cens vingt-un. | *Du 19 Aoust 1721.* | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCCXXX. | (Title, one leaf; A-C<sup>4</sup>; last, unsigned.) *Cf. French*, n. 925.

Lease of the Farm of the exclusive sale (and manufacture) of tobacco, made out to Edouard Duverdier for nine years (and one month—*v. infra*) from Sept. 1, 1721. AUGUST 19, 1721.

The text of the lease is preceded by eight pages of an Act of the King's Council of State of the same date, accepting the offers and propositions made by Duverdier—"no others having been found more advantageous to His Majesty"<sup>1</sup>—and ordering his lease to be drawn up forthwith, in conformity with the declaration of August first (*n.* 591). Because of the enormous expenses involved in the reestablishment of the monopoly—the *Compagnie des Indes* having been so lax in patrolling frontiers that conservation of the revenues was completely out of hand—Duverdier to pay only 1,300,000 livres for the first 13 months of the nine-year-one-month lease of the tobacco monopoly, including the *droit de marque* (*v. n.* 591 and *n.* 1 there), 1,800,000 for the second year, 2,500,000 for the third,<sup>2</sup> and 3,000,000 for each of the last six. If the prohibition against planting (*n.* 591, Art. XXII) is revoked, the price will be reduced by 500,000 livres per year,<sup>3</sup> and if the lease is broken,<sup>4</sup> Duverdier's successor shall pay him 2,000,000 livres annually throughout the remainder of the term, as indemnity for losses incurred.

<sup>4</sup> *Cf. n.* 349.

<sup>5</sup> Art. XIX—*n.* 553, Art. XIV; Art. XXIX—*nos.* 352, 571, etc.; Art. XXX—*nos.* 346-A and 553, Arts. I and III.

[N. 592] <sup>1</sup> The company represented by Duverdier had, in point of fact, offered the least of three com-

panies bidding. (Gondolff, pp. 184-186.)

<sup>2</sup> *V. n.* 608, and *cf. n.* 1 there.

<sup>3</sup> The annual loss to the planters was many times this amount.

<sup>4</sup> Duverdier's lease was terminated at the end of two years and one month. *V. n.* 618.



The lease, containing 23 articles, is made out on the terms of the foregoing Act, of nos. 342, 343-B, and other former leases and decrees. VI. Provisions of n. 545 repeated; the annual fee of 100,000 livres to be payable to the lessee of the General Farms. IX. Preference to be given tobacco from Louisiana and other French colonies, which shall pay, according to the grade, the prices prevailing for Virginia and Alsatian (or growth of other privileged provinces). XII. Canteen tobacco for the troops to be supplied at former prices (*v. n. 580*), the regulations of n. 588 to apply to its distribution, but no indemnity to be received (*cf. n. 586 at n. 1*).<sup>5</sup> XIII and XIX. The price of the lease to be adjusted according to changes in economic conditions. XV. The Farmer may sublease any portion of the Farm without holding public auction<sup>6</sup> thereof or registering the details. XVII. The Farmer to pay his successor, who may take inventory, 30,000 livres and no more for all stocks left on hand at the expiration of the lease, to be sold for his account, notwithstanding a former decree to the contrary (*n. 577*), which is hereby repealed. XX. The Farmer, his backers, sub-Farmers, attorneys, and commissioners to be immune from any investigation before the *Chambre de Justice* (*v. n. 568, n. 1*). XXI. Registration of the lease required only in the superior courts<sup>7</sup> and only the *arrêt* to put Duverdier in possession of the Farm (*n. 593*) required to be registered in the *élections* and other inferior jurisdictions.

At the conclusion of this printing occur records of the registry of the lease before the Comptroller-General of Finance, le Pelletier de la Houssaye, October 29th, in the *chambre des comptes*, January 15, 1722, and in the *cour des aides*, January 24th, all at Paris.

—Another printing of the lease, with heading (trans.): “General lease of tobacco passed to Edouard Duverdier for nine years one month to begin on the first of September, 1721 and finish at the end of September, 1730.” [N.p., n.d.] (14 leaves.) The date, “19 août 1721,” is supplied in a contemporary hand in the margin. Neither the *arrêt* of the Council of State nor the Paris records of registry are given.

Following the lease occurs the *arrêt* of registration of the court of *Parlement, Aides & Finances* of Dauphiné (at Grenoble), of February 6, 1722 (in which a provisional decree of November 19, 1721, containing “modifications,” is mentioned), permitting Jean-Baptiste Tournelles, sub-Farmer for this province (*v. n. 605*), to take up the exercise of his functions as of September first, pending Duverdier’s registration, throughout the *élections* of the province of the present *arrêt* and the provisional decree, which are to be printed at his expense (*cf. supra*, Art. XXI).

ARREST du Conseil d’Etat du Roy, Pour la prise de Possession du Bail de la Ferme Generale du Tabac, adjugée à M<sup>e</sup> Edouard du Verdier . . . Du 26. Aoust 1721. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [*c. 1721*]. (4 leaves.) *French*, n. 926.

Act of the King’s Council of State. AUGUST 26, 1721. Puts Edouard Duverdier in possession of the general tobacco Farm on September first, pending the registration of his lease. N. 591 to be enforced. Followed by the commission of the same day.

On the last page occur the names and addresses of the members of the company of Farmers-General furnishing security for Duverdier. (*V. n. 342, n. 8*.)

<sup>5</sup> Duverdier had made this offer himself. The Act preceding the lease (*v. supra*) comments that de Montigny & Cie had taken advantage of the Crown.

<sup>6</sup> The government itself was technically under strict obligation to offer its leases publicly to the highest bidder but had flagrantly, after the very

first award (*v. n. 337*), carried on private negotiations in which favoritism superseded consideration of the good of the State. *V. supra*, n. 1.

<sup>7</sup> The specific courts (*cours des comptes, aides, parlements*, etc.) are named in the king’s command of enforcement.

—Another printing, with variant heading, and colophon: De l’Imprimerie de J-B-Christophe Ballard . . . [Paris, *c. 1722*]. (A, 4 leaves.) Unidentified official armorial stamp on the first page; record of collation signed “Sainfon.” The Farmers-General are not named in this printing.

ORDONNANCE de Noffeigneurs les Commiffaires du Confeil Deputez par le Roy pour la Regie de la Compagnie des Indes. En faveur des Habitans de la Colonie de la Louïfianne. Du 2. Septembre 1721. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1721. (2 leaves.)

Ordinance of the Lords Commissioners of the Council deputed by the King to administer the *Compagnie des Indes*. SEPTEMBER 2, 1721. In favor of the settlers of the colony of Louisiana.<sup>1</sup> (Gondolff, p. 176, note.)

This represents the earliest attempt to set up throughout the colony (*v. n. 573, n. 4*) a central government, with uniform branches, to be administered by the *Conseil supérieur* at New Biloxi. Its provisions were intended to encourage the colony’s industries and to restrain the company’s factors from exacting exorbitant prices for supplies from the mother country.

Negroes are to be sold to the colonists at 660 livres “pièce d’Inde,” payable in tobacco or rice on three-year notes. Tobacco is to be delivered in hogsheads or cases of regulation size and weight at the counting-houses at New Biloxi, New Orleans, and Mobile only, where it will be accepted at the set price of 25 livres the hundredweight, with specified allowance for tare.

Other colonial products are considered, and the prices of French merchandise are fixed for the nine jurisdictional districts into which the territory is to be divided.

ARREST de la Cour des Aydes (de Paris). Qui Ordonne qu’Edouard du Verdier . . . fera tenu de faire enregistrer son Bail dans le premier Decembre prochain; & cependant par provision qu’il entrera en jouissance de ladite Ferme, à commencer du premier du present mois de Septembre. Du 26. Septembre 1721. [Colophon:] Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1721. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 931.

Act of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). SEPTEMBER 26, 1721. Orders Duverdier to have his lease registered by the first of next December, its provisions to be effective, nevertheless, as of September first, by virtue of these presents.

DELIBERATION de Messieurs les Fermiers Generaux du Tabac. Du troisième Decembre 1721. Pour le partage des Captures, Confiscations & Amendes pendant le Bail de Tournelles. [N.p., n.d.] (4 leaves; unopened and uncut.)

Deliberation of the Messrs. Farmers-General. DECEMBER 3, 1721. On dividing the proceeds of captures, confiscations, and fines during Tournelles’ lease (*v. n. 605*). (Gondolff, pp. 186–187.)

Detailed regulations for apportioning proceeds and rewarding activities on behalf of the tobacco monopoly with cash payments.

ARREST de la Cour des Aydes (de Paris), Concernant les Droits d’Impositions dûs fur le Tabac. Du vingt Janvier 1722. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez Joseph Saugrain . . . [*c. 1743*]. (2 leaves.) *Cf. French*, n. 942.

[N. 593-A] <sup>1</sup> Maggs, n. 242 (*v. Vol. II*, p. 442, n. 19), records this ordinance as “probably the earliest con-

stitution of the French colonies in what is now the United States.”



N.594-B Act of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). JANUARY 20, 1722. Concerns assessment taxes payable on tobacco.

A decision rendered in July, 1721,<sup>\*</sup> requiring a local merchant to pay taxes to the city of Orléans on certain goods, including some manufactured tobacco, is upheld. (Cf. n. 635.)

N.594-C ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine et Barrois. Faifant défenses (aux Officiers) du Bailliage d'Etain de plus confentir à la modération des amendes . . . Du 21. Janvier 1722. (Included in n. 537-A, H<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-I<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine and Barrois. JANUARY 21, 1722. Forbids the tribunal of Etain to sanction any more reductions of fines.

N.595 ARREST du Confeil d'Eftat du Roy, Qui décharge de tous les Droits des Fermes de Sa Majesté & autres generalmente quelconques, . . . tant les Tabacs fabriquez, que les Matieres & Uftancils servant à leur fabrication . . . Du 20. Fevrier 1722. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1722. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 948.

Act of the King's Council of State. FEBRUARY 20, 1722. Exempts manufactured tobacco and equipment from all taxes comprising His Majesty's Farms or any others whatsoever . . . (v. n. 545).

Issued for the benefit of Tournelles (v. n. 605), this put Art. VI of n. 592 in the form of a special Act to call particular attention to its provisions. The commission of the same date is printed at the end.

N.595-A ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Du 10 Mars 1722. | [4 lines] | PORTANT Reglement pour la Ferme Generale du | Tabac, en interpretation de l'Article XI. de la | Declaration du Roy du premier Aoust 1721. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC XXX. | (A, 8 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. MARCH 10, 1722. A regulation for the general tobacco Farm interpreting Art. XI of n. 591.

Specifies, in accordance with the intention of said article, that owners must obtain the Farmer's written permission to sell their tobacco. The Farmer to issue one permit for 300 to 1000 pounds, another for each additional 1000, but no more than 6 to one owner.

Following the Act and the Letters Patent of the same date occurs a seven-page *Mémoire* from the general offices of the Farm in Paris instructing the officials of the monopoly. They are to make sure that all stamp taxes have been paid before granting any permissions. Permissions in excess of six or those obtained by court order before the issuance of the March 10th decree, except those willingly granted by the Farmer, to be voided. Tax collectors for the Farm not to be allowed to sell tobacco for private accounts. Etc.

[N. 594-B] <sup>\*</sup> At this period, retail trade in tobacco, though dependent upon the *Compagnie des Indes* as the sole legal source of imported supplies, was not restricted to authorized agents of the Farm (v. n.

589). The restoration of the monopoly of sale and manufacture took place on September 1, 1721 (v. n. 581).

REGLEMENT pour la Ferme Generale du Tabac. Du vingt-troisième Mars 1722. (Included in n. 537-A, on I<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-I<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Regulation for the general tobacco Farm (of Lorraine and Barrois). MARCH 23, 1722.

All shipments of tobacco received by wholesale warehouses and distributors to be opened in the presence of an official; any found unsealed to be returned for restamping.

ARREST du Conseil d'Eftat de Son Altesse Royale. Qui enjoint aux Bangards de tous les Bans & Finages de veiller à la conſervation des Plantations de Tabac, &c. Du 25. Mars 1722. (Included in n. 537-A, I<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-K<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Act of the Council of State of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). MARCH 25, 1722. Enjoins the wardens responsible for fields within the township limits to pay as strict attention to tobacco plantations as to other crops; negligence to be punishable by fines for damage incurred.

The monopolist complained that for lack of protection (prescribed by n. 546, Art. 20) planters were abandoning tobacco for better-guarded crops, forcing him to purchase higher priced, foreign leaf.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Du 3 Juin 1722. | *QUI évoque au Conseil l'Instance pendante en la Cour des | Comptes & Aydes d'Aix, sur les Plaintes rendues contre | Jean-Baptiste Tournelles . . . | . . . | ET fait défenses à ladite Cour d'ordonner aucunes | Vifites . . . | . . . si elle n'en est requise par ledit Fermier, ses | Commis, ou par les Particuliers acheteurs de Tabac, in- | cidemment à une contestation déjà formée . . . | . . . |* [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la V. SAUGRAIN, & P. PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXII. | (A<sup>1</sup>; B<sup>2</sup>.)

Act of the King's Council of State. JUNE 3, 1722. Removes (for decision by the Intendant of Provence) the case pending in the *Cour des Comptes & Aides* of Aix against Tournelles (v. n. 605), and forbids said court to order inspections except in connection with suits already instituted and at the request of the Farmer or of individual buyers.

Tournelles submits that he had purchased 350 pounds of ordinary snuff, found to be adulterated with brick dust, as pure Virginia stock. The false accusation that he has not kept sufficient provisions for retailers and the troops' canteens is maliciously made, he contends, by private interests who have six years' supplies on hand, acquired during the period of free trading (v. n. 581). Nos. 551, 554, etc., are cited.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI casse plusieurs Sentences . . . | . . . rendues contre la dispo- | sition . . . de la Declaration | . . . du premier Aoust 1721. . . . | . . . | Du premier Juillet 1722. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXXII. | (A, 4 leaves; uncut.)

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 1, 1722. Annuls several decisions rendered contrary to the provisions of n. 591.

The king's attorney, ruling for the Port Authority of Marseilles, had ordered permissions granted to sell tobacco on which the entire amount of the stamp tax had not been paid (v. n. 591, Art. VIII), and which the Farmer had therefore refused to release (v. n. 595-A, concluding paragraph).

ARREST de la Cour des Comptes, Aydes, et Finances de Montpellier. Qui permet au Fermier du Tabac, de prendre . . . les Tabacs en corde de Clairac, Saint Pourquier, & autres des feuilles des

N.596

N.596-A

N.597

N.597-A

N.598



N.598 crus des Provinces où les plantations avoient lieu, fur le pied de vingt-cinq fols la livre, & fur un plus bas pied, (en cas de marché au deffous;) fur quoi il lui fera imputé les . . . Droits à lui attribuez . . . & . . . de fe faifir defdits Tabacs. Du 9. Juillet 1722. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1732. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 967.

Act of the *Cour des Comptes* (etc.) of Montpellier. JULY 9, 1722. Permits the Farmer to take possession of stocks of cord tobacco made up of Clairac,<sup>1</sup> St. Porquier, or other leaf grown in the provinces where cultivation was formerly carried on, at 25 sous the pound, or less (according to the market price), deducting the stamp tax if unpaid.

This prerogative to apply in cash transactions even to tobacco being exported for more than 17 sous 6 deniers the pound.<sup>2</sup> (*V.* n. 591, Art. XVIII.)

N.599 ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine, Qui juge que les Voituriers qui se troveront chargez de Tabac en fraude, font tenus des amande & confiscation portées par les Ordonnances. Du 1. Août 1722. (Included in n. 537-A, on K<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-L<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. AUGUST 1, 1722. Rules that carriers found transporting contraband tobacco shall be liable to fine and confiscation as stipulated by the ordinances.

N.599-A ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine, Qui enjoint aux Substituts de recevoir les Dénonciations fur leurs Régîtres [&c]. Du 8. Août 1722. (Included in n. 537-A, on L<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-L<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. AUGUST 8, 1722. Enjoins deputies to take down the depositions of informers in their court record books (etc.).

Some monopoly agents who had been indicted on information recorded on loose sheets of paper are exonerated at the Farmer's request.

N.600 ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui accorde aux . . . Propriétaires des Tabacs déclarés . . . la liberté de retirer . . . les Tabacs . . . en fix fois différentes . . . pourvû que la totalité foit marquée, & les Droits de Marque . . . payés en fix fois, &c. Du 15. Septembre 1721. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 15, 1722. Allows owners to take declared tobacco out of padlock at six different times, provided that the stamp taxes on the whole amount declared are paid in six corresponding instalments.

Snuff remaining with stamp taxes unpaid a year after the date of this Act to be exported, two ounces for display samples allowed. The Farmers to issue permits upon request; prices as fixed by law (*v.* n. 591, at n. 3).

This ruling was a compromise answer to the joint petition of dealers, manufacturers, and owners of Guyenne, Languedoc, Provence, Normandy, etc., for relief from the requirement of laying out the full amount of the taxes at once (*v.* n. 597-A) and from the price restrictions of the monopoly.

—Another printing, n.p., n.d. (A, 4 leaves.) The King's commission, mentioned in the foregoing printing, is here printed in full.

[N. 598] <sup>1</sup> *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 144, n. 6.

<sup>2</sup> This amount was actually all the Farmer had to give and the maximum price the owners could get,

since the stamp tax—amounting to 7 sous 6 deniers on tobacco of this classification—was refundable on exportation (*v.* n. 591, notes 1 and 2).

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui déclare l'Amende de mille livres . . . encouruë par les . . . Sénéchal . . . & . . . Procureur du Roy (de la Jurisdiction de Dinan) . . . Du 15 Septembre 1722. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (2 leaves.) *French*, n. 971.

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 15, 1722. Declares the chief magistrate and the king's attorney for the jurisdiction of Dinant subject to 1000 livres fine.

They had gone bail for fraud suspects and informed against tobacco commissioners (*cf.* n. 553, Art. VI).

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI ordonne que les Marchands & autres, qui ont | acheté des Tabacs du crû de Languedoc, depuis | le premier Novembre 1719, feront tenus de | payer aux Cultivans . . . une indemnité | de 35 fols seulement par Quintal. | Du 22. Septembre 1722. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC XXX. | (4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 22, 1722. Requires purchasers of Languedoc leaf tobacco since the first of November, 1719, to pay the planters only 35 sous the quintal indemnity.

With singular fairness, intendants of the tobacco-growing provinces had obtained an indemnity for planters who had been taken advantage of by dealers armed with advance knowledge of the suppression of cultivation and the advent of free trading.<sup>1</sup> The rate set by this decree was a reduction secured by interested merchants on the grounds that the restoration of the monopoly had reversed their position. (*V.* Gondolff, pp. 423-427.)

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui ordonne que . . . le Fermier ne pourra être tenu de la division des paquets qui ont reçu la Marque, ni d'y en appofer de nouvelles . . . Du 7. Octobre 1722. [Colophon:] A Paris, chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 2 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. OCTOBER 7, 1722. Decrees that the Farmer need not allow packages of tobacco to be broken up into smaller sizes and affix additional stamps to them.

The *cour des aides* of Bordeaux (and *cf.* n. 597-A) had construed Art. VIII of n. 591 as referring to amounts convenient for private owners to dispose of, rather than for the monopolist to stamp. The consumer purchased snuff by the ounce.

ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes. Portant défenses à tous Particuliers de planter aucun Tabac fans la Permiffion du Fermier . . . Du 21. Novembre 1722. (Included in n. 537-A, on L<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>-L<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* of Lorraine. NOVEMBER 21, 1722. Forbids the planting of tobacco without the Farmer's permission. (*Cf.* n. 546, Art. 8.)

Various individuals are fined, their tobacco confiscated.

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui casse l'Arrest de la Cour des Comptes, Aydes & Finances de Roüen, en ce qu'il a modéré . . . l'amende . . . fur le fondement que le Tabac . . . faifi fur le . . . Boulanger à Cherbourg, avoit été mis chez lui par des Etrangers. Du premier Decembre

[N. 601-A] <sup>1</sup> The *Compagnie des Indes* had formulated plans to prohibit cultivation in favor of an

import duty more than a year before the decree (n. 581) was issued (*v.* Gondolff, pp. 167 ff.).

N.601

N.601-A

N.602

N.603

N.604



N.604 1722. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 2 leaves.) *French*, n. 978.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 1, 1722. Annuls the decree of the *cour des comptes* (etc.) of Rouen, in so far as it moderated the fine on grounds that the tobacco seized in a Cherbourg bakery had been put there by foreigners.

The baker's family were known to be professional smugglers, it is stated, and one son had been deported to Louisiana (*cf.* n. 576).

N.605 DELIBERATION | DE MESSIEURS | LES SOUSFERMIERS | DU TABAC | DES Provinces de Lionnois, Provence, Dauphiné, | Languedoc & Roussillon, pour le Partage des | Captures, Confiscations & Amendes à com- | mencer du premier Janvier 1723. pour le Bail | de Jean-Baptiste Tournelle. | *Du vingt-quatre Decembre* 1722. | [Ornamental arms]. | A PARIS, | Chez la V. SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXIII. | (6 leaves.)

Deliberation of the associates of the company holding the sub-lease of the tobacco Farm for the provinces of Lyonnais, Provence, Dauphiné, Languedoc, and Roussillon, in the name of Jean-Baptiste Tournelles. DECEMBER 24, 1722. On the division of prizes (etc.), effective January 1, 1723.

More precise and somewhat more advantageous regulations designed to accomplish the same end as n. 594-A.

—Another printing, with title-page carrying the imprint: A PARIS, Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT . . . M. DCCXXX. (6 leaves, the second signed A<sub>ij</sub>; uncut.)

N.606 ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY | Qui évoque au Confeil les contestations entre les Entre- | preneurs de la Fourniture du Tabac de Cantine aux | Troupes du Roy, & leur . . . | débi- teurs & creanciers . . . | . . . | Du 29. Decembre 1722. | [Ornament] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | MDCCXXIII. | (A, 4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 29, 1722. Brings up before the Council the litigation between de Montigny & Co. (*v.* nos. 586 and 588) and their debtors and creditors, and orders that all cases involved be heard according to the established procedure for matters concerning the Farms (*v.* n. 342 and *n.* 7 there), as had obviously been intended (*v.* the last clause in n. 588).

N.607 DECLARATION du Roy, Contre les Fraudeurs des droits de la Ferme du Tabac. Donnée à Versailles le premier Mars 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1723. (2 leaves.) *Cf. French*, n. 988.

Declaration of the King. MARCH 1, 1723. Against defrauders of the taxes of the tobacco Farm.

Penalties "in accordance with former decrees" (*v.* n. 591 at *n.* 5; *cf.* n. 589 at *n.* 2) shall be construed as referring to Arts. I and III of n. 553 (*v.* n. 591, *n.* 5), and not to the milder provisions (based on n. 342) of n. 589 (*v.* n. 2 there).

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez Louis-Denis Delatour & Pierre Simon . . . 1723. (2 leaves, uncut.)

N.608 ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Qui Accorde à la Compagnie des Indes le | Privilege de la Vente Exclufive du Tabac. | *Du 22. Mars* 1723. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | DE L'IM- PRIMERIE ROYALE. | M. DCCXXIII. | (A, 2 leaves; uncut.)

FRANCE [ 184 ] TOBACCO MONOPOLY

Act of the King's Council of State. MARCH 22, 1723. Grants the privilege of the exclu- sive sale of tobacco to the *Compagnie des Indes*, from October 1, according to the terms of Duverdier's lease (n. 592).

The Company declares itself now able to present its accounts and settle its affairs, but the question of the government's obligations toward it has never been disposed of (*v.* n. 590, ¶13, and n. 616). No better solution having been found, the Crown will be absolved from the annual payment of the 3,000,000 livres formerly guaranteed the Company by restoring to it the lease of the tobacco monopoly, now valued at 2,500,000 livres a year (*v.* n. 592 at *n.* 2). The difference will be made up as His Majesty shall provide at a future date.<sup>1</sup>

—Another printing, with title-page carrying the imprint: A PARIS, Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN, & PIERRE PRAULT . . . MDCCXXIII. (2 leaves.)

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI ordonne que le Fermier ne pourra se pourvoir | contre les Jugemens & Sentences des Magistrats | & Elûs d'Arras, ailleurs qu'au Confeil Provincial | d'Artois. | *Du cinq Avril* 1723. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN, & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. | (4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. APRIL 5, 1723. Decrees that the (tobacco) Farmer, in contesting the decisions and sentences of the magistrates and officials of the *élection* of Arras, shall have recourse to no other tribunal than the Provincial Council of Artois.

The monopolist's attempt (but *cf.* n. 637) to have all cases of appeal (*v.* n. 342, Art. XXX and *n.* 7) put within the jurisdiction of the intendant was thwarted because the Artesians invoked the rights to autonomy guaranteed them by Louis XIV (*v.* n. 343-B, *n.* 2).

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Du 19. Avril 1723. Qui condamne . . . Claude Grand- homme . . . en l'Amende de 1000 livres . . . [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1729. (A, 2 leaves.) *French*, n. 993.

Act of the King's Council of State. APRIL 19, 1723. Condemns an individual to 1000 livres fine.

A decision of the tribunal of Metz is reversed with the ruling that, according to Art. XIX of n. 591 (*v.* n. 5 there), search and seizure need be witnessed only in "privileged" places.

ARREST de la Cour des Aydes de Paris, Qui fait défenses aux Officiers des Elections, d'appointer sur les Contestations concernant la Ferme du Tabac; Condamne les Elûs de la Rochelle, & le Pro- cureur du Roy à restituer les Epices par eux perçues, &c. Du 26. May 1723. [Colophon:] De l'Imprimerie de Jean-Baptiste-Christophe Ballard . . . [Paris] 1723. (2 leaves, with a partly un- decipherable official stamp on the first.)

Act of the *Cour des Aides* of Paris. MAY 26, 1723. Forbids the officials of *élections* to set the fees for trials involving the tobacco Farm and condemns those of La Rochelle and the king's attorney there to return certain sums they had accepted as bribes. (Gondolff, p. 573.)

[N. 608] <sup>1</sup> Morellet (n. 851, on D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>, note) says the correct figure was 2,700,000 livres, leaving a difference of only 300,000. *V.* n. 616 at *n.* 3.

FRANCE [ 185 ] TOBACCO MONOPOLY



N.611 Although the acceptance of "épices" (literally, spices) was common, this appears to be the first decree in this collection directly concerned with the subject of bribery.  
—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain et Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1730]. (2 leaves.)

N.612 ARREST de la Chambre des Comptes (de Lorraine). Qui condamne deux Particuliers . . . & qui défend de faire fouiller les Gardes de la Ferme. Du 1. Juillet 1723. (Included in n. 537-A, on L<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>-M<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Act of the *Chambre des Comptes* (of Lorraine). JULY 1, 1723. Condemns two individuals and forbids searching of the Farm's guards.

N.613 DECLARATION de Son Altesse Royale, Au fujet de la Ferme des Tabacs. Du 7. Juillet 1723. (Included in n. 537-A, on M<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-N<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Declaration of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). JULY 7, 1723.<sup>1</sup> On the subject of the tobacco Farm.

To suppress smuggling more effectively, guards are to obtain a blanket permission to institute search. IX. Cabinet couriers may be halted and searched only upon entrance to the first city of the royal estates.

N.614 DECLARATION de Son Altesse Royale, Interprétative de la Précédente. (Included in n. 537-A, on N<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-N<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup>.)

Declaration of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). [JULY 7, 1723.] In interpretation of the preceding declaration (n. 613).

Article IX of n. 613 to be enforced with respect to all couriers except those of the royal cabinet, who are to be subject to search only after their return.

Following this declaration are printed (on N<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>-N<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>) various permissions issued in accordance with the instructions of n. 613.

N.615 DECLARATION | DU ROY, | QUI Prononce des peines contre les Soldats, Vaga- | bonds & autres, qui font entrer dans Paris, des | Vins & autres . . . | . . . Denrées, Sel, Tabac & Marchandises | en fraude. | Donnée à Meudon le 12. Juillet 1723. | . . . | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | De l'Imprimerie de LA VEUVE & M-G. JOUVENEL . . . | . . . | MDCCXXIII. | (4 leaves.)

Declaration of the King. JULY 12, 1723. Decrees (Art. I) the death penalty for those who, in armed bands of five or more, take part in the smuggling of wine or other dutiable goods; the galleys or fines for other forms of participation; and (Art. IV) fines for the employers of such agents.

The chief aim of this declaration was to exterminate a smuggling ring which hired bands (composed largely of disguised troops operating at night) to run contraband into Paris. Although tobacco was handled by the ring, the provisions of this decree are designed to conserve the revenues of other Farms (to which tobacco was presumably not subject—v. n. 592, Art. VI), the death penalty (v. n. 559) and heavier fines having already been decreed for illicit traffic in tobacco.

[N. 613] <sup>1</sup> Although this declaration was signed by Leopold on May 31 and is referred to under that

date in the preamble of n. 614, it was apparently held up in order to remedy certain defects in Article IX.

—Another printing, with title-page carrying the variant heading: PORTANT peine de Mort contre ceux, qui attroupés au nombre de cinq avec armes, feront entrer du Vin & autres Marchandises fujettes aux Droits . . . ; and imprint: A PARIS, Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN, & PIERRE PRAULT . . . M. DCC. XXX. (4 leaves.)

N.615

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Ordonne que par les Commissaires du Conseil qui feront nommez à cet effet, il sera passé Contract d'alienation à la Compagnie des Indes du Privilege exclusif de la Vente du Tabac. Du premier Septembre 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale. 1723. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 1016.

N.616

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 1, 1723. Orders that a contract shall be drawn up alienating to the *Compagnie des Indes* (to which it rightfully belongs)<sup>2</sup> title in perpetuity to the tobacco monopoly.

By virtue of this Act for the encouragement of colonial plantations and the welfare of the stockholders, His Majesty will be discharged of 90 of the 100 million livres of the Crown's obligations to the Company.<sup>2</sup> The government will pay the Company 3% annual interest on the remainder.<sup>3</sup> (Gondolff, pp. 189-190 and 573.)

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierle Prauet [sic] . . . [c. 1723]. (2 leaves.)

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Pour la Marque du Tabac. Du 4 Septembre 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1723. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 1017.

N.617

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 4, 1723. Concerns the stamp tax on tobacco.

As most cord and leaf stocks still unsold have rotted and the year allowed for having snuff stamped is almost at an end (v. n. 600), no more tobacco in private hands to be stamped. Exportation of declared stocks will be permitted for four months after October 1.

—A variant of the foregoing, with a slightly fuller heading and notice of collation. (2 leaves, uncut.)

—Another printing of last, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1723. (2 leaves.)

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Qui refilie, à commencer au premier Octobre | prochain 1723, le Bail fait à Edoüard Du- | verdier le 19. Aoust 1721. de la Ferme du | Tabac. | Du 6. Septembre 1723. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE. | M. DCCXXIII. | (A, 2 leaves.) *French*, n. 1018.

N.618

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 6, 1723. Cancels, as of October 1, Edouard Duverdier's lease of the tobacco monopoly. (Gondolff, p. 573.)

No mention is made of the indemnity guaranteed Duverdier (v. n. 592 at n. 4) in the event of cancellation of his lease (v. n. 608).

—Another printing, without title-page, and with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1723. (2 leaves.)

[N. 616] <sup>1</sup> Cf. n. 579-A at n. 2, n. 590, concluding paragraph, nos. 608, and 851.

<sup>2</sup> V. n. 579-A. The present Act, however, refers to this sum as having been lent the royal treasury

upon the formation of the original *Compagnie d'Ocident* in 1717—cf. n. 573-A and n. 1025-B, n. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the figure 300,000 referred to in n. 608, n. 1.



N.619

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Qui nomme les Directeurs pour la Regie du | Tabac & Droits y joints. | *Du 7. Septembre 1723.* | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE. | M. D C C XXIII. | (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 1021.

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 7, 1723. Names the directors for the administration of the tobacco monopoly and associated taxes.

These eight directors, constituting a separate department of the *Compagnie des Indes*, were restricted to handling the affairs of the tobacco Farm.<sup>1</sup>

—Another printing, with imprint: A PARIS, Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN, & PIERRE PRAULT . . . M. DCCXXIII. (2 leaves.)

N.620

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy. Pour la Prife de poffeffion du Privilege de la vente exclusive du Tabac pour la Compagnie des Indes, fous le nom de Pierre le Sueur, à commencer au premier Oétobre prochain 1723. Du 11. Septembre 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale. 1723. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) *French*, n. 1025.

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 11, 1723. Authorizes the *Compagnie des Indes* to take possession of the tobacco monopoly, in the name of Pierre le Sueur, on October 1, 1723.

The usual provisions are made for transferring authority, and the same prices for the sale of tobacco are specified (*v. n. 591 at n. 3*), etc. (Gondolff, p. 573.)

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1723. (2 leaves.)

N.621

DECRET de Son Alteffe Royale. Qui ordonne aux Communautés de la Prevôté de Chambourg de s'affempler pour nommer des Buralistes à la Ferme du Tabac . . . Du 14. Septembre 1723. (Included in n. 537-A, on N<sup>8</sup>-O<sup>2</sup>.)

Decree of H.R.H. (Leopold, Duke of Lorraine). SEPTEMBER 14, 1723. Orders the communities of the provostship of Schombourg to call assemblies for the purpose of naming for each locality a responsible person to take charge of a depot for the sale of monopoly tobacco.

The inhabitants of one community had threatened to set fire to the first depot set up in this provostship, and no one dared take up employment under the Farm. The entire population, it is stated, used contraband tobacco exclusively.

N.622

ARREST de la Cour des Aydes (de Paris), Portant qu'en attendant l'Enregistrement des Lettres Patentes sur les Arrefts du Confeil . . . Pierre le Sueur fera mis en poffeffion du Privilege de la vinté [*sic*] exclusive du Tabac pour la Compagnie des Indes. Du 23 Septembre 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1723. (2 leaves, uncut.) *Cf. French*, n. 1028.

Act of the *Cour des Aides* (of Paris). SEPTEMBER 23, 1723. Authorizes Pierre le Sueur, representing the *Compagnie des Indes*, to take over the tobacco monopoly on October 1, pending registration, by December 1, of the Letters Patent of nos. 608 and 616.

This is the ratification of n. 620 by the Paris *cour des aides*.

[N. 619] <sup>1</sup> It has been noted that although these men were all stockholders of the Company, this was

the first time the Crown had officially appointed administrative personnel for the tobacco Farm.

ARREST du Parlement de Bretagne . . . reformant une Sentence des Juges des Traites de Breft . . . fuivant . . . l'Arrest . . . du Confeil du 13 Decembre 1710, qui fait défenses de ferner du Tabac fous les noms de Nicotiane [&c.] . . . Du cinq Novembre 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 2 leaves.)

Act of the *Parlement* of Brittany. NOVEMBER 5, 1723. Reverses a decision of the revenue judges<sup>1</sup> of Brest, to conform with the provisions of n. 559-A, which forbids the planting of tobacco under other names.

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui ordonne que les Commis . . . de la Compagnie des Indes pour l'exploitation des Privileges du Tabac & du Café, procederont aux vifites . . . au fujet des . . . Etoffes . . . du Levant. Du 14. Decembre 1723. [Colophon:] A Paris, chez la veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1724. (2 leaves.) *Cf. French*, n. 1041.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 14, 1723. Orders agents of the *Compagnie des Indes*, commissioned for the tobacco and coffee monopolies, to search out and seize illegally imported fabrics from the Orient.<sup>2</sup> (*Cf. n. 591, Art. XXXI.*) Followed by the commission of the same day.

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Du 25. Janvier 1724. Et Lettres Patentes sur Iceluy. Données à Verfailles le 24. Mars 1727. Registrées en la Cour des Aydes (de Paris) le 5. Avril 1727. Qui permettent aux Capitaines generaux préposez pour la Regie du Privilege des ventes exclusives du Tabac & du Caffé, de faire des vifites . . . fans permission. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 4 leaves.) *French*, n. 1146, and *cf. n. 1048*.

Act of the King's Council of State. JANUARY 25, 1724. Permits captains-general commissioned for the tobacco and coffee monopolies to search "privileged" places without the authorization of the proprietors, provided they are accompanied by a guard or by two witnesses to sign any charges drawn up. (*Cf. n. 610.*)

Following the text of the Act occur: a note mentioning the commission of the same day, the Letters Patent issued to the *cour des aides* of Paris on March 24, 1727, and an extract from the registers of this court, recording their ratification on April 5, 1727. (These appear, printed in full following the text of the Act, in n. 717, Vol. I, on AAaa<sub>111j</sub><sup>a</sup>-<sub>111j</sub><sup>b</sup>.)

—Another printing, headed *Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat*, with colophon: A Grenoble, De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Giroud . . . [c. 1730]. (A, 4 leaves.)

The text of the Act is followed by the Letters Patent issued to the *parlement* and *cour des aides* of the province of Dauphiné on October 9, 1742, and the records of registration therein on December 10 of the same year (*v. n. 340, n. 1, ¶2*).

In n. 802, on Ddd<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-Ddd<sub>11</sub><sup>a</sup>, are printed the Letters Patent issued on October 6, 1742, to the *parlement* and *cour des aides* (of Bourgogne) at Dijon, with records of registry therein on August 5, 1743, and of promulgation the following day.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | *Du 1. Février 1724.* | [5 lines and ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | De l'Imprimerie de LA VEUVE & M-G. JOUVENEL . . . | . . . | MDCCXXIV. | (A, 6 leaves; partially unopened and uncut.) *French*, n. 1049.

[N. 623] <sup>1</sup> These made up the tribunals of first instance having jurisdiction over matters involving taxation and the royal Farms in *pays d'état*, as did the *officiers des élections* in *pays d'élection*. *Cf. n. 342, n. 5.*

[N. 624] <sup>2</sup> The *Compagnie des Indes* had absorbed the *Compagnie de la Chine*, acquiring the monopoly of imported materials, to which had recently been added the privilege of Farming a new tax on coffee.

N.623

N.624

N.625

N.626



N.626

Act of the King's Council of State. FEBRUARY 1, 1724.

Article V states that nothing in the rest of this decree (which relates entirely to imported fabrics) shall be construed as derogating in any way the authority of n. 624, the agents of the tobacco and coffee monopolies to be entitled to their share in the proceeds from seizures of contraband stuffs.

N.627

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui deffend aux habitans du Vicomté de Turenne d'ensemencer, cultiver, fabriquer, vendre & debiter aucuns Tabacs. Et ordonne . . . d'en faire leurs déclarations . . . dans un mois du jour de la publication. Du 16. Fevrier 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris Chez la veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1724. (2 leaves.) Cf. *French*, n. 1057.

Act of the King's Council of State. FEBRUARY 16, 1724. Forbids the inhabitants of the viscounty of Turenne<sup>1</sup> to sow, cultivate, manufacture, or deal in tobacco of any kind, and requires those who possess any to declare it within a month after the promulgation of this decree<sup>2</sup> and dispose of it to the *Compagnie des Indes* at prices to be mutually agreed upon<sup>3</sup> or export it according to the prescribed regulations. Followed by the commission of the same day.

N.628

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui Proroge pendant quinzaine le délai d'un mois accordé . . . pour faire leurs déclarations . . . Du 29. Juin 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1725. (2 leaves, uncut.) Cf. *French*, n. 1068.

Act of the King's Council of State. JUNE 29, 1724. Extends by a fortnight the one-month period allowed the inhabitants of Turenne for declaring their tobacco (v. n. 627); thereafter the *Compagnie des Indes* to confiscate undeclared supplies. (Gondolff, pp. 435 and 574.) Followed by the commission of the same day, addressed to the intendants of Limoges, Montauban, Bordeaux, and Auvergne. V. n. 627, n. 1.

N.629

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI . . . annule la Procédure . . . | du Bailliage de Villeneuve-le-Roy; Ordonne que | les Commis du Tabac feront élargis . . . | [6 lines] | Du 14. Juillet 1724. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCCXXX. | (4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 14, 1724. Invalidates the court action of the constabulary of Villeneuve-le-Roy, orders the release of the tobacco commissioners, and fines the incompetent judges.<sup>1</sup>

—Another printing, identical with the foregoing except for the catchword *Sup. du Rec. des Aydes* ("Supplement of the Collection of Acts on Taxes") instead of *Tabac*, indicating that this Act was printed for inclusion in two separate collections being published by the Saugrain-Prault press.

[N. 627] <sup>1</sup> Privileged territory overlapping the boundaries of the *généralités* of Bordeaux, Montauban, Limoges, and Auvergne, under the sovereignty of the Duc de Bouillon. Despite its small size, enormous quantities of tobacco were produced there (v. n. 640, n. 2), chiefly for export. Cf. Gondolff, pp. 432-433, 556 and 557.

<sup>2</sup> Effected through the concerted action of the intendants with the assistance of the bishops at the

Feast of Pentecost (cf. the date of n. 628). The military was required to put down resistance to this order. (Gondolff, pp. 432-440.)

<sup>3</sup> But cf. n. 640 and n. 1 there.

[N. 629] <sup>1</sup> Established legal procedure (v. n. 342, Art. XXX and notes there) did not recognize the competence of police courts to handle matters concerning the royal Farms. Cf. nos. 637, 645, etc.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui attribué aux Intendants de Limoges, Montauban, Bordeaux & Auvergne, la connoissance de toutes les contraventions . . . aux Edits . . . concernant le Tabac; Et toutes les . . . contestations en matieres Civiles . . . entre les Habitans (du Vicomté de Turenne) & les Commis de la Regie, &c. Du 14. Juillet 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1725. (2 leaves.) Cf. *French*, n. 1069.

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 14, 1724. Attributes to the Intendants of Limoges, Montauban, Bordeaux, and Auvergne jurisdiction over all violations of edicts, etc., and all cases of civil procedure concerning the tobacco monopoly in the viscounty of Turenne (v. n. 627, and notes 1 and 2 there). (Gondolff, pp. 434-435 and 574.)

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui attribué aux Intendants . . . la connoissance de toutes les affaires Criminelles . . . au sujet du . . . Tabac . . . du Vicomté de Turenne . . . Du 22. Juillet 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale. 1724. (A, 2 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. JULY 22, 1724. Attributes to the Intendants jurisdiction over all criminal cases concerning the tobacco monopoly in the viscounty of Turenne (cf. n. 630).

—Another printing, with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.) The king's commission, printed in full in the foregoing, is here mentioned as issued on the same date.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat (de Lorraine). Qui permet d'augmenter le prix des Tabacs rouge & noir d'un fol par chacune livre. . . . Du 11. Août 1724. (Included in n. 779, on Y<sup>a-b</sup>.)

Act of the Council of State (of Lorraine). AUGUST 11, 1724. Permits an increase of one sou per pound in the price of red and black tobacco.

ARREST du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, Qui déboute François Heaume . . . de sa demande en restitution du Batteau & Tabacs faisis sur lui le 23. Novembre 1718. & confisque par l'Ordonnance du Sieur Intendant de Bretagne . . . NORA. En consequence de cette Ordonnance, le Batteau & Tabacs ont été vendus avant qu'il eût formé l'opposition dont il est débouté . . . Du 14. Aoust 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault . . . [c. 1730]. (A, 2 leaves; uncut.)

Act of the King's Council of State. AUGUST 14, 1724. Outlaws any further appeal for restitution of boat and tobacco seized in 1718 and confiscated by an order of the Intendant of Brittany (pursuant to which they were sold before this latest appeal was entered). Cf. n. 576-A.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI déclare les Offres du Fermier du Tabac, de | prendre les Tabacs y mentionnés, au prix fixé | par la Declaration du premier Aoust 1721. bonnes | & valables; si mieux n'aime le Marchand le transf- | porter à l'Etranger, en observant les formalités. | Du 22. Aoust 1724. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. | (4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. AUGUST 22, 1724. Rules that the owner is to accept the just offers of the Farmer to take the tobacco in question at the price set by n. 591 or export it. (V. n. 598.)

The owner of this tobacco (consisting of nearly 10,000 pounds of Clairac leaf, stemmed and pressed) had already sold it to another dealer, on permission (cf. n. 595-A) granted by order of the local court over the Farmer's protest.

N.630

N.631

N.632

N.633

N.634



N.635 ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI Ordonne que les Tabacs destinés pour la | con-  
fommation de la Ferme, payeront les Droits | de l'Appanage de M. le Duc d'Orléans. | *Du 10.*  
*Septembre 1724.* | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN ET PIERRE PRAULT  
. . . | . . . | M. DCC XXX. | (A, 8 leaves.) *French*, n. 1076.

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 10, 1724. Rules that monopoly supplies  
of tobacco shall be subject to the revenue taxes of the appanage of the Duc d'Orléans.<sup>1</sup>

Although none of his predecessors had attempted to evade the rulings exempting  
monopoly tobacco from such levies (*v. n.* 595)<sup>2</sup>, the present Farmer of the Orléans  
revenues won the decision, retroactive to October 1, 1720, the case having been re-  
opened by the *Compagnie des Indes* after Duverdier's defeat (*v. n.* 592). In vain the  
Company pleaded that the privileges of the tobacco Farm should be as irrevocable as  
those of the salt Farm.

N.636 ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui fait deffenses aux Habitans des Parroiffes . . . dénommées  
au presnt Arrest, de faire aucune . . . culture de Tabac, d'en tenir des magasins . . . foit en feu-  
illes . . . ou . . . fabriquez. Du 12. Septembre 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Royale.  
1724. (A, 4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. SEPTEMBER 12, 1724. Forbids the inhabitants of  
parishes within three leagues of the provinces of Champagne, Bourgogne, and Bresse to  
cultivate or have stores of tobacco, either in leaf or manufactured.

A definitive list of all the places in Franche-Comté subject to the provisions of n.  
591, Art. XXIII. Cases are to be heard in accordance with established procedure  
(*v. n.* 342, *n.* 7) before the nearest tribunal having jurisdiction over controversies  
concerning the royal Farm.<sup>3</sup> Followed by the commission of the same day.

—Another printing, with title-page carrying the imprint: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain &  
Pierre Prault . . . 1725 (4 leaves.)

In n. 802 [Y<sup>a</sup>-Z<sup>a</sup>], the text of the Act and the commission is followed by an order of enforce-  
ment, issued by the intendant, November 9, 1724, and the Letters Patent, issued April 6,  
1725, to the *cour de parlement & aides* of Bourgogne.

N.637 ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui déclare nulle la Procedure extraordinaire faite au Bailliage  
de Saint Omer; Ensemble le Decret décerné contre les Employez de la Brigade d'Ardres, comme de  
Juge incompetent. Du 3. Octobre 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain & Pierre  
Prault . . . 1730. (2 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. OCTOBER 3, 1724. Annuls the proceedings of the  
police court of St. Omer<sup>4</sup> and the order to arrest the monopoly agents of the Ardres brigade,

[N. 635] <sup>1</sup> Only a family as powerful as that of the  
late Regent could have obtained such a ruling (*cf.*  
nos. 560-A, 561, 561-B, 561-D and 594-B).

<sup>2</sup> An Act of the Council of State of August 19, 1710,  
cited in the original text of n. 561-D, applied specifi-  
cally to the city of Orléans.

[N. 636] <sup>3</sup> The nearest such courts were in the sur-  
rounding provinces within the kingdom proper (*v.*  
nos. 642, *n.* 1, 991, etc.). As a result of repeated  
protests (*v. n.* 646, *n.* 2), cases of simple tax evasion,  
involving penalties of fines only, not corporal pun-  
ishment, were given over, in 1729 (*v. n.* 987), to the

judges who had been appointed to handle cases for  
the salt Farm within Franche-Comté, no regular  
legislative machinery for the tobacco monopoly hav-  
ing been set up locally. Although a commission in-  
cluding officials of the province was established to  
handle suits in which the licensed dealers were con-  
cerned (*v. n.* 646, *n.* 1), the intendant retained au-  
thority for final decisions in criminal prosecutions.  
[N. 637] <sup>4</sup> St. Omer had been put on the list of  
towns within the three-mile limit of the borders of  
the Farm (of the *Pays de Boulonnais*) in 1690 (*v. n.*  
343).

this tribunal having no jurisdiction over such matters (*v. n.* 629, *n.* 1).

The case is now to be settled by the intendant of Picardy before whom the Council  
had remanded it (*cf.* n. 609).

SENTENCE (du Confeil [de Flandres]) qui déclare le tabac fruit decimable en la paroisse de Marcq-  
en-Baroeul. Du 6 Octobre 1724. (Occupying part of the last two pages of the manuscript cata-  
logued under n. 343-A.)

Decision (rendered by the Council [of Flanders]). OCTOBER 6, 1724. Declares tobacco  
in the parish of Marcq-en-Barœul a tithable "fruit."

In this suit, begun in 1705, the decision, authorizing the collection of the single tithe  
only, was won by the Collegial Church of St. Peter at Lille (*v. n.* 543).

ARREST du Confeil d'Estat du Roy, Qui évoque au Confeil l'Instance en Congé d'une Maifon  
occupée par le Fermier du Tabac. Du 24. Octobre 1724. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve  
Saugrain, & Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (2 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. OCTOBER 24, 1724. Brings up before the Council a  
case pending in Carignan,<sup>1</sup> concerning a building occupied by the tobacco monopoly.

The lease-holder had obtained an eviction order against the tax-collector for the to-  
bacco Farm, whose right to occupancy (*v. n.* 591, Art. XVII) is upheld at the request  
of the *Compagnie des Indes*.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Concernant les Tabacs du Vicomté de Turenne |  
& Comté de Montfort. | *Du 19, Decembre 1724.* | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | DE L'IMPRI-  
MERIE ROYALE | M. DCCXXIV. | (A, 4 leaves; unopened and uncut.) *French*, n. 1083.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 19, 1724. Concerns tobacco of the growth  
of the viscounty of Turenne and the countship of Montfort.

Within a month after the publication of this Act, owners of 1721, 1722, and 1723  
crops are to accept the offers of the *Compagnie des Indes*<sup>2</sup> or export the tobacco.  
Within a week thereafter all not so disposed of to be delivered at owners' expense to  
the monopoly depots at Brives, Souillac, and Sarlat,<sup>3</sup> to be held under padlock, pend-  
ing exportation. Followed by the commission of the same day.

—Another printing, without title-page; with colophon: A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain,  
& Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (2 leaves.) With mention but not the text of the commission.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI . . . | [3 lines] | . . . annulle les deux Sen-  
tences | des Officiers de l'Election de la Rochelle . . . | . . . | *Du 20 Mars 1725.* | [Ornamental  
arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. |  
(A, 4 leaves.) *French*, n. 1087.

Act of the King's Council of State. MARCH 20, 1725. Annuls two decisions of the officials  
of the *élection* of La Rochelle (for reducing fines below the stipulated minimum). (*V. n.*  
591, Art. XLI.)

[N. 639] <sup>1</sup> This tiny principality had formerly been  
a center of intensive smuggling (Gondolff, p. 471).  
[N. 640] <sup>2</sup> Thirty livres the cwt. delivered. The  
planters had refused these offers, pleading they were

entitled to bargain for the price. *V. n.* 627, at *n.* 3.

<sup>3</sup> In Limoges, Montauban, and Bordeaux; and  
where over 1,000,000 lbs. had been declared. The  
Company was authorized to open another at Martel.

N.637

N.638

N.639

N.640

N.641



N.641 Two cases concerning the sale of contraband, one on the Isle of Ré (v. n. 591, Art. I), the other at Rochefort, where a sailor from "The Elephant" had sold tobacco in a cage and claimed it was a parrot.

N.642 ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI casse une Sentence des Elus de Saint Florentin, | [9 lines] | Du 5. Juin 1725. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. | (A, 4 leaves.)

Act of the King's Council of State. JUNE 5, 1725. Annuls a decision of the officials of the *élection* of St. Florentin<sup>1</sup> and upholds the confiscation of tobacco from a Franche-Comtois.

The court had refused to recognize the validity of the *procès-verbal* submitted by the agents who made the seizure (cf. n. 594-A), because they had not been sworn in specifically as representatives of the tobacco monopoly. (Cf. n. 553, Art. III.) Followed by the commission of the same day, ordering that the smuggler in question be informed of this Act, etc.<sup>2</sup>

N.643 ARREST du Conseil d'Estat du Roy. Qui declare que le Fermier n'est point responsable de fes Commis; & que la demande en dommages . . . formée contre lui pour raison d'un Particulier tué par un de fes Commis . . . est nulle, fauf à se pourvoir sur les biens dudit Commis, Du 5. Juin 1725. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (2 leaves.) French, n. 1102.

Act of the King's Council of State. JUNE 5, 1725. Rules that the Farmer is in no way responsible for his commissioners and disallows the suit for damages brought against him because one of them killed an individual; redress to be sought only from the effects of the commissioner.

Because the latter was insolvent, the *parlement* of Metz<sup>1</sup> had issued a judgment against the monopolist (strictly, the *Compagnie des Indes*), which is hereby annulled. Cf. n. 589, Art. XXI.

N.644 SENTENCE Rendue en l'Election de Paris, contre le . . . ci-devant Débitant de Tabac; lequel est condamné aux Galeres . . . convaincu d'avoir été trouvé faisi de Tabac en fraude. Du quinzième jour de Juin 1725. [Colophon:] A Paris, Chez la Veuve Saugrain, et Pierre Prault . . . 1730. (A, 4 leaves.)

Decision rendered by the *Élection* of Paris. JUNE 15, 1725. Condemns a formerly authorized tobacco dealer to the galleys for having contraband tobacco in stock. (V. n. 553, Art. XII.)

He had been carrying on a private trade in unstamped Artois, Strasbourg, and "Canasse" (cf. canaster in the *Glossary*) tobacco. Followed by the court registrar's record of notification to the king's attorney.

[N. 642] <sup>1</sup> Because of the provisions of n. 636 (q. v., at n. 1) the case was tried here, although the arrest had been made in Franche-Comté.

<sup>2</sup> It was not until four years later that monopoly agents were able to serve notice of this order, as the smuggler had been released from jail while they

were obtaining it. V. n. 990.

[N. 643] <sup>1</sup> Gondolff, p. 564, records an Act of the King's Council of State of January 3, 1702, forbidding any tribunal other than the commissioner for the *généralité* to assume jurisdiction over smuggling trials.

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | QUI . . . | [2 lines] | casse la procedure extraordinaire faite contre un | Commis de la Ferme du Tabac . . . | . . . & renvoye l'instruction en | l'Election de Lyon . . . | [2 lines] | Du 4. Decembre 1725. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. | (A-B<sup>2</sup>.) French, n. 1110.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 4, 1725. Voids the criminal proceedings against a monopoly agent and orders the case to be tried by the officials of the *élection* of Lyons, in accordance with established procedure (v. n. 629, n. 1).

ARREST | DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT | DU ROY, | Portant Commission & Attribution de Jurisdiction à | Messieurs les Commissaires y dénommez, pour juger . . . | . . . les Procès & Contestations, tant au | Civile qu'au Criminel, qui pourront survenir entre les Mar- | chands & Habitans des Villes de Dole, Gray & Lons-le- | Saunier, même des autres Villes . . . de la- | dite Province, situées dans les trois lieuës . . . | . . . Et les Commis de | . . . la Regie . . . du | Tabac. | Du 29. Decembre 1725. | [Ornamental arms] | A PARIS, | Chez la Veuve SAUGRAIN, & PIERRE PRAULT . . . | . . . | M. DCC. XXX. | (A, 6 leaves.) French, n. 1111.

Act of the King's Council of State. DECEMBER 29, 1725. Confers power upon and attributes to the commissioners named herein<sup>1</sup> jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases and over disputes between the dealers and inhabitants of Dole, Gray, Lons-le-Saunier, and other towns throughout the border territory of Franche-Comté<sup>2</sup> and the representatives of the monopoly there; and authorizes a limited number of dealers in those three towns to maintain maximum stocks of 1000 pounds of tobacco for supplying the troops and the populace.<sup>3</sup> Followed by the Letters Patent of the same day and the court order issued by the above appointed commission.

[N. 646] <sup>1</sup> Two presidents and two councilors of the *parlement* of Besançon (capital of Franche-Comté) and the intendant of the province.

<sup>2</sup> The Franche-Comtois had objected that "the *Compagnie des Indes* . . . is seeking indirectly to extend the monopoly into the province" (cf. n. 343) and "appears to be attacking the inalienable privilege of our citizens of immunity from extradition for trial

. . ." (v. n. 636 at n. 1 and n. 642, n. 1).

<sup>3</sup> The two pounds allowed by n. 591, Art. XXIII, was inadequate to normal local consumption, especially since large military garrisons were maintained along the frontiers. It was further argued that, these being walled towns, the monopoly should have no difficulty in controlling illegal traffic (cf. nos. 987, etc.).



TOBACCO LABEL OF THE MIDDLE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

From the Gosden-Daniel-Bragge-Hodgkin-Arents Collections



RAPTUS ECSTATICUS. Amsterdam, 1726.

[*Translation of title*] Ecstatic transport to Mount Parnassus. In this is seen the sport of the satyrs, with the tobacco-emitting noses. Or a new physico-medico-moral satire on the modern abuse of sternutatory tobacco. By Johann Heinrich Cohausen of Hildesheim in Saxony. At Amsterdam, from the shop of William Barentse, 1726.



FRONTISPIECE AND TITLE OF COHAUSEN, 1726

IN HIS epistle to the same dedicatee addressed in his *De Pica Nasi* (n. 504) the author explains that this work is a continuation of his earlier one. Together, he says, they provide a complete treatment of the subject of snuffing. A further dedication to his friend Domino Gaudentio Nasoboni,<sup>1</sup> whom he regards as the ornament of tobaccophiles, contains the fervent hope that this satire will convert him from his unpleasant habit. The work itself (in prose) is replete with quotations from, and parodies or imitations of, classical writers: Juvenal, Persius, Horace, *et al.*

<sup>1</sup> This "master rejoicing in a good nose" is not identified by the author.

In the naïve extravaganza composed by Cohausen he imagines himself transported to Parnassus for the annual festivities of the dwellers there. Apollo has approved of his *De Pica Nasi* and placed it in the Parnassian library. The muses and great poets welcome the author, but during the festivities the immortals are disturbed by a tumult at the foot of the heavenly abode. Mercury finds, upon inquiry, an enraged multitude of snuff lovers who complain that they have been calumniated by Cohausen. They clamor for redress through Apollo.

The god expresses anger that mortals should criticize a book of which he had approved. He is dissuaded, however, from annihilating the intrusive mob. Instead, Mercury is sent, accompanied by two satyrs, to collect the noses of the snuff takers assembled below, where the amputation is painlessly performed. The grotesque collection of organs is then brought before the august assemblage of gods and poets to see if the poet has libeled snuffers.

When Apollo and his companions find that the condition of the noses are as abominable as Cohausen proclaimed, the satyrs return them in haste, with Apollo's orders that the complainants depart. The satyrs unload the noses in a heap; whereupon each of the snuffers, hastening to reclaim his or her own, seizes the wrong one. Most of the noses were grievous misfits, and when the distressed snuffers returned to their homes they were unrecognized. Wives turned away their husbands; children denied their fathers. The quacks and physicians, called upon to repair the damage, were incompetent to help, whereupon the despairing victims appealed, en masse, to Apollo. He permitted them to bathe their noses in the Helicon, whereupon each received his own again, purified of the defilement of snuff. Whether they will use them more sanely, the author observes, will be seen in the future.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (\*\* [including the frontispiece]; \*\*8; A–I<sup>8</sup> [last, blank, lacking]).

FRONTISPIECE ENGRAVING, by F. Ottens.

OLD MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6 x 3¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. SG., 2d Ser., III. Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller, J. G. Meusel (Leipzig, 1802–1816), II, 162.

#### ENGLAND, George I, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGII | REGIS | . . . | DUODECIMO | At the Parliament Begun and Holden at Westminster, | the Ninth Day of *October*, *Anno Dom.* 1722. | [4 lines] | And from thence Continued by several Prorogations to the Twentieth Day | of *January*, 1725. Being the Fourth Session of this present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | LONDON, Printed by *John Baskett* . . . | . . . and *Thomas Norris*, Assignee | to *George Hills*. 1726.

An Act for repealing the Duty laid upon Snuff, by an Act made in the Eighth Year of Her late Majesty's Reign, and for ascertaining the Rates according to which the remaining Duties are to be paid . . .

BY AN Act of 8 Anne (1710), a duty of 3s. over other duties, for every lb. of foreign snuff imported, was imposed from 6 February 1709 for 32 years. This act had since been made perpetual. In consequence of which great quantities of



snuff have been clandestinely entered into the kingdom. It is therefore enacted that the duty of 3s. on snuff shall cease, after 31 May 1726.

Other duties upon snuff imported are now payable according to the value sworn by the importers, which has been found to be unequal, and detrimental to the revenue. The *ad valorem* rates on snuff are, therefore, repealed after the same date.

Snuff is hereafter to pay the old subsidy granted by the Act of tonnage and poundage of 12 Charles II [1660]. All snuff imported in British ships from any of the plantations in America shall be rated at 2s. 6d. per lb.; all snuff imported from Italy, Spain, Portugal and other foreign parts, except France, to be rated at 5 s. per lb. [No rate is specified for French snuff. Provisions for further payments on snuffs subject to regulations of the old subsidy; details for drawback of duties, etc. are given.]

SMALL FOLIO (Y5y<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; Z5z<sup>1</sup>. Paginated [545, the title; 546, blank]; 547-550).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 12 $\frac{5}{16}$  x 7 $\frac{11}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), III, 492 and 493, n. 15.

MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728)

MANUDUCTIO AD MINISTERIUM. Boston, 1726.

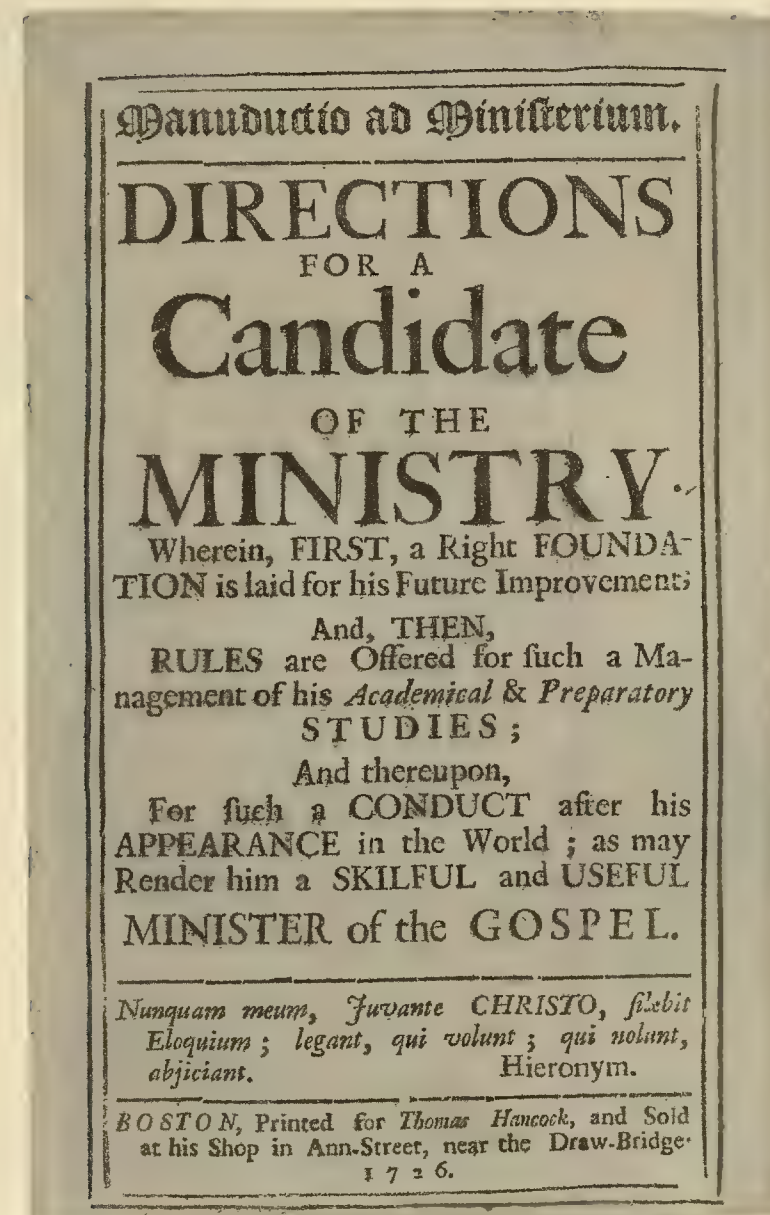
IN THE section of "Rules of Health" for the guidance of ministerial candidates the learned American divine discusses a matter which must often have puzzled theology students, and which was frequently debated by the pious:

VIII. *Shall I smoke Tobacco?* Answer; Be sure *Not*, if I can help it . . .<sup>[1]</sup> in the Dutchy of *Berguen*, People may not *Smoke*, without purchasing a *License* for it. If you were to purchase of me a *License* for it, I know not how high Terms I should hold you to. If you want an *Hydragogue*, there is one preferable in chewing some such Thing as a bit of *Mastich*; which would also whiten your *Teeth*, and sweeten your *Breath*, which *Tobacco* poisons. If once you get into the way of *Smoking*, there will be extreme hazard, of your becoming a *Slave* to the *Pipe*; and ever *Insatiably craving* for it. People may think what they will; But such a *Slavery*, is much below the Dignity of a *Rational Creature*; and much more of a *Gracious Christian* . . . There can be no *Apology* for your taking up the *slovenly Practice*, and the Pains that must be taken to conquer the *Poison*, if you are not well advised and assured, *That your Health requires it*. But I shall only recite what you will find in Two very considerable Writers, that you may form the better Judgment upon it. The One of these Writers is *Magnenus*;<sup>[2]</sup> who tho' he be a mighty Friend to the Use of *Tobacco*, yet acknowledges, 'That it is not easy to relate, what are the *Damages*, which the Inordinate and Immoderate Use of this *Fume* does bring with it;

<sup>1</sup> He quotes a Latin passage from the *Encyclopedia* (under "Tabacologia") of J. H. Alsted (Herborn, 1630) VII, 5f.<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> N. 234.

for besides the insatiable and greedy Lust of taking it, by its *daily Use*, the *Memory* is impaired, the *Stomach* violated, the *Brain* exiccated, and the *Life* shortened; and the *Offspring* damnified . . . The Other is our *Gale*,<sup>[3]</sup> who from his own Experi-



TITLE OF MATHER, 1726

ence taxes the Smoke of *Tobacco* with very *Noxious Qualities*: He says, 'He found it *made* more Humours than it brought away; and tho' it *opened* his Body for the present, it proved in that very thing a Prejudice afterwards; and Nature was but the more Sluggish and Feeble anon, for the *Force* in this way put upon it.' He says,

<sup>3</sup>Theophilus Gale (1628-1678). The passages quoted occur in *The Court of the Gentiles* . . . Part II (2d ed., London, 1676) pp. 367-368. Gale was a

scholar noted for his erudition. He bequeathed his library to Harvard, where Mather had access to it.



'At last I came under a fixed Resolution to deliver my self from this Vassalage; And this I account not the least Deliverance of my Life. And yet, after all, I am not so Inflexibly sett, as utterly to deny you the Use of Tobacco, if you are sure of any Benefit from it. Only I insist upon it, That you be . . . Excessively Moderate in it . . . But, upon the whole; If you have hitherto escaped this Epidemical Contagion, and are not yet a settled Inhabitant of the Terra del Fuogo, I cannot advise you in better Terms than those . . . Yea, My Son, If Smokers entice thee, consent thou not . . .

But if I am against your taking Tobacco in Smoke, you may be sure, I shall not approve your taking it in Snuff. How shameful a thing it is, for People of Reason to confess, that they can't live easily half an Hour together, without a Delight so Sensual, so Trivial, so very Contemptible, as that of Tickling their Olfactory Nerves a little? And even bury themselves alive, in pungent Grains of titillating Duft? . . . [Snuff ruins the nervous system, the digestive tract and the optic sense.] You may dream, that the Passage thro' the Os Cribriforme will not permit the Gross Powder of your Snuff to enter into your Brain; yet some very thin and fine Parts of it will find their way thither. And what Mischiefs must needs follow a Brain so poisoned? Nay, One would think, that the great Snuff-takers had their Brain already touch'd; or they could not be so obstinately and incurably attach'd unto an Evil Habit, which their Folly has brought upon them. A very just Motto for the Snuff-box might be, A LEADER TO THE COFFIN. If it be offer'd you, Away with it! I say again, Away with it! [S<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-S<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE. Small octavo (4 leaves, unsigned, first the half-title; a-b<sup>4</sup>; B-V<sup>4</sup> [last, blank, lacking]).

The first issue contains complimentary verses on pp. 148-149; the second a catalogue of books, pp. 148-149 (with errata at foot of p. 149), and an "Advertisement" (p. 150) of a supplementary work by Mather.

ORIGINAL SHEEP OVER wooden boards. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{16}$  inches.

With the armorial bookplate of Fleming Crooks.

REFERENCES: BM. C. n. 902. Cf. S., xi, n. 46400. "The Mather Bibliography," T. J. Holmes in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* (New York, 1937), Vol. 31, Part I, 74.

In his *History of [Colonial] American Literature* . . . (New York, 1897), Professor Tyler says that this work is probably "the most vigorous and entertaining . . . that he ever wrote [and] one that is also the most characteristic expression of his later mental development . . . Of course, being written by Cotton Mather, it is ostentatious of his vast reading and of his heroic grasp of all studies; it is, also, in some measure, an index to the state of literature, of science, of criticism, of general culture, in New England at that time; and, in many places, it is positively sprightly and amusing."

#### NETHERLANDS, City of Breda

PUBLICATIE | Tegens het rooken van Taback in 'sHeeren | Boften en op 'sHeeren Molens, in de Baronnie van | BREDA [1726].

[Translation of title] Proclamation against the smoking of tobacco in the governor's woods and on the governor's mills in the barony of Breda.

No. 650

[ 200 ]

NETHERLANDS

THE Council and Royal Committee, having been informed that serious accidents from fire have occurred through careless smokers, order that none are to smoke in the governor's woods or mills at any time, under penalty of double indemnity for damages incurred, or heavy fines for violation of this decree. Proper officers are to publish this proclamation so that none may claim ignorance of its provisions. At The Hague, 13 September, 1726.

BROADSIDE. Quarto, double columns.

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 9 $\frac{1}{16}$  inches. (Bound in the extra-illustrated copy of Fairholt, n. 3248.)

#### KOLB, Peter (1675-1726)

BESCHRYVING VAN DE KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP. Amsterdam, 1727.

[Translation of title] Exact and detailed description of the Cape of Good Hope, containing a very circumstantial account of the present state of that celebrated country, its settlements, harbor, fortress, form of government, extent, and the regions recently discovered in its vicinity. Together with an erudite description of the climate and nature of the territory; of its animals, fishes, birds, plants, and herbs; likewise of various prodigies of Nature discovered in the country. To which is added a very accurately compiled account of the Hottentots from the author's own personal investigations; including a remarkable report on their language, religion, manner of living, singular traditions, customs, marriage ceremonies, circumcisions, and education. Also many other curious observations concerning the manners of the nation; the condition of the colony of the European inhabitants, not to be found in any other description of the country. Written with a strict attention to veracity, during a long residence in the aforesaid Cape of Good Hope, by Peter Kolb, M.A., who was sent to the Cape through a distinguished Minister, with letters of introduction from the late Right Hon. Lord Nicholas Witsen, Burgomaster of the town of Amsterdam, for the purposes of this compilation, and for mathematical and astronomical research, and who afterward became Secretary for Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, and is now headmaster of the celebrated school at Neustadt on the Asch. Augmented and embellished with useful, new, and curious maps, and many illustrations. First [Second] volume. At Amsterdam, at the shop of Balthazar Lakeman, 1727.

THE *Hottentots*, Men and Women, are doatingly fond of Tobacco.<sup>1</sup> Their Passion for this Plant has no Bounds. When they are out of Tobacco they will part with any Thing they have, or do almost any Thing in the World, to procure more: And they manage it at all Times with so much Thrift and Care, that they neither lose nor waste the least Bit of it. A *Hottentot* had rather lose a Tooth than a Corn of Tobacco. They say, Nothing they eat or drink is so exquisite a Regale. It comforts and refreshes them, say they, beyond Expression. A *Hottentot*, who is in Want of Tobacco, and has no other Means to procure it, will perform a hard Day's Work for half an Ounce; and when he gets it, will hug it in Transports; stare with a crack-brain'd Joy on the precious Reward, and laugh, caper and fwagger like a Fellow quite out of his Wits.

<sup>1</sup> The English translation is abbreviated. In the Dutch version it is remarked that out of their excessive fondness for tobacco the Hottentots were persuaded to sell their lands to the East India Com-

pany, as stated by P. Tachart in his account of Siam. This, says Kolb, is confirmed by Vogel in his book on the East Indies.

No. 651

[ 201 ]

KOLB



NAAUKEURIGE en UITVOERIGE  
**BESCHRYVING**  
 VAN  
**DE KAAP**  
 DE  
**GOEDE HOOP,**

BEHELZENDE

Een zeer omftandig Verhaal van den tegenwoordigen toefant van dat vermaard-  
 de Gewest, deszelfs Gelggenheit, Haven, Sterkte, Regerings-vorm,  
 Uitgetrektheit, en onlangs ontdekte aanleggende Landen;

NEVENS

Een geleerde Beschryving van het Klimaat en den Aart van dat Landschap; van deszelfs **DIEREN**,  
**VISSCHEN**, **VOGELN**, **PLANTEN**, **KRUIDEN**; mitsgaders verscheide  
**WONDEREN** der **NATUUR**, daar te Lande ontdekt;

Waar by nog komt, een zeer nette en uit eige ondervinding opgemaakte Beschryving  
 van de oorprong der

**HOTTENTOTTEN:**

VERVATTENDE

Een merkwaardig Bericht van derzelve Tale, Godsdienst, Levenswyze, zeldzame Overleverin-  
 gen, Gewoonten, Maniere van Trouwen, Befhydenis, Opvoeding; alsmede veelcandere  
 kurieuze Waarnemingen aangaande de Zeden van die Natic; den toefant van die Colonie  
 en Europeaanfche Inwooners: in gene andere Beschryving van dit Gewest te vinden.

*Alles, gedurende een lang verbyf aan de gemelde Kaap, na waarheit befchreven*

DOOR

**PETER KO-LBE,**

*Meester der vrye Kunften, door een voornaam Miniſter, met Brieven van voorſchry-  
 ving van wylen den Wel-Ed. Geftr. Heere NIKOLAES WITSEN, Burgermeester der Stad  
 Amſterdam, tot het opmaken van deze, en ook Mathematifche en Sterrekunſtige Oeffeningen, naar  
 Kaap gezonden, en aldaar gewest Secretaris van Stellenboſch en Drakenſtein; tegenwoordig  
 Reſtorant en het illuſtre School te Nienſlad van den Aſch.*

Met kurieuſe nieuwe en nodige Kaarten en vele Printverbeeldingen opgeheldert en verſieft.

EERSTE DEEL.



TE AMSTERDAM,

By **BALTHAZAR LAKEMAN**. M.D.CC. XXVII.

TITLE OF KOLBE, 1727

The *Europeans* at the *Cape* look upon the *Hottentots* to be much better Judges of Tobacco than themselves: And I believe the *Hottentots* are so. They will, by Smoaking a Pipe of a Parcel of Tobacco, discover its good or bad Qualities to a wonderful Nicety, and give you a Detail of 'em, which, when you come to smook the Tobacco your self, you find in every Particular true. For this Talent they are not in a little Esteem among the *Europeans* at the *Cape*, who hardly ever purchase a Parcel of Tobacco there, till a *Hottentot* has smoked a Pipe of it and pass'd his Judgment. I have often made Use of 'em my self in the Capacity of Tobacco-Triers . . . They are very proud of this Office; and they discharge it, indeed, with wonderful Abilities.

A *Hottentot* will not enter into the Service of an *European*, unless Tobacco be made Part of his Wages. He must have a certain Allowance of Tobacco every Day, or 'tis in vain to treat with him. And if the Portion it is agreed he shall receive daily, is but withheld for one Day, he becomes restive and untractable; and upon the like Usage the Day after, throws up the Cudgels, demands his other Hire, and can hardly be persuaded to strike a Stroke for such a Master.

*Dacha*, is a Thing, of which the *Hottentots* are likewise mighty fond. [The violent stimulation given by this narcotic plant is then related.] They often mix *Dacha* and Tobacco together, and then call it *Buspasch*.<sup>[2]</sup> [II, I<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-I<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>; Vol. I, N<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-O<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup> in the English edition, n. 664]

There are numerous other notices in this work of the uses of tobacco among the *Hottentots*. Those of chief interest relate that when parturition is delayed the laboring woman is given a decoction of tobacco and milk (after the milk is strained off) which brings about the desired result. Formerly *dakka* alone had been employed, but tobacco was found to have "a speedier and kinder Effect."<sup>3</sup> [III, A<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>; I, I<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 664]

Mothers accustom their babes, whom they carry on their back, to the fumes of *dakka* or tobacco by enveloping them in the smoke. When the child is weaned, at about six months, the pipe is placed for a brief time in its mouth until it becomes thoroughly accustomed to, and has developed a liking for, tobacco or *dakka*. [II, D<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> (Illustrated with a cut); I, L<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup> in n. 664]

A Pound of Tobacco fetches a fine fat Ox; and Half a pound a fine fat Sheep. This I have seen many a Time. [I, S<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>; II, F<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 664]

The *Hottentots* sometimes gather [elephant dung] for Smoaking in the Want of Tobacco. And indeed the Scent and Flavour of it in Smoaking are pretty much like those of Tobacco; as I my self have more than once found, when I have, with Company, smook'd it out of Whim. [I, Z<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>; II, H<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 664]

FIRST DUTCH EDITION. Folio (Half title [explanation of engraved title on vs], and engraved title, each 1 leaf; Part I: [title on \*1] \*4; Privilege, 1 leaf, signed \*\*, \*\*2; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Vvv<sup>4</sup>;

<sup>2</sup> In the Dutch edition Kolb states that the *Hottentots* mix "dacha" and tobacco because the latter, unadulterated, is not strong enough to "intoxicate" them. [II, M<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>3</sup> This desperate remedy was employed upon a European woman, after three days' labor. Her child was delivered dead. [I, Ccc<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>; II, Y<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-Z<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 664]



XXX<sup>2</sup> [last, chapter table of contents for Part II]. Part II: title and paginary table of contents, each 1 leaf, unsigned; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Kkk<sup>4</sup>; Lll-Zzz<sup>2</sup>; Aaaa-Iiii<sup>2</sup>). The text of the title to Part II conforms with that in Part I.

ENGRAVED TITLE by J. C. Philips, engraved portrait of Kolb by Houbraken, and 46 full-page engraved plates of African scenes, Hottentot ceremonies and customs, animal life, etc. by Philips, Wandelaar, Zeeman, Elgersma, Pool *et al.*, folding map of the Cape of Good Hope and 5 double-page maps of same. Several of the plates display natives smoking clay pipes of various sizes.

OLD VELLUM. Size of leaf: 13 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. With an unidentified bookplate.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Library of Congress. *Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to South Africa . . . in the Collection of G. McC. Theal* (Capetown, 1912), pp. 165-166. *Mendelssohn's South African Bibliography . . .* S. Mendelssohn (London, 1910), I, 843-844. Comes, 143-144.

This work was published originally, in German, at Nuremberg, in 1719. The Dutch edition is regarded as the best. Theal (*v. supra*) suggests that Kolb was not entitled to the high opinion expressed of him by several editors as he drew too frequently upon his imagination and was not industrious enough to engage in research. He goes on to say, however, that there is much of great value in Kolb's work.

## MARYLAND, Province of

A | Compleat COLLECTION | OF THE | LAWS of Maryland. | WITH | An INDEX, and Marginal Notes, directing | to the several LAWS, and the chief Matters | contained in them. | Collected and Printed by AUTHORITY. | [Arms of Lord Baltimore] | ANNAPOLIS: | Printed by William Parks. MDCCXXVII.

(Sessions begun 16 March 1701/02)

. . . And for the Encouragement of faithful and able Ministers, labouring in the Work of the Gospel, to come and reside in this Province . . . a Tax . . . of Forty Pounds of Tobacco per Poll, be Yearly . . . Levied upon every Taxable Person, within each respective Parish . . . [to] be paid and allowed to the Minister of each respective Parish . . . And every such Minister is hereby required . . . to appoint and constantly to keep a Clerk of such Parish-Church, and to pay . . . [him] the Sum of One Thousand Pounds of Tobacco Yearly . . .<sup>[1]</sup> [F<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Ministers, priests and magistrates are enjoined from performing the marriage ceremony contrary to the tenets of the Church of England under penalty of fine of 5000 lbs. of tobacco. Further penalties of fines, from 100 to 1000 lbs. of tobacco, are provided for various infractions of the provisions of this act. [F<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-G<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> In a later act (1713) justices of county courts were empowered to regulate the disputed boundaries of parishes, set the proportionate amounts of tobacco due ministers who had served less than a year, etc., or who had moved from their benefices during the year, etc. (S<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-S<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>)

As no provision had been made for the disposi-

tion of the tobacco levy in parishes where there was no incumbent it was enacted (1715) that the 40 lbs. per poll was to be paid to the vestrymen of the parish. They were to use the levy for repairs to the church, bibles, church plate, etc. The sheriff was allowed 5 lbs. of tobacco per cent. for collecting the levy. (Bb<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>).

(Sessions begun 5 September 1704)

. . . every Master and Commander of a Ship or other Vessel, that purposes to export Tobacco on Freight, shall, before he take any such Tobacco on Board his said Ship, or Vessel, publish in Writing, by a Note under his Hand, which he shall cause to be affixed on the Court-House Door of that County where his said Ship shall ride at Anchor, at what Rate he will receive Tobacco upon Freight per Ton, on Board his said Ship, for that intended Voyage . . . [under penalty of fine for non-compliance]. [L<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

(Sessions of March-April, 1707)

. . . for some Years past, it has been a frequent Practice, by several Merchants and other Inhabitants, as well of this Province, as of the Province of *Pennsylvania* and the Territories thereunto belonging, to export by Land from the upper Parts of this Province into *Pennsylvania* and the Territories thereof, great Quantities of Tobacco,<sup>[2]</sup> without paying or securing to be paid, the Duties and Customs due thereon, by the Statutes of *England*, and the Laws of this Province, to the great Prejudice of Her Majesty, and the several Persons Interested in the said Duties, and the Trade of this Province . . . [The practise is henceforth prohibited, under penalty of fine, unless the exporter has a certificate showing all duties paid.] [O<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

(Sessions begun 27 October 1713)

The preamble to the Act for the relief of debtors states that honest persons, being indebted in tobacco, have made tender of this commodity to their creditors. The latter being sometimes unable to dispose of the proffered tobacco have refused to accept it, or so far delayed the acceptance of it as to subject the tobacco to damage and the debtor to uncertainty and further hardship. It is therefore enacted that when a debtor has offered tobacco in payment which is refused by his creditor or agent, the former may, between 1 November and the last day of March, make oath of the fact before a justice. This official will then appoint two "sufficient Persons" to decide whether or not the tobacco be merchantable and fit to discharge the debt. If it be such they are empowered to mark the casks to the creditor's account, weigh the hogsheads (which must be 500 lbs. neat, or more), and sufficient tobacco thus allocated to the creditor shall for ever after discharge the debt. Further provisions are made for notifying the creditor, storing the tobacco, charging costs against a creditor who sues a debtor, releasing from imprisonment debtors who possess merchantable tobacco, etc. [R<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-R<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

(Sessions begun 22 June 1714)

In the Act for "relieving the Inhabitants of this Province from some Aggrievances in the Prosecution of Suits at Law," it is pointed out that during the late long and expensive war, planters have suffered greatly and some have been utterly ruined by losses at sea when their only staple produce, tobacco, was captured by the enemy. Furthermore the European markets have been partly closed, as export to France and Spain was in great measure prohibited. Many planters have, therefore, become greatly indebted for simple necessities and no prospect appears whereby they may extricate themselves from their deplorable conditions. These are very much aggravated by their being sued and brought to Annapolis from the remotest parts of the province,

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 105, n. 6.



to their manifest oppression and impoverishment. Therefore, they are daily removing themselves to plantations and colonies where they are far less serviceable to her Majesty and her revenue of customs of tobacco. It is hereby enacted that all persons having any personal claim or demand against any inhabitant of this province wherein the original debt or damages do not exceed the value of £20 or 5000 lbs. of tobacco shall, by virtue of this act, be obliged to sue and implead their several and respective debtors in the county courts where such debtors reside, and not elsewhere, on penalty of being non-suited. Provisions are made for alteration of that portion of the law which prohibits county justices from hearing cases involving more than £100 or 30,000 lbs. of tobacco. Further details deal with the methods of suing, payments of protested bills, special bail, and the fact that this act does not apply to persons absconding or leaving their county. The act to endure from this session of Assembly for a term of three years and to the end of the session subsequent to said term. [T<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-T<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

(Marginal annotation in a contemporary hand: "revived 1727 Page 9th.")

(Sessions begun 26 April 1715)

Plantation owners are required to build a good, tight storehouse sufficient to contain all their tobacco. Tobacco received by them must be safely stored up to the period of a year from date of receipt. They are liable for damage to the tobacco arising from carelessness, etc. If the sheriff seizes tobacco received in payment of debt, provision is made whereby the creditors may force repayment from the debtors. It is a felony to alter the hogshead markings of any stored tobacco, or to change the quality of the tobacco stored, without written permission of the person for whom the tobacco is intended. The time limitation of this last provision is set at one year and a day. In order to prevent fraudulent practises in packing tobacco in hogsheads, it is enacted that no one shall conceal therein any frostbitten tobacco, nor trashy ground-leaves, small scrubs, stalks, stems, wood, stones, dirt, or any other kind of trash or decayed tobacco. Nor may a planter practise any "fuch Packing [which] falls within the antient common-receiv'd Notion of what false Packing hath been hitherto reputed to be . . ."

In order to forestall complaints that it will work hardship to throw away small, scrubby tobacco and ground-leaves, planters are permitted to pack such tobacco provided that they declare to the purchaser the nature and quality of the cask's contents. [Aa<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-Bb<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

(*Ibid.*)

Sheriffs are restrained from seizing any tobacco unstript, or casked, except for public levies, including the 40 lbs. per poll for maintenance of ministers. Sheriffs seizing tobacco in excess of that justly due are subject to penalty of fine of 2000 lbs. of tobacco. When the damages claimed in any trespass case exceed 4000 lbs. of tobacco, sheriffs are required to limit bail bond to 8000 lbs. of tobacco, &c., &c. [Bb<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-Cc<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In the Act for regulating ordinaries (*v. n.* 466) and houses of public entertainment, justices are empowered to grant licenses to innkeepers and such others who maintain reputable houses for the conveniences of travelers. Keepers in the city of Annapolis are to pay 1000 lbs. of tobacco yearly to the Lord Proprietor; all other places in the province 500 lbs. Numerous provisions are included relating to the number of beds required, maintenance of stables, etc. [Zz<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-Aaa<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

(Sessions begun 28 May 1717)

The law made for ascertaining the gauge of tobacco hogsheads has been found in-

effectual. The Assembly considers that the failure to comply with the law has been the fault of the gauge. It has been found by experience that the gauge tended to the ruin of the traders, as the chief part of the tobacco of Maryland is so light and chaffy, that it has been wholly impracticable and, in a manner, impossible to pack or prize it in a hogshead of the late gauge of 30 inches in the diameter of the head, as would suffice for the payment of freight and other charges arising thereon. The shippers of such small hogsheads have frequently entailed debts owing to the smallness of the quantity of tobacco contained therein. For remedy of which it is enacted that any person who may suspect or discover any hogsheads of tobacco exceeding 48 inches in the stave, 32 inches diameter of the head within the croze, or 37 inches diameter in the bulge, on any accident or pretense whatsoever — 36 inches being supposed a competent gauge — is to call to his assistance any justice of the peace, or other officer, and in his presence mark the suspected cask with a broad arrow. Those casks found to exceed the gauge shall become the property of the informer, together with the contents of tobacco. But the informer is required to pay to the examining officer the sum of 10s. currency for each cask examined whether it exceed the gauge or not. Justices or officers who refuse to accompany informers for the examination of suspected casks are liable to fine. None to remove nor alter the mark of tobacco seized before examination and judgment by the attending officer. The weight of the empty hogshead is to be cut or marked thereon, within 5 lbs., under penalty of 600 lbs. of tobacco for every hogshead not so marked. The value of the hogshead alone is set at 40 lbs. of tobacco, which shall be paid the owner, to be added to the neat weight of the tobacco.

The inhabitants of this province having been much abused by the cropping, cutting, lessening, etc. of the tobacco in hogsheads shipped as freight, it is enacted that masters of ships are responsible for the tobacco and that if any reach Great Britain showing loss, they shall be fined, provided action is brought within two years after the date of the bill or bills of lading. Furthermore, the securities of such a master are liable to make satisfaction for any cutting, defacement or impairing of hogsheads shipped to Great Britain. As the enlargement of the hogsheads will bring about a proportionate increase in the exportation of tobacco, the duty on each hogshead is increased to 15*d.* instead of 12*d.* The application of the money so raised is explained, as is the manner of paying the duty. An account is given of the payments made to the late Benedict Leonard [Calvert], Lord Baron of Baltimore, in discharge of quit-rents, fines for alienations, etc., which he had accepted in tobacco. Upon his death the rents became payable in money to his estate, but the scarcity of ready money made it impossible to continue such payments. The late Lord Baron's son, Charles, having signified to the General Assembly his willingness to accept an additional duty of 6*d.* sterling per hogshead in full satisfaction of his quit-rents, etc., it is enacted that there shall be levied 2 *s.* per hogshead of tobacco exported out of the province. As this brings the total duty on tobacco exported out of the province to 3*s.* 9*d.* sterling the hogshead, which the Assembly regard as a great burden on the trade, it is enacted that the Act of the Assembly, at the sessions begun 22 June 1713, laying an imposition of 3*d.* per hogshead on tobacco, is hereby repealed. Owners of tobacco cargoes on which duty has been paid and which are lost at sea, have the privilege of re-shipping without paying additional duties, &c., &c. This act to continue until 29 September 1720.<sup>3</sup> [Aaa<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-Bbb<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Acts*, ii, n. 1056 and pp. 630-633, and *ibid.*, pp. 430-431.



(The act was several times revived and continued; in April, 1720 [Iii<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]; in July, 1721 [Lli<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]; in September, 1723 [Ppp<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]; in July 1726, until 29 September 1729 [Eeee<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>].)

(Sessions begun 11 October 1720)

An additional imposition of 3*d.* sterling per hogshead over and above all present duties is imposed on all tobaccos hereafter exported out of the province, for every lot of 400 lbs., to be paid by the masters of ships to the naval officers. Half of this duty is to be applied to the use of county schools; the other half for the use of Charles Calvert, lieutenant-governor. If tobacco on which such duty has been paid shall be lost, an equal quantity may be shipped without repayment of this duty. The act to continue until 29 September 1721 only. [Kkk<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

(The act was revived at the next session, to continue until 29 September 1723 [Kkk<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]; again, in September, 1723, to continue until 29 September 1726 [Ppp<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]; again in July, 1726, to continue to 29 September 1729 [Eeee<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>].)

(Sessions begun 23 September 1723)

The tobacco trade in the province being reduced to a very mean circumstance, a bounty of 50 lbs. of tobacco is offered for every hundredweight (or pro rata) of merchantable hemp made in the colony. The bounty is to be assessed upon the taxable persons within the county where the hemp is made. [Ttt<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-Ttt<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

This volume contains several hundred other references dealing with the use of tobacco as legal tender for taxes, debts, public salaries, etc. prior to the establishment of a paper currency in Maryland (1733).<sup>4</sup> Among these the following are of especial interest: sheriffs who conveyed public letters or packets were allowed payments for their service in tobacco, from 1500 lbs. for Ann-Arundel county to 600 lbs. for Baltimore and other counties [Q<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. No appeal, or writ of error, from county courts was allowed when the case involved less than £6 sterling, or 1200 lbs. of tobacco [S<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]. A conviction of adultery would cost the culprit £3, or 1200 lbs. of tobacco, and half that sum for a conviction for fornication [X<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. The pay for a major-general of foot-soldiery, chief commander in the field, was 3000 lbs. of tobacco per month; that of a private soldier 300 lbs.; a colonel of horse 2300 lbs.; a private trooper 600 lbs. respectively [Dd<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. Members of the Council were allowed 150 lbs. of tobacco per day; delegates and burgesses of the Assembly, 140 lbs.; provincial justices 140 lbs. and county justices 80 lbs. per day during the days of their attendance or service [Zz<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]. The legal fee for publication of banns and marriage at the minister's dwelling-house, was 100 lbs. of tobacco, or 6*s.* 8*d.* current money, and no more [Ddd<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]. In an effort to prevent clandestine running of tobacco into any neighboring colonies, all were prohibited from transporting tobacco without first entering it with the proper officers [Ooo<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]. In order to restrain the evil practises of attorneys and to ascertain their tobacco-fees, an act set the legal rate they might charge. The highest fee allowed was 600 lbs. for bringing an action in the high court of chancery and court of vice-admiralty, or for bringing a writ of error or appeal before the governor and council. Where the sum to be recovered was less than 2000 lbs. and the action brought in a county court, the fee was to be 100 lbs. of tobacco only. No attorney was permitted to charge more than 100 lbs. of tobacco for consultation only [C3c<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>; D3d<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. It is shown by the records of St. John's parish that the 40 lbs. per poll levied for ministers, on 1336 taxable persons amounted to 53,440 lbs. of tobacco, besides perquisites [F3f<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>].

<sup>4</sup> V. Wyckoff (*op. cit.* in *References* to this work), p. 158.

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. Small folio (A-Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>2</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>2</sup>; A3a-G3g<sup>2</sup>; Index, G3g [rep.]<sup>2</sup>; H3h<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

ORIGINAL SHEEP. Size of leaf: 11½ x 7¾ inches. Occasional marginal annotations in the hand of Erasmus Gante, whose signature and date, 1783, occur on the title. Alongside of the forms of oaths of allegiance, abhorrence and abjuration, pp. 162-163, are subscribed several names and dates, 1765 and 1766, in a number of coeval hands. Laid down on end-paper is an "Advertisement," printed by Parks directing the reader to delete an Act on p. 237.

From the collections of Erasmus Gante and Judge Russell Benedict (1922, n. 79) with the latter's bookplate.

REFERENCES: *Tobacco Regulations in Colonial Maryland*, V. J. Wyckoff (Baltimore, 1936), chap. VI *et passim*. *A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland . . .* L. C. Wroth (Baltimore, 1922), in n. 38. *The Charlemagne Tower Collection of American Colonial Laws* (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1890), n. 125. *Hand List of Laws . . . of Maryland to . . . 1800* [J.W.M. Lee], (Baltimore, 1878), 5. "Economics and Politics in Maryland, 1720-1750," by St. George L. Sioussat (in *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Baltimore, 1903), Series XXI, pp. 279-286.

This is the first compilation of Maryland laws printed in the colonies.

## MARYLAND, Province of

LAWS of Maryland. | ENACTED | At a Seffion of ASSEMBLY, begun and held | at the City of ANNAPOLIS, on *Tuesday* the | Tenth Day of *October*, in the Thirteenth Year | of the Dominion of the Right Honourable | CHARLES Lord Baron of *Baltimore*, | Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Pro- | vinces of *Maryland* and *Avalon*, &c. *Annoq*; | *Domini* 1727. | To which are added, | Some Laws that were omitted to be Collected | in the bound Volume. As also the SPEECH | of His Excellency the Governour, and the | Addreffes of both Houses, and the Answers thereto, at the Opening this Seffion. | [Arms of Lord Baltimore] | By AUTHORITY. | ANNAPOLIS: | Printed and Sold by *William Parks*. MDCCXXVII. Price Two Shillings.

AMONG the several acts relating to tobacco contained in this volume is one increasing the bounty for growing hemp to 100 lbs. of tobacco for every hundredweight. The tobacco trade was then again "reduc'd to very mean Circumstances . . ." (Cf. n. 652, Session begun 23 September 1723.) [B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

In the Act for the speedy and effectual printing of the *Laws of the Province*, by William Parks of Annapolis, and for his encouragement, it is noted that at a former session of the General Assembly, March 1726, Parks was instructed to print the public laws, speeches and answers at the opening of each session, and to be allowed 2000 lbs. of tobacco therefor by each county. Parks, having complied, received his 2000 lbs. from some counties, but in others the justices, through misapprehension of the said resolution, refused to allow and pay the same. It is therefore enacted that the commissioners of the several county courts of the province are empowered and directed to make the allowance of 2000 lbs. of tobacco in the levy, from each county, for the said William Parks for his services. Those counties which neglected to pay last year shall now do so. The act to remain in force until 21 March 1732. [D<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

The rector, vestrymen and wardens of St. Paul's parish in Baltimore county are permitted to require the assessment of 10 lbs. of tobacco upon every taxable person within the parish every November-Court yearly until a sufficient sum has been col-



lected to pay for the purchase of two acres of land and to erect a new church. (The present decrepit and inadequate building is inconveniently located.) The 6000 lbs. of tobacco already in the hands of the vestry and assigned for repairs to the existing church is to be applied to the purchase of land, etc. Not more than 40,000 lbs. of tobacco is to be raised by this special levy. [D<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

A tax of 15 lbs. of tobacco per poll on the estates and bodies of taxable persons is levied in order to meet an expected deficit in payment of the public expenses of the province for 1727 [F<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-F<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. Commissioners of record are allowed 80 lbs. of tobacco for every day's work in transcribing and repairing the public records. [G<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Whereas *Tobacco*, the only Staple of this Province, and the principal Dependance of it's Inhabitants, has been for several Years, and now is so very low, that the Makers of it cannot possibly support themselves by the Produce thereof: And whereas the large Quantities of Traff, and Unmerchantable Tobacco usually made and Shipped, hath been, and always will be (if not remedied) very detrimental to the Trade in general; and that the Peoples Backwardness in getting their Tobacco ready in a reasonable Time, hath not only occasioned very great Delay and Charge, in the Lading and Dispatch of Ships, but sometimes of the Loss of Ships and Mens Lives, and always of great Damage to the Tobacco it self, in Winter Passages; besides missing the Opportunity of early and quick Markets, (the Life of Trade), For Remedy whereof . . .

It is enacted that "false packers" and fraudulent traders shall forfeit 400 lbs. of tobacco to the party to whom such tobacco shall be paid or tendered, upon prosecution within two months' time; or to informers who will prosecute. [C<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

All persons making tobacco must get it ready, packed and prized for shipping by the last day of May, or not to sell or ship it until the following tenth day of November, under penalty of forfeiture of the entire consignment. When forfeited, one moiety to be applied toward the support of the free school of the county where the fact was committed; the other moiety to him or those who will sue for the same. All persons paying away any hogsheads of tobacco shall mark on the bilge thereof within 5 lbs. of the real and exact weight of the empty hogshead, under penalty of fine. The allowance for the hogshead from the buyer to the seller shall be eight<sup>1</sup> per cent. of the neat weight of the tobacco therein contained, and no more. All owners or overseers of tobacco shall, each year, have all the tobacco-stalks on such plantation cut up within the space of 20 days after the tobacco shall be cut down and housed, under penalty of fine. No tobacco seed to be sown in hills, under penalty of fine. All who sell or pay with tobacco shall be obliged to roll the same within one mile at least of some convenient landing, within five days after being requested to do so by an order in writing from the receiver of such tobacco.<sup>2</sup> Failure so to deliver incurs a forfeiture of 100 lbs. of tobacco per hogshead, and a charge of sixpence per mile for every hogshead of tobacco so conveyed, to be recovered by the consignee from the shipper. Certain former acts relating to false packing, and to imposing a penalty for false taring of tobacco-hogsheads, are repealed. The act to continue in force for three years from the end of this session of Assembly. [C<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> A contemporary manuscript notation in reference to this section of the act reads: "This Clause repealed by an Act made 3 day of October 1728 and instead of 8 pr. Ct. in tob. to be 6 pr Ct. or 8 pound

Currency at the Election of the Buyer."

<sup>2</sup> These last three clauses are referred to in a footnote, in the same hand, as having been repealed by an act made 3d October 1728.

FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE. Small folio (Title, 1 leaf; A-F<sup>2</sup>; G<sup>1</sup>). (In the first issue pp. 17-28 are mispaged 21-32 and the day given in the fourth line of the title reads "Thursday".)

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf 11 1/8 x 6 7/8 inches. The title, which contains the inscription "Bend<sup>t</sup> Leon<sup>d</sup> Calvert, Chan<sup>t</sup>," in his hand, is heavily scored with pen-and-ink notations. There are other contemporary notations throughout the volume.

From the collections of Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of Maryland (1727-1731), and Judge Russell Benedict (1922, n. 80) with the latter's bookplate.

REFERENCES: Wroth (*op. cit.* in n. 652), n. 39<sup>a</sup> [addenda, p. 256]. Lee (*op. cit.* in n. 652), p. 6. Cf. other references in n. 652.

Two other perfect copies of this work are recorded: Harvard Law School and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

### NICOLL, John (1680-1743)

THE | ADVANTAGE | OF | GREAT BRITAIN | Consider'd in the | Tobacco Trade. | WITH  
| REASONS | FOR | Destroying the TOBACCO STALKS, | Home Consumption; | Is most  
Humbly Offered to the | PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN. | By His MAJESTY's Duty-  
ful Subject, and Countries Well Wishe, | JOHN NICOLL. | [Ornament] | London, Printed  
for the Author. 1727.

THE author's memorial is offered for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Nicoll's first proposal is that the conversion of tobacco stalks into the commodity called "Old Spanish" be prohibited. If this prohibition be made effective, he states, the revenue must be increased, as a third to a half more tobacco will have to be imported.

In the elaborate "scheme" which follows the introductory matter, Nicoll, a trader in tobacco, advises that the duty on this commodity be reduced by a half-penny the pound. At present, he says, tobacco for home consumption pays duty above its value. Stalks cause a loss to the "tobacconists" of a fourth or fifth part of the total imported. Even when the trader sells them as stalks he does not gain above a half-penny the pound. But the stalks converted into "Old Spanish," he explains, receives a drawback of duties estimated at more than £34,000 per annum.

*Old Spanish* is made of Tobacco Stalks. They are first foak'd in Liquor, or Chamberly; then cut wet, and colour'd with various pernicious Colours, as Red Oaker, Yellow *ditto*, Umber, Spanish Brown, Florrey, Small-Coal Duft, &c. and mill'd thin to deceive the Unwary; afterwards cut according to what Tobacco they design to mix it with; so that the Country all over, as well as this City, is cheated, and stock'd with this pernicious Commodity, which hinders many from using Tobacco that otherwise wou'd; which must be a great Hindrance to its Consumption, as well as a great Detriment to the fair Trader: Besides, our Plantations must suffer likewise, if *Old Spanish* be used as Tobacco . . . Therefore, I humbly conceive, was this pernicious Comodity not us'd, there would not be a Tyth of the Tobacco flung upon the Crown, as now is daily, to be burnt . . . By taking one half Penny *per* Pound off the Importer of Tobacco wou'd be a great Ease; and he doubtless could, and would sell to the Manufacturer one half Penny *per* Pound cheaper;



which half Penny *per* Pound pays for the Stalks at first buying more than the fair Trader can sell them for. As for Example, I Import four Tuns of Tobacco, and having one half Penny *per* Pound deducted from the present Duty, is a Loss to the Crown eighteen Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence; and Stalks being prohibited, I loose one Tun in these four Tuns, which paid Duty at least forty four Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence, altho' when stript are not worth the eighteen Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence; therefore the Crown must be a gainer, and I no looser, twenty five Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence: And if I make this Tun of Stalks into *Old Spanish*, there goes into it, in the Working, various pernicious Colours, that pays no Duty. [B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Stalks need not be converted only into snuff and pipe-tobacco, says Nicoll; they are valuable chiefly as potash. By a process of involved reasoning which may be regarded as imaginative rather than logical, he then indicates other advantages which he assumes would accrue to the customs through the prohibition of "Old Spanish." He presents, too, a "Table of Progression," using 400 tons as the basis of calculation, which demonstrates the probable fiscal and economic advantages of his scheme.

Their lordships having received his proposals, they thought it proper for him to acquaint the trade with it, which, being done, the manufacturers and dealers demanded a copy of his scheme. The trade delayed their reply as long as possible, and then "jumbld up an Answer," attempting to refute the author's contentions. He demanded a copy of their answer "Merchants and Traders" which he described as a "Parcel or Heap of Digressions," and having received it, set to work to prove them inaccurate. He devotes several long paragraphs to these refutations, makes a digression to explain the purpose of colonies, notes that the planters in America are restrained by legislation from planting more than 6000 plants of tobacco per head, classifies his opponents as smugglers and designing exporters, and insists that neither planter nor importer would lose anything were his plan put into effect. The planters themselves regard the stalk as offal and refuse, and not tobacco.

The author insists that better tobacco was available to consumers when only the leaf had been imported. He again attacks his opponents and in reply to the charge that he attempted to deceive the Commissioners he states the prices he paid but recently for tobacco and for stalks. He refers to the latter as "a fluctuating Comodity (as they call them)"—one of his many illiteracies. The frequent sales of large quantities of tobacco condemned as smuggled are referred to. The commissioners are reminded of an act (n. 505) prohibiting the fraudulent manufacture of tobacco.

The delivery of the author's reply reached their lordships at a time, says Nicoll, when their other duties prevented their attention to it. Nicoll therefore addressed another memorial to them in which he asks whether 19 designing persons (London importers) were going to be able to prevent an annual increment of £200,000 or more to the revenue, promised by the author if his proposals be accepted. In final warning he reminds his correspondents that tobacco stalks are really not tobacco and that, in consequence, when drawbacks are permitted on this adulterated commodity the revenue is being defrauded. Some of his opponents, contrary to law,<sup>1</sup> have imported about 87 tons of stalks in two months' time. In order that the country's well-wishers and the king could be informed of his scheme, the author has had it printed in this form.

<sup>1</sup> The entry of stalks alone was prohibited in 1726. *V. the Introduction*, p. 135, n. 3.

FIRST EDITION. Folio (A-E<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

UNBOUND. Occasional MS. corrections in a contemporary hand. Size of leaf: 13½ x 9 inches.

REFERENCES: *Bibliography of the Collection of Books and Tracts on Commerce . . . founded by Joseph Massie . . .* W. A. Shaw (London, 1937), 88. Cf. Acts, iii, n. 174. Cf. the *Introduction*, pp. 125, n. 1; 135 n. 3.

PLAZ, Anton Wilhelm (1708-1784)

DE | TABACO STERNVTATORIO | vulgo | (Vom Schnupff-Taback) | AD D.XIX. DECEMBR. MD CC XXVII. | DISPVTABIT | M. ANTONIVS GVILIELMVS PLAZ. | ET | IOH. CHRISTOPH. MARCI. | COSWIGA-ANHALTINVS. | LIPSIAE, | LITTERIS IMMANVELIS TITII.

[*Translation of title*] Master Anton Wilhelm Plaz [defendant] and Johann Christopher Marci [opponent] of Coswig-in-Anhalt will dispute concerning sternutatory tobacco, (vulgarly called snuff tobacco) on the 19th of December 1727. At Leipzig, with the types of Immanuel Titius.

AFTER the usual brief account of the history of tobacco, its nomenclature, its widespread use, the varieties and forms of snuff, etc., Plaz launches into an attack upon the popular sternutatory, with all the intolerance and vigor of youth.

He compares the snuff box and its contents with the fabled receptacle of Pandora and condemns snuffers for their stupidity in imagining they are aiding their health when, in reality, they are inhaling a slow poison. Women, who constantly ape men, he goes on to say, disfigure themselves through this vile habit and acquire "snuff beards." (He was to be scolded for his criticism of feminine snuffers; *v. n.* 656.) Even some of the medical fraternity, horrible to relate, offend by their addiction to this habit.

A discussion of the chemical constituents of tobacco is followed by a fuller explanation of the dangerous effects of snuffing. Kerckring (n. 312) is quoted to relate the case of one who became unconscious from nasal hemorrhage after excessive use of tobacco powder. The first certain danger attributed to snuff by the author is the breeding of worms in the brain. He thinks the eggs probably appear in snuff during the processes of its manufacture or when it is transported or stored. Several authorities, he remarks, agree on this, and refers to Bartholin, Kerckring (nos. 280-A, 312) *et al.* Paulli and Cohausen (nos. 295, 504) confirm the fact, he states, that snuffing is injurious to the olfactory, optic, and auditory senses. Foolish people, suffering from diseases of the lungs and chest, cling to the habit of snuffing in the fantastic belief that it is a cure for these maladies. But sneezing, he believes, only aggravates their afflictions. At certain times the use of snuff is positively dangerous to women and, he points out, it affects the voice, rendering it harsh and unpleasant. Surely, he pleads, the feminine sex will wish to avoid this distressing condition.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (4 preliminary leaves; A-D<sup>4</sup>).

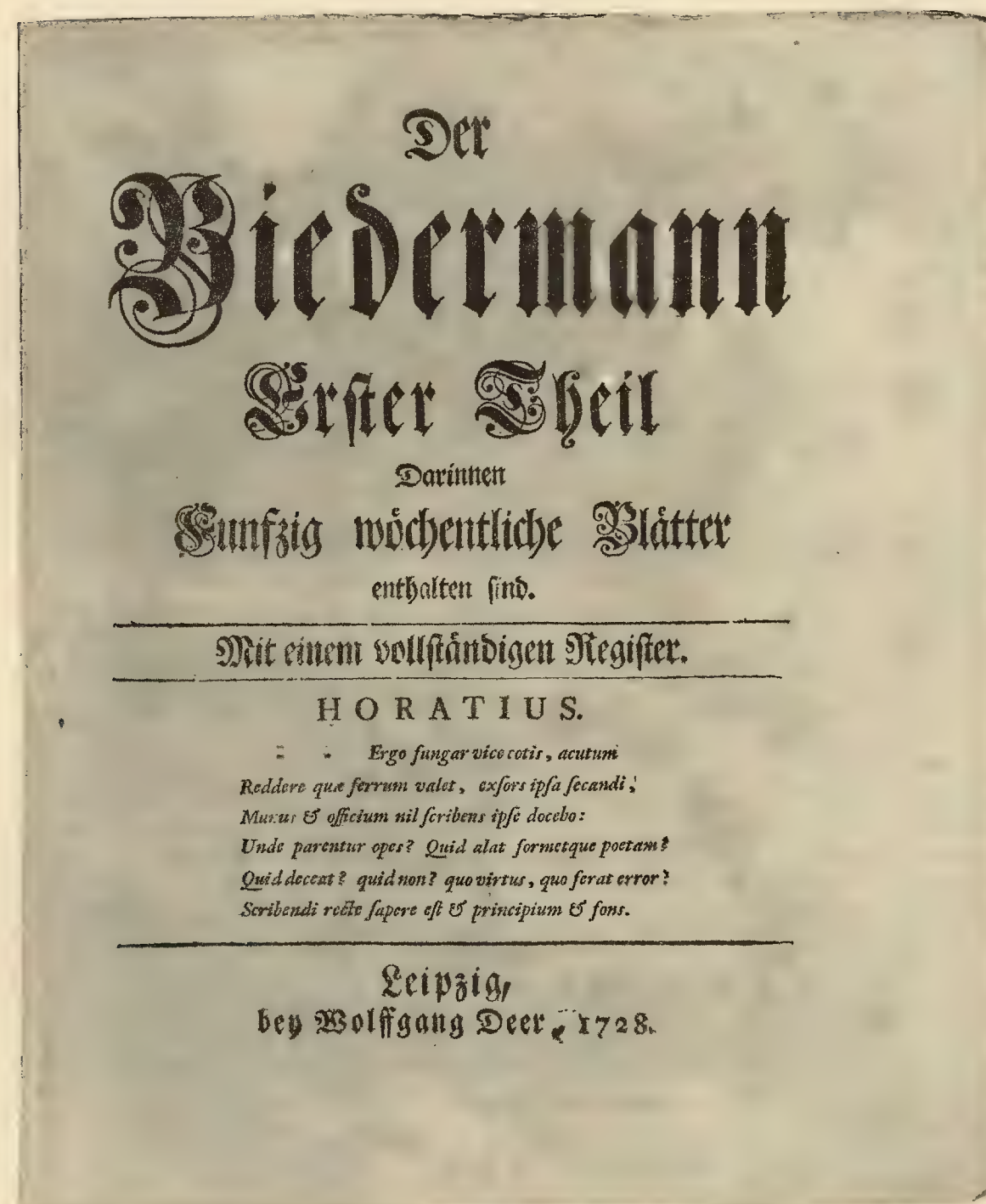
HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8½ x 6¼ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Jöcher-Rotermund (*op. cit.* in n. 443), vi, 378. *SG.*, 1st Ser., XI. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 211.



1727 No. The second edition, Leipzig, 1733, identical with the first except that it does not  
655-a contain the preliminary leaves containing dedications, etc.

1728 BIEDERMANN, DER, *edited or written by* Johann Christoph GOTTSCHED  
(1700–1766)



TITLE OF DER BIEDERMANN, 1728

No. 656

[214]

DER BIEDERMANN

[*Translation of title*] The upright man. First Part, in which fifty weekly issues are contained. With a complete register. [Quot. from Horace] Leipzig, at the shop of Wolfgang Deer. 1728.

1728

A "CORRESPONDENT," signing herself "Tabacophila," complains to the editor, with some bitterness, that in a recently published disputation concerning snuff there was a section which unjustly attacked women snuffers. She offers to the feminist world a translation of that portion of the Latin thesis which she considers offensive. Although she carefully refrains from mention of the tract by title it is clear that the object of her displeasure is a passage in *De Tabaco Sternutatorio* (n. 655).

The writer objects to the contention, advanced by the author of the offending thesis, that snuffing by women derives from their love of novelty or desire to ape men, or that they spoil their daintiness through the use of the powder.

Indeed "Tabacophila" would just like to meet the vulgar author of that dreadful passage, in order to terrify him with her snuff-blackened nose! She would snuff (or sniff) at him but refuse to offer him any of the delectable powder. The very idea — that tobacco was made but for the use of men! They would forbid us girls coffee if they could. But if the writer of the tract will come out like a man and talk German he will find an embattled femininity drawn up to receive him. [Mm<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>–Mm<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION, PART ONE. Quarto (Title, dedication, each 1 leaf; A–Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa–Zz<sup>2</sup>; Aaa–Eee<sup>2</sup>).

ORIGINAL WRAPPERS, uncut. (Signature Kk misbound before Ii). Size of leaf: 8<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: Holzmann and Bohatta (*op. cit.* in n. 501), I, 237. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), IV, 301.

NEW YORK, Colony of. *Court of Chancery*

THE | DECREE | In the Cafe of | *Solomon De Medina, Moseffon* and Company, | Merchants in LONDON, | AND | *Roderigo Pacheco, Jacob De Lara* and *Manuel de Costa*, | Bearers of their ORDERS, | COMPLAINANTS | AGAINST | *Rene Het* and the Executors of *Andrew Fresneau*, | Deceased, | DEFENDANTS, | In Cancellaria *Nova-Eborac*. | [Chancery Court of New York] | [Rule of type ornaments, above and below a grouping of type ornaments] | Printed and Sold by *William Bradford* in *New-York*, 1728.

DURING the period of dispute between the Triple Alliance (England, Holland and France) and Spain the commander of an English man-of-war, Captain Jacobs, brought into the harbor of New York, March, 1719, the "Victory" of the India Company of France. This prize carried 2,217 bags of snuff and tobacco in rolls and hands in its hold. They had been loaded at Havana for delivery at Cadiz and were valued at thirteen thousand pieces of eight.

Jacobs advanced his claim to the prize in the Admiralty Court at New York. In October, 1721, however, the seized property was ordered released, whereupon the captain appealed to the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain. The New York Court of Admiralty thereupon ordered the tobacco placed in the custody of Hett and Fresneau (the defendants) under bond to reimburse Jacobs if the court decided in the latter's favor.

Nos. 656 AND 657

[215] DER BIEDERMANN; NEW YORK



In March, 1722, the defendants acknowledged to the India Company of France the receipt of 1,998 bags of snuff (379,845 lbs.), 108 rolls of tobacco (14,309 lbs.) and 9,628 lbs. of leaf tobacco, damaged and undamaged. The Company advised the Spanish king that he could take possession of the tobacco upon payment of their freight and other charges. The Spanish ambassador in France then instructed the Company to deliver the cargo to De Medina, Mosesson and Company. The latter were to pay the accumulated charges, as well as those relating to the prosecution of the appeal against Jacobs. Hett and Fresneau were instructed to deliver the tobacco to the Spanish company's agents, Pacheco, De Lara, and De Costa. Fresneau being dead, Hett was ordered to make an accounting. He refused to show his records, but arbitrarily demanded £1,400 for accrued charges (later proved to be excessive and fraudulent) which the agents were forced to pay.

As a result of Hett's exorbitant charge, additional claims made by him, and his failure to render an accounting, the Spanish company and their agents brought the suit which terminated in a decree in favor of the complainants.

Every step of the involved proceedings is separately considered in this printed account of the case. Hett was shown to have committed fraud, embezzlement of part of the tobacco, and to have engaged in other illegal practises in handling this account. The defendants were adjudged in contempt for delaying court action and ordered to pay all costs, in addition to full reimbursement to the plaintiffs.

FIRST EDITION. Folio (Title, 1 leaf, unsigned; A-L<sup>2</sup>).

STITCHED, as issued, uncut. Size of leaf: 13 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: S., xi, n. 47349. *Catalogue of Books printed by William Bradford . . . Exhibited at the Grolier Club* . . . [New York, 1893], n. 74, 29.

Only three other copies of this work have been located: New York Historical Society, The Antiquarian Society (Worcester, Mass.) and the NYPL.

Bradford was the official printer to the province of New York from 1693 to 1742.

#### SWEDEN, Frederick I, *King*

PUBLICATION | Och | Förbud | Angående | Tobaks-Stielkars Införfel. | Stockholms Rådhus den 2. Martii 1728. | [Woodcut] | STOCKHOLM/uti Kongl. Tryckeriet.

[*Translation of title*] Notice and prohibition against the importation of tobacco stalks. City Hall of Stockholm, March 2, 1728. Stockholm, in the royal printing-shop.

IN ACCORDANCE with the petition for the protection of the domestic tobacco factories, made by the Board of Trade, His Royal Majesty has ordered, by the rescript of 23 January last, a total prohibition against the importation of tobacco stalks, under penalty of confiscation and fine. Stockholm, 2 March 1728.

SMALL QUARTO. (2 leaves, unsigned.)

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

No. 658

[ 216 ]

SWEDEN

#### TYSENS, GIBSBERT (*fl.* 1717-1733)

APOLLO'S | MARSDRAGER, | VEYLENDE. | Alderhande Scherpzinnige en Vermakelyke | SNEL, PUNT, SCHIMP, | EN | MENGELDIGTEN: | En daar onder de Wetten van het VERKEER- | SPEL, de Lof van de RHYNSCHE WYN, | t'Samenspraak over de TABAK, &c. | *Met aardige Printjes verciert.* | DE ZEVEN-EN NEGENTIGSTE DRUK. | Vermeerdert met 37 Gedigten. | [Ornament] | OP PARNAS, | By | [VALERIUS MAXIMUS, | EN | JUNIUS JUVENALIS,] | In Compagnie.

[*Translation of title*] Apollo's Peddler, selling all sorts of witty and amusing epigrams, lampoons, and miscellaneous poems. Among these [are given] the rules of backgammon and the praise of Rhine wine, the dialogue on tobacco, etc. Illustrated with amusing prints. The 97th printing. Augmented with 37 poems. On Parnassus, At the shop of Valerius Maximus and Junius Juvenalis, in Company. [Amsterdam, Henderik Bosch, probably 1728.]

AMONG the sententious pieces in this potpourri of verses are several in a philosophic or ironic strain dealing with tobacco. In the first of these the author comments on the like evanescent qualities of hope and the smoke from a pipe [C<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]. Another poem compares love to a burning pipe of tobacco: each pleasant, sweet and full of fire but both consumed by flame and smoke [C<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]. A smoker philosophizes about the pleasures of loneliness (in one of the longer pieces) and sees a vision of life in his pipe. He concludes, however, on the usual melancholy note of futility [E<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]. In a quatrain it is related that Hans, having written a poem in praise of Michiel, is rewarded by the latter with a roll of tobacco. Michiel remarks that it is just that he should repay wind with smoke [E<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]. On K<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-K<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup> occurs a rhymed dialogue between two students. One is devoted to drinking, the other to tobacco, but both have only praise for the "divine herb."

[PART II:] APOLLO'S | MARSDRAGER, | VEILENDE | Allerhande Scherpzinnige en Vermakelyke | SNEL, PUNT, SCHIMP, | EN | MENGEL-DIGTEN. | EN DAAR ONDER | De Stoel-Storm der Zonnisten, op. Groote Vasten- | Avonds-dag. | Met aardige Printjes verciert. | TWEDE DEEL. | De 40. Druk. | [Ornament] | OP PARNAS, | By VALERIUS MARTIALIS, en D. JUNIUS | JUVENALIS, In Compagnie, 1731.

[*Translation of title*] [The first 7 lines agree with those in the title of Part I.] Among these is the "Stoel-Storm" of the "Zonnisten" on Shrove-Tuesday. Illustrated with amusing prints. Second Part. The 40th printing . . . [Amsterdam, Henderik Bosch] 1731.

In the few pieces on tobacco in this part, the poet writes in a harsher vein. Addressing "Miss S.N., with her blackened teeth," he unchivalrously notices that her mouth is a chimney with a row of smoked teeth. But those who know you, he continues, understand what kind of internal fire consumes you [D<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]. The quatrain to a "sagacious smoker" is a satiric comment on one who, had he read as many leaves as he burned in lighting his pipe, would have been a great wit [E<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]. Having found a snuff-box in a lavatory the author addresses two poems to the deserted object which he plans to give a more worthy home [K<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>].

SECOND COLLECTED EDITION [?], SECOND ISSUE (*v. infra*). Small octavo (Part I: \*8; A-K<sup>8</sup>; L<sup>2</sup>. Part II: \*4; \*\*2; A-M<sup>8</sup>. Part III [The first 7 lines of title as in Part II.] | *Met aardige Printjes verciert.* | HET DERDE DEEL. | DOOR | G. TYSENS. | [Ornament] | *TE AMSTERDAM*, | By HENDERIK BOSCH, Boekverkooper, | . . . 1728: \*6; A-K<sup>8</sup>; L<sup>9</sup>).

No. 658-A

[ 217 ]

TYSENS



ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE. Title and 8 copperplate engravings in text, by J. Goeree, of which that on K<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> displays smokers and drinkers. Frontispiece (as in Vol. I) and 8 plates in text, in Part II. Frontispiece (as in Vol. I) and 7 plates in text, in Part III.

OLD VELLUM, partly uncut. Size of leaf: 6½ x 4 inches.

REFERENCES: *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, A. J. Van der Aa (Haarlem, 1876), XI, p. 82. Abkoude (*op. cit.* in n. 529), p. 18. *Vermonde en Naamlooze Schrijvers opgespoord op het gebied der nederlandsche en vlaamsche Letteren*, J. I. van Doorninck (Leyden, 1885), II, 41.

Two issues of the three-volume work catalogued here appear in *Verzameling F. G. Waller Catalogus van Nederlandsche . . . Boeken . . .* by Emma Dronckers (The Hague, 1936), nos. 1707-1708. In the first issue, the title of Part I agrees with that in the Arents copy; but the title of Part II differs from it and is dated 1725. The supposed second issue therefore differs from the earlier only in the title and date (1731) of Part II. The edition notices on the titles of Parts I and II are obviously spurious.

The British Museum has an edition of the first two parts dated 1715-1717. This is apparently the first printing. In *Tabak-Literatur Verzeichnis* (n. 2813 of *Tobacco*) is listed an edition of the first two parts, 1721. Abkoude gives an undated edition of the three parts, published at Amsterdam by G. Tielenberg and J. Roman.

ENGLAND, George II, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGE II. | REGIS | . . . | SECUNDO | At the Parliament Begun and Holden at Westminster, | the Twenty third Day of January, Anno Dom. 1727. | [4 lines] | And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the Twenty | first Day of January, 1728. being the Second Session of this | present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | LONDON, | Printed by the Assigns of His Majesty's Printer, and | of Henry Hills deceas'd. 1729.

An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act . . . which prohibits the Importation of Tobacco stript from the Stalk or Stem.

The act (n. 534) having been found to be prejudicial to the planters of tobacco in America, it is hereby repealed.

SMALL FOLIO. (Kkk<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]. Paginated [221, the title; 222, blank]; 223-224).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

ROTTMANN, Friedrich Julius (*f.* 1714-1754)

DER LUSTIGE JURIST. Bremen, 1730.

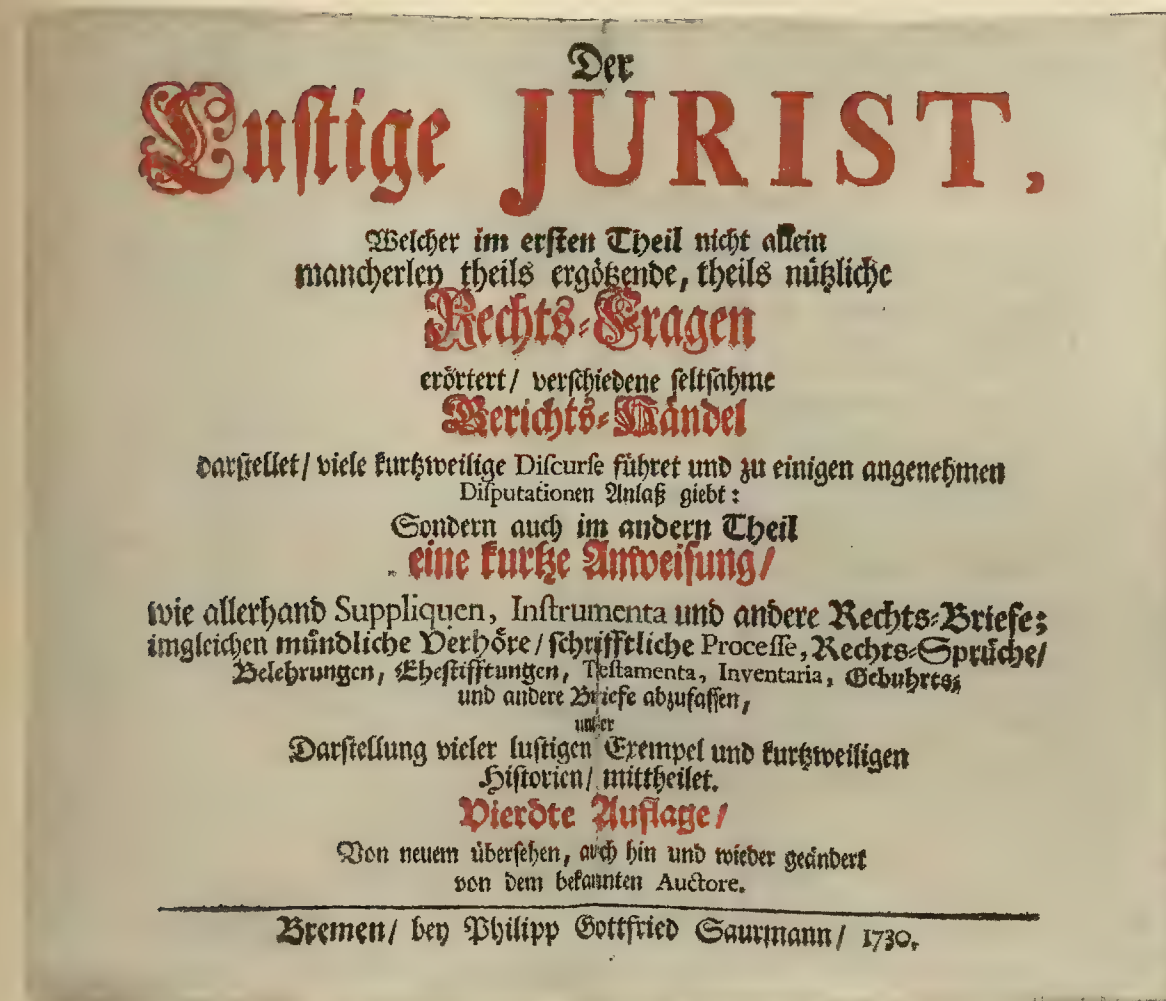
[*Translation of title*] The Merry Jurist, which, in the first part, not only explains many both pleasing and useful questions of law, presents different strange law-suits, engages in a number of entertaining discourses and gives occasion to several pleasant discussions; but also, in the second part, gives concise information on how all kinds of pleas, instruments and other legal briefs, including oral hearings, written cases, oaths, informations, marriage contracts, wills, inventories, birth and other certificates, are expressed, communicated by presenting many merry examples and entertaining stories. Fourth edition, newly published and altered by the well-known author. Bremen, at the shop of Philipp Gottfried Saurmann. 1730.

Nos. 659 AND 660

[ 218 ]

ENGLAND; ROTTMANN

THE author having assembled a potpourri of nicotian information opens the first of various chapters on tobacco with a nice problem of etiquette: "Should one smoke in the presence of respectable women?" The reply is based upon several considerations: if the place is more aristocratic than its occupants, or if, in any room, the women present are of superior birth, it is a breach of decorum to smoke. But when the place is informal and the women there of the same or lesser rank than the smoker, it is proper to indulge in a pipe of tobacco. Young women cannot complain that they have been insulted merely because men smoke in their presence unless, of course, the smoke is blown in their face with malice aforethought!



TITLE OF ROTTMANN, 1730

One of the two characters who are represented here as deliberating about the various questions of law and equity, Pantophilus, is stated to have written a historico-philosophico-juridical dissertation on the tobacco plant, after concluding the foregoing discussion on nicotian etiquette. In his work<sup>1</sup> Pantophilus listed a number of

<sup>1</sup> It has not been identified.

No. 660

[ 219 ]

ROTTMANN



authors who opposed or favored smoking, as recorded by Morhof.<sup>2</sup> A further account of the contents of Pantophilus' work is then given by Rottmann.

Tobacco-smokers had been compared by a writer (unnamed here) to men possessed by the devil. It was his opinion that they prepared themselves for the vapors of hell by smoking on earth.<sup>3</sup> Mention is made of the medical uses of tobacco, with reference to Thebesius (n. 493). The value of tobacco in weaning women from sweets and reducing the illnesses to which they are subject because of their sedentary lives is described at some length. Nothing, says the author, is more becoming to a pretty woman than a neat English pipe.

Selections are quoted from Oelschlaeger (n. 233) and from a Hamburg newspaper, which deal with the disastrous fires traceable to careless smokers. The penalties for smoking in Persia and Turkey are noticed. Conring<sup>4</sup> is given as authority for the statement that modern Germans are neither as big or strong as those of former ages because of the widespread indulgence in tobacco. The various methods of smoking by the inhabitants of foreign nations are described. It is stated that the Persians carried their complicated smoking-machines even into their places of worship. The Dutch were, at first, the great manufacturers and exporters of clay pipes, but now the Germans not only make these but export them as well. A long list is provided of writers on explorations who dealt with the smoking customs of other lands.

One of the questions propounded is whether a clergyman may smoke with good conscience and without sin. It is decided that as tobacco is God-given it may be used in moderation by a good Christian. The ancient forms of inhaling burning herbs to cure asthmatic conditions, as recorded by Dioscorides and Galen, were abandoned when tobacco became common in Europe. It is obviously better to employ this plant as a salutary herb than for pleasure. Various errors have been made in regard to smoking, such as the opinion that it rendered the brain fuliginous. Nevertheless, it is stated by the author, excessive smoking affects longevity.

A poetic riddle and a poem, both on tobacco, are quoted from the works of Von Hoffmannswaldau.<sup>5</sup> These are followed by twenty-four rules "newly revised," similar to those in nos. 409, 499-A, etc. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>]

There are incidental references to tobacco in the material between D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>. A spirited poem, singing the praises of a pipe of tobacco which the poet finds superior to wine or women, occurs on E<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>-F<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>.

FOURTH EDITION. Small octavo ( )<sup>6</sup> [first and last the two-page title]; )( )<sup>3</sup> [part of final sheet]; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>8</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>8</sup>; Aaaa<sup>8</sup>; Bbbb<sup>8</sup>).

HALF CONTEMPORARY VELLUM. Size of leaf: 6<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: On the 1716 edition, see Holzmann and Bohatta (*op. cit.* in n. 501), II, 347.

The first edition was published at Frankfort and Leipzig, 1716. The passages given above occur therein on A<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-B<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>; D<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>. The second edition appeared in 1719; the third in 1725.

<sup>2</sup> In his *Polyhistor* . . . the first edition of which was published at Lübeck, 1688-1692. The edition is not stated, but the reference given is to Vol. II, Book 2, part 2, chapter 42, n. 4.

<sup>3</sup> This droll conception, still commonly expressed, is undoubtedly even more ancient than the early

part of the 18th century. *V.* n. 14, n. 3, ¶4.

<sup>4</sup> In his *De Habitu Corporum Germanicorum, antiqui ac novi causis* . . . (ed. Helmstadt, 1666, p. 118). The first edition was published in 1645.

<sup>5</sup> *Gedichte* (edition unstated). The references given are to 2nd Part p. 353, n. 48, and 3d Part, p. 348.

Ein vor alle Menschen | wohleingerichtetes | Gefundheits- | Büchlein, | Von den Verhalten | Der Gefunden und Krancken, | Wie sich | Die Meisten übel bey ihrer Gefundheit | verhalten, und wie sie sich besser verhalten | könten. | Wobey von vielen Dingen, als: | Von glücklichen Kinderzeugen, Erzie- | hung der Kinder, von den Ammen, von | Speifen, was, wenn, wie viel, ein jeder Mensch essen | soll, vom Trincken, vom Toback, Schnupff-Toback, | Wein, Thee, Coffee, Chocolate gehandelt. | Item: | Von der Diät der Krancken, von Medi- | camenten, Hauffmitteln &, ein Sentiment | geßlätet wird, | von | J. G. T. Med. D. | [4 lines] | [N.p.] Gedruckt 1730.

[*Translation of title*] A well planned booklet on health for all persons, concerning the conduct of the well and the sick. How most people when well do not take care of themselves, and how they could take better care of themselves. With this many things are considered, viz. the successful begetting of children, the rearing of children, wet-nurses; food, what, when and how much a person should eat; drinking, tobacco, snuff, wine, tea, coffee, chocolate. Also an opinion is given on the diet of the sick, on medicaments, home remedies, by J. G. T., Doctor of Medicine. If we will make use of what is already noted in this small treatise, then we will not mischievously shorten our life but attain the span allotted us by God. Printed 1730.

THE author agrees with most of the physicians who wrote on tobacco that the plant should be reserved for remedial purposes and repeats many of the opinions commonly held on the subject. He remarks further that the heat engendered by smoking draws forth the "superfluous humidities" of the brain; that corpulent people benefit from the use of the herb provided that they restrict themselves to three pipes a day — and then but occasionally; that the physiological results of excessive smoking are devastating, among them desiccation of the human system. The author is convinced that young people who use tobacco are certain to injure their brains; that no one should smoke before the age of twenty-four and that, from the medical viewpoint, snuff is of no value to mankind. [D<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>-D<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-E<sup>8</sup>).

BOARDS. Size of leaf: 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 4 inches.

FIELDING, Henry (1707-1754)

THE GRUB-STREET OPERA. London, 1731.

TWO of the characters in this political satire, Sir Owen Apshinken (a Welshman) and his chaplain, Puzzletext, are recorded in the *dramatis personae* as being "in love with tobacco".<sup>1</sup> They express their affection for the herb early in the play:

*Sir Owen.* Oh, Puzzletext! if I could but enjoy my pipe undisturb'd, how happy should I be! for I never yet could taste any pleasure, but in tobacco.

<sup>1</sup> As was Fielding. His first biographer, Arthur Murphy, remarking that Fielding's plays were too quickly written, states, "When he had contracted to bring on a play, or a farce, it is well known . . . that he would go home rather late from a tavern, and would, the next morning, deliver a scene to the

players, written upon the papers which had wrapped the tobacco, in which he so much delighted." (*Works of . . . Fielding*, London, 1806, I, 42-43.) Cf., too, Fielding's last letter (published Aug. 1911, *National Review*) in the London Times "Literary Supplement," Jan. 15, 1920, p. 35.



*Puz.* Tobacco is a very good thing, indeed, and there is no harm in taking it abundantly. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Shortly thereafter, when speaking of Lady Apshinken, Sir Owen remarks

If she interferes not with my pipe, I am resolv'd not to interfere with her family.—  
Let her govern, while I fmoke. [B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

*Sir Owen, smoking.* What a glorious creature was he who first discovered the use of tobacco!—the industrious retires from business—the voluptuous from pleasure—the lover from a cruel mistress—the husband from a curs'd wife—and I from all the world to my pipe.

A I R XLIII. Free mason's tune.

Let the learn'd talk of books,	The man whose chief glory
The glutton of cooks,	Is telling of story,
The lover of Celia's soft smack-o;	Had never arriv'd at the knack-o,
No mortal can boast	Between ev'ry heying,
So noble a toast,	And as I was faying,
As a pipe of accepted tobacco.	Did he not take a whiff of tobacco.
Let the foldier for fame,	The doctor who places
And a gen'ral's name,	Much skill in grimaces,
In battle get many a thwack-o;	And feels your pulse running tick-tack-o;
Let who will have moft,	Would you know his chief skill?
Who will rule the roast,	It is only to fill,
Give me but a pipe of tobacco.	And fmoke a good pipe of tobacco.
Tobacco gives wit	The courtiers alone
To the dullest old cit,	To this weed are not prone; [flack-o!]
And makes him of politics crack-o:	Would you know what 'tis makes them fo
The lawyers i'th' hall	'Twas because it inclin'd
Were not able to bawl,	To be honest the mind,
Were it not for a whiff of tobacco.	And therefore they banish'd tobacco.

[D<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

SECOND EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup>; B-D<sup>8</sup>; E<sup>4</sup>; *The Masquerade*, E<sub>5-8</sub>; F<sup>4</sup>).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4⅝ inches.

REFERENCES: *The History of Henry Fielding*, by W. L. Cross (New Haven, 1918), I, 108-112, 408; III, 293, 328. *Henry Fielding*, by H. K. Banerji (Oxford, 1929), 28-32, 279.

*The Welsh Opera*, or *The Grey Mare the Better Horse*, originally published in the spring of 1731 without Fielding's consent, was succeeded (August, 1731) by *The Genuine Grub-Street Opera*. The second edition of this, with the abbreviated title, was published in the late summer or fall of 1731. *The Welsh Opera* had been produced in London in April, 1731. It represented Fielding's first incursion into political satire, and had a fairly successful run. The play was enlarged and the title altered to *The Grub-Street Opera* in order to ridicule the *Grub-Street*

THE  
GRUB-STREET  
O P E R A.

As it is Acted at the  
THEATRE in the HAY-MARKET.

By SCRIBLERUS SECUNDUS.

Sing. Nom. *Hic, Hæc, Hoc.*  
Gen. *Hujus.*  
Dat. *Huic.*  
Accus. *Hunc, Hanc, Hoc.*  
Voc. *Caret.* Lit. Gram. quod vid.

To which is added,

THE  
MASQUERADE,  
A  
P O E M.

Printed in MDCCXXVIII.

L O N D O N,  
Printed, and sold by J. ROBERTS, in Warwick-lane  
MDCCXXXI.  
[Price One Shilling and Six-pence.]

TITLE OF FIELDING, 1731

*Journal* which had begun a series of attacks on Fielding. The king and queen, and the prime minister, Walpole, are boldly satirized herein — a reason why the augmented version was never produced. The opera contains a song famous in its day, "Roast Beef of Old England."

*The Masquerade* was issued separately in 1728. (It was Fielding's first published work.) The first edition remainder sheets were bound up with the 1731 edition of *The Grub-Street Opera*.



THE | IMPORTANCE | OF THE | BRITISH PLANTATIONS | IN | *AMERICA* | TO  
THIS | KINGDOM; | WITH | The STATE of their TRADE, and | Methods for Improving  
it; | AS ALSO | A DESCRIPTION of the several Colo- | nies there. | LONDON: | Printed  
for J. PEELE . . . | . . . MDCCXXXI | . . .

THIS "judicious tract," which won the admiration of Anderson (*v. infra*) was written by a shrewd observer who had lived in North America many years and who writes that he had "traded to most of the Places which I give any Account of."

Among the places where tobacco was grown he mentions the "Island of *Margarites*,"<sup>1</sup> [H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>], and (at the end of a list of commodities exported from Pennsylvania) "some Tobacco"<sup>2</sup> [N<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]. Of the "great Quantities of Tobacco made" in North Carolina<sup>3</sup> the New Englanders, he states, convey some of it away [K<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>, K<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>].

. . . the principal Part of the Tobacco produced in this Province is sent to us by the *Virginia* Ships which lie in *Nansamond* River. This is the Occasion of the Complaint of the *Virginians*, that the *North Carolina* Men send their Tobacco thro' that Province, and pay none of the Duties and Levies of *Virginia*, which are pretty burthenfome, but which they brought upon themselves, by settling such large Salaries upon their Public Officers, and allowing such great Stipends to the Clergy.<sup>4</sup> [K<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

In calculating the benefits to be derived from Virginia and Maryland he proposes: Let us suppose what is within Bounds, that from these two Provinces we receive 60,000 Hogheads of Tobacco yearly, and that one with another they weigh six hundred Pounds each; at two Pence Halfpenny *per* Pound, this comes to 375,000 *l*. The Shipping employed to bring Home this Tobacco (supposing them well contrived for this Trade) will be at least 24,000 Tons, which at ten Pounds Value *per* Ton, is 240,000 *l*. in Shipping; much the major Part of those are *English* built, and are constantly fitted and repaired here. The Freight at thirty Shillings *per* Hoghead, which is the lowest, comes to 90,000 *l*. the petty Charges and Commission on each Hoghead is not less than twenty Shillings, which amounts to 60,000 *l*. These two last named Sums we undoubtedly receive annually from these Provinces, though all the Tobacco were owned by the People in that Countrey, *viz.* 150,000 *l*. upon Tobacco only. The neat Proceeds of the Tobacco will be 225,000 *l*. all which we will suppose ordered to be returned in Goods; yet out of that there will remain at least five *per Cent.* Commission and petty Charge, which is 11,250 *l*. [L<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A, 3 leaves; B-P<sup>4</sup>; Q, 1 leaf [probably part of sheet A]).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: S., vii, n. 29766. B., i.p. 134. There is a copy in the NYPL.

Anderson (n. 959) gives a complete abstract and criticism of Hall's tract, concluding "Thus we have . . . a politico-commercial, and . . . a natural survey of all our colonies, excepting Nova Scotia . . . and, although written upward of fifty years ago . . . being treated so distinctly and methodically, as to give much light thereinto, more especially to such as are not practical merchants, we thought it well merited the room it has taken up." (III, 167-174)

<sup>1</sup> *V.* n. 1, n. 1. <sup>2</sup> *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 106, ¶2. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 108, n. 2; 128, n. 7. <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 104-105.

THE | PRESENT STATE | OF THE | Cape of GOOD-HOPE: | OR, | A Particular Account of the  
several NATIONS | Of the | *HOTTENTOTS*: | Their Religion, Government, Laws, Customs, |  
Ceremonies, and Opinions; Their Art of | War, Professions, Language, Genius, &c. | Together  
with | A Short ACCOUNT of the DUTCH SETTLEMENT | At the CAPE. | *Written Originally in*  
High German, | By PETER KOLBEN, A.M. | *Done into English from the Original* | By MR. MEDLEY.  
| Illustrated with COPPER PLATES. | LONDON: | Printed for W. INNYS . . . | MDCCXXXI.

THE | PRESENT STATE | OF THE | Cape of GOOD-HOPE: | VOL. II. | CONTAINING, THE | *Natural*  
*History* of The CAPE; | OR, | A particular Description of all the Sorts of Animals | and Vege-  
tables in that Neighbourhood; . . . | [2 lines] | Likewise an Account of the Mineral Produc-  
tions, | and of the . . . Waters | there. Together with some Observations on the | CAPE-  
Winds and Air. | To which is prefix'd, | A Topographical Account of the Colonies there; . . . |  
[2 lines] | *Written Originally in* High German, | By PETER KOLBEN, A.M. | *Done into English,*  
*from the Original*, | By MR. MEDLEY, | Illustrated with COPPER PLATES. | LONDON: | Printed  
for W. INNYS . . . | MDCCXXXI. (Cf. the translation of title in n. 651.)

The chief passages relating to tobacco in this work are recorded under n. 651, in the account of the first Dutch edition.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Two volumes. Small octavo (I: 2 leaves without signature marks; a<sup>8</sup>; \*4; A-Z<sup>8</sup>. II: A<sup>8+2</sup>; B-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>9</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE and 16 copperplate engravings (one folding) in Vol. I. 11 plates (one folding) in Vol. II. Several of the plates of natives show smokers.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Mendelssohn (*op. cit.* in n. 651), I, 844-845. This edition, says Theal (*op. cit.* in n. 651), is very poor, "badly translated, and condensed by a man absolutely ignorant of his subject."

## NETHERLANDS, Province of Gelderland; District of Veluwe

[Text-heading:] TABACKX- | ORDONNANTIE. | [Colophon] Tot ARNHEM, | By HEN-  
DRIK VAN GOOR, Ord. Drukker van de Ed. Mog. | Heeren Gedeputeerde STATEN des  
Quartiers van Veluwen. 1732.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Tobacco Ordinance. At Arnhem, at the shop of Hendrik van Goor, Printer in ordinary . . . to the district of Veluwe. 1732.

THAT the conditions governing the tobacco monopoly in the province of Gelderland had not changed in half a century is indicated by the fact that the provisions of the 1680 ordinance (n. 368) are here repeated without alteration.

SMALL QUARTO. (A<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 6 inches.

## FOREMAN, Charles (*d.* 1739)

A | LETTER | TO THE | RIGHT HONOURABLE | Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, | FOR | Re-establishing  
the WOOLLEN MANUFACTU- | RIES of *Great Britain* upon their ancient | Footing, by encourag-

Nos. 664, 665, AND 666

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ing the LINEN MANU- | FACTURIES of *Ireland*. | ALSO, | For Reducing the PAY of the ARMY,  
encou- | raging the PRINTING PRESS, renewing | the TRADE to *France* upon the *Tariff* of 1664,  
| and relieving those unfortunate *British* Mer- | chants that have been ruin'd by the *Spanish* |  
*Guarda de la Coflas*. | WITH | A Short OBSERVATION upon the DRAW- | BACK upon TOBAC-  
COES. | By CHARLES FOREMAN, Esq; | To which is added, | A POSTSCRIPT to His  
FRIENDS, | shewing some of the Reasons he had for the late SUBMISSION he sent to Sir ROBERT.  
| LONDON: | Printed for T. WARNER . . . | . . . MDCCXXXII. | . . .

AMONG the numerous matters to which the author directs the prime minister's attention, is the efficient smuggling carried on by the Dutch in various parts of the British empire. He contends that the fault for this condition lies in the English drawback system and the high duties on tobacco.

Amongst numberless Advantages over us, a *Dutchman* has now the Prerogative of smoaking *Englisch* Tobacco *Cent. per Cent.* cheaper in *Amsterdam* . . . than an *Englischman* can in *London*, but *that* is merely owing to our selves, and I hope you will take the *Drawback* upon Tobacco into Consideration; for, I assure you, Sir, it demands a very serious one . . .

It is not impossible for the Crown to make an hundred thousand Pounds a Year more than at present of the Duties upon Tobacco, or, perhaps, two hundred thousand Pounds a Year, if not still more; and, at the same time, take off, at least, one half of the Duty which the *British* Consumer pays upon that Commodity. [H<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In the articles enumerated as imported from France and Holland are gold- and silver-ornamented snuff- and tobacco-boxes, and containers made of horn. [F<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>; G<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-I<sup>4</sup> [last, blank, lacking]).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7¼ x 4½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN.

c. 1733

[Text-heading:] Underwisning | Om Tobaks Plantering efter det | Holländska fättet. | [Stockholm, c. 1733]

[Translation of heading] Instructions on the cultivation of tobacco according to the Dutch method.

These rules for the cultivation of tobacco follow the methods then used by the Dutch, whose domestic plantations produced large quantities of this commodity. Cf. 539-A.

FIRST[?] EDITION. Small quarto (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7¾ x 6 inches.

"Stockholm, 1748" is written at the end of this pamphlet, in a fairly recent hand. In *Tobak-Literatur-Verzeichnis* (catalogued under n. 2813) Dressel lists a copy which he dates "ca. 1700." Lund, however, supplies the date "[1733]".

Nos. 666 AND 666-A

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FOREMAN; UNDERWISNING

## THE WALPOLE EXCISE BILL (Numbers 667-698-A)

IN AN endeavor "to attach the landed gentry to the House of Hanover"<sup>1</sup> Walpole reduced the rate of the land tax, long a cause of bitter complaint, from 2 s. to 1 s. in the £, in 1731. That the tax had been inequitable economists are now generally agreed, but by this move about £500,000 was then lost to the revenue. A revived tax (1732) on salt produced but a third of the amount of income relinquished. Under the necessity, therefore, of supplying funds, then urgently required to meet the deficit, Walpole adopted a measure which, though economically sound, progressive, and fundamentally desirable, almost lost him his premiership and aroused a spirit of insurrection throughout England.

The Anglo-American planters of tobacco and the English fair traders in that commodity had long petitioned for laws which would protect them from the notorious customs frauds widely practised in every English port of entry. Their representatives had indicated, with obvious justice, that were the system of drawback eliminated or curtailed and duty collected on all tobacco entered, the import tax could be considerably reduced without seriously impairing the crown's revenue.<sup>2</sup>

That their complaints were not ill-founded was evident from the report of the commission appointed to inquire into customs frauds. The facts reported (n. 667) were an open scandal in the trade. But aroused by the unprincipled and virulent campaign of Walpole's opponents — and he had many, having held office for twelve years — the tobacco-consumers (the public, in fact!) were violently unwilling to approve of a measure — an *excise* bill — merely because it was sound and honest.

Dowell,<sup>3</sup> among others,<sup>4</sup> gives a very able account of the entire matter, but for a rapid survey of the essential facts dealing with the famous bill the following excerpt will best serve the reader here:

"Since 1723 [Walpole] had checked the smuggling of tea and coffee by applying to them a compulsory warehousing system under government supervision . . . thereby increasing the revenue derived from them by 120,000 £. in seven years. No change was made in the name of the duty, and the reform passed unnoticed. He had (14 March 1733) projected the application of the same system to tobacco and wine.<sup>5</sup> By so doing there would not merely be a check put upon smuggling. Under the existing complicated system of discounts, drawbacks, and allowances, with the aid of false weights and false entries, vast frauds, as he pointed out, had been detected, especially upon re-exportation. His proposal<sup>6</sup> was to levy the full tax on tobacco and wine, imported only when they were removed from the warehouses for sale. Where imported for re-exportation, no tax was to be levied at all. The former of these two measures would, it was thought, check smuggling . . . The second would, as Walpole explained, tend to make London a free port, and by consequence the market of the world. The change was, in technical terms, a transfer of customs to 'excise', and therein the opposition saw their opportunity.

<sup>1</sup> *A History of Taxation . . . in England . . . to the Present Day*, S. Dowell (London, 1884), II, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> V. Stock (*op. cit.* in n. 436, n. 2), reporting Walpole's speech to the Commons, IV, pp. 197-199 and cf. nos. 494-A and 494-E.

<sup>3</sup> (*Op. cit. supra*, n. 1), vols. II, pp. 99 ff., and IV, pp. 272-275.

<sup>4</sup> See especially *La Crise du Ministère Walpole en 1733-1734*, by Paul Vaucher (Paris, [1924]); "The Excise Scheme of 1733", by E. Raymond Turner

(in *English Historical Review*, London, 1927, XLII, pp. 34-57); *Economic Policy of Robt. Walpole*, by N. A. Brisco (N.Y., 1907), pp. 107-118. Turner's essay is ably documented with lists and dates of publications of the newspapers which attacked the bill.

<sup>5</sup> In his speech to the House, March 14/15, 1733, however, Walpole announced that the excise would, for the present, be applied only to tobacco.

<sup>6</sup> V. the bill, n. 668.

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Excise had at various times been levied with vexatious incidents upon most of the necessities of life. Its very name was odious. The 'Craftsman' and the pamphleteers<sup>7</sup> discerned in the proposals the first approach to excise upon all articles of food and clothing . . . Petitions against the scheme poured into the House of Commons. The house itself was besieged by 'a most extraordinary concourse of people'.<sup>8</sup> The City of London prayed to be heard by counsel against the bill, and its petition [v. n. 687] was escorted by a train of coaches that extended from Temple Bar to Westminster. Discontent began to pass into disaffection. The army, it was said, could not be relied on because the soldiers believed that tobacco would be raised in price. Inside the House of Commons the ministerial majorities dwindled from sixty-one, on the introduction of the scheme on 14 March 1733, to seventeen on 10 April . . . [On 11 April, Walpole] moved 'that the bill be read a second time on 12 June' (the recess).<sup>9</sup> Frantic manifestations of delight throughout the country followed his capitulation . . . The king had taken the strongest personal interest in the bill.<sup>10</sup> Its abandonment was followed by the summary dismissal of Lord Chesterfield, the lord steward, and of a group of peers in public employment who had cooperated with him in opposing it . . .

. . . Walpole's power had been shaken. It is true that he could probably have carried the excise bill through the House of Commons. The reason for its abandonment was, as he truly said, that 'the act could not be carried into execution without an armed force . . . and that there would be an end of the liberties of England if supplies were to be raised by the sword'.<sup>11</sup>

It was not until 1789 (v. n. 966) that a form of Walpole's rejected scheme was adopted in England. Cf. nos. 740 (introd.) and 769.

(Throughout the pieces catalogued in this group, references to Dowell, Vaucher, Turner, and Stock pertain to the works of these authors given in notes 1 and 4 here and in n. 436, n. 2.)

N.667

# ENGLAND, George II, *Committee of Parliament*

1733. | THE | REPORT | OF THE | COMMITTEE | APPOINTED | To inquire into the Frauds and Abuses in the Customs, | to the Prejudice of Trade, and Diminution of the Re- | venue. [London, June 7, 1733]

THE Committee<sup>1</sup> found the abuses in the customs so extensive they were unable, despite their diligence, to complete the information required. However, the shortness of the session made it incumbent that they lay their report before the house so that it might be informed of how far they had proceeded in the matter. Each branch of the revenue was separately examined, but the several papers referred to the Committee by the House related chiefly to frauds committed in the tobacco trade. This branch was, therefore, the first examined, as its revenue and trade is of great importance to the nation.

The present Duty on Tobacco, as settled by the Act 9 George I, cap. 21 . . . is 6d.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a Penny, per pound; 1d. whereof, being the old Subsidy, is to be paid down in Money at Importation, deducting 25 *per Cent* on such Payment, fifteen *per Cent* thereof in lieu of all

<sup>7</sup> Contemporaneously referred to as "a crew of Hireling Scriblers, and such Gentry".

<sup>8</sup> Walpole himself narrowly escaped violence at the hands of an anti-excise mob. He was several times hanged in effigy.

<sup>9</sup> For a quotation concerning Walpole's decision see Dowell, II, p. 106, referring to Lord Hervey's *Memoirs* (i, 198); and cf. Stock, IV, p. 209, n. 67, quoting from the *Egmont Diary* (op. cit. in n. 675).

<sup>10</sup> The king had strongly favored the reduced land

tax (v. *supra*). Furthermore, had the excise bill been adopted, his income from the Civil List (a subsidy of one-sixth of the duties on tobacco and wine, granted 1698) would undoubtedly have been increased.

<sup>11</sup> Isaac S. Leadam in the *DNB.*, lix, p. 193. Turner is of the opinion that the statement here attributed to Walpole is anecdotal.

<sup>1</sup> Appointed March 7; reported March 16. (Turner, p. 40)

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former Allowances, and ten *per Cent* for prompt Payment: The remaining Duties of 5d.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a Penny may be either paid in ready Money or secured by Bond, at the Option of the Importer; if paid down in ready Money, 25 *per Cent* is deducted as on the old Subsidy, but if secured by Bond, only 15 *per Cent* . . . Tobacco . . . damaged in Voyage, at the Request of the Importer, may be cut off and pays no duty; and the Importer is allowed  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *per* pound for the same, such Allowance not to exceed Thirty Shillings on One Hoghead. All [such] Duties are drawn back and Bonds discharged on exportation.

The methods of customs supervision and examination are explained in great detail. The Committee had certain evidence that great frauds had been, and were still being, committed in importations of tobacco. The principal fraud committed at importation was the setting down in the book of the land waiter [under-officer of customs], by which the duty is computed and paid, less weight than the several hogsheads imported really did contain.<sup>2</sup> This was the subject of one of the principal complaints made by the merchants of Bristol in 1721. This fraud was brought about by connivance between importers and the land waiters, who received large sums for such frauds. Although many of them had been detected and dismissed, the false reports still continued in many places. Sir John Randolph of Virginia, an expert in the tobacco trade, being examined, swore that the usual weights of hogsheads of tobacco exported from Virginia were between 8 to 950 lbs., with an allowance for waste of 8 lbs. on every cwt. at the utmost, although his own reports showed no more than an average of 2 lbs. the cwt. The average weights of Maryland tobacco could not be so readily ascertained, but they were in the neighborhood of 700 lbs. the hoghead. However, an examination of the weights on which duties had been paid, showed that they were so far below the average that a considerable loss had taken place in the revenues on tobacco, not only at importation, but by drawbacks at exportation from England.

An instance is given of a specific shipment, showing a difference of more than 30,000 lbs. between the exporter's and land waiters' books. Other cases are cited. In order to explain the methods of frauds committed upon exportation, the Committee gives a short account of the means by which debentures were obtained, for the drawback of the duty paid and the discharge of bonds, on importation.

Some of the Frauds at Exportation, in order to obtain Debentures, which the Exporters are not legally intitled unto, are, by shipping corrupt or damaged Tobacco, Tobacco mixed with Dirt, Rubbish and Sand, and by shipping Stalks alone, stripped from the Leaf, which by Act of Parliament are to receive no Drawback.

One way dealers deceived the inspectors was to have but a few hogsheads weighed upon exportation and when the weights appeared to be right, to ship the remainder. A case in the year 1705 is given as an example. In each of the rolls of tobacco exported in this instance there was found a weight of lead which had considerably increased the weight of the tobacco. One of the greatest frauds on exportation, however, was the endorsement by unfair traders, on the back of their cockets<sup>3</sup> of considerably greater weights than the hogsheads actually contained, and by this means discharging bonds for more than the real exportation. An example is given, as well as another of 1732, which "contained almost every considerable Abuse in this Branch of the Revenue". In the 1732 case, there was fraud committed upon the weight at entry and in statements made for exportation, etc., so that if discovery had not been made the revenue would have been cheated of the duty on more than 20,000 lbs. of tobacco. One of the merchants examined admitted his share in this transaction without the least concern, and gave the Committee information, with the greatest simplicity and candor. The details of his examination are given in part, and his exposure of methods of the trade stated.

<sup>2</sup> Dowell (IV, pp. 272-273), gives several instances. One, reported by Walpole to the House of Commons, when presenting the excise bill, deals with a trader who imported 310 hogsheads in 1732, as noted in

the last paragraph, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> A sealed document certifying that goods had been duly entered and that the duty on them had been paid.

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Another fraud was detected by the Committee, *viz.*, re-landing after having obtained debentures for the drawback, which tobacco so re-landed was sold for home consumption under the market price, in prejudice to the fair trader. Evidence of a cutter and manufacturer at Ostend, who repacked tobacco from England for re-entry is given to prove the Committee's belief that this fraud, too, was common. This form of entry was, of course, only smuggling. Part of the system was to take out false clearance papers in English ports, especially in those of the north and west when the tobacco was intended to be run into Ireland. Nearly a million lbs. of tobacco had been seized since Christmas, 1723, for attempts to evade customs duty. A case is cited of tobacco stolen from ships in the Thames, in considerable quantities, stored in homes near the river, and then sold to dealers in town.

Your Committee having thus gone through the several Frauds committed in this Branch of the Revenue at Importation and Exportation, by re-landing, running, and stealing, or focking, think it their Duty to make some Observations on the whole, as the several Articles relate to the Loss sustained in the Public Revenue, to the Diminution of the Ballance of Trade, to the Nation, the Prejudice of the Fair Trader, the Injury done to the Planters abroad, the Injustice to, and frequently the Ruin of, the Persons bound for the Importer, and the fatal Consequences which have often attended the Factors themselves.

Observations on these several particulars are thereupon made. The Committee believed that the chief reason that frauds were so easily committed at entry and exportation was the current system of securing the duties by bonding, and then discharging the bonds at exportation. Another loss to the nation by this method of bonding arose from the temptation the factors were under to export, or sell for exportation, the tobaccos entrusted to their care without any regard to the price and merely to discharge their bonds, by which means the foreign markets were overloaded and clogged, depreciating the value of the commodity and injuring the fair trader and the planter. That this had been long practised fully appears by the memorial of the Council of Virginia, sent to the Board of Trade so long ago as 1713.<sup>4</sup>

The remainder of the Committee's investigation concerned the abuses in the trade in tea and brandy. A long appendix contains 25 papers relating to the tobacco duties, forms of customs reports, examinations of witnesses, memorials of the merchants at Bristol, 1721, etc., accounts of weights of shipments, forms of cockets, debentures, etc., other examinations, etc.

FOLIO (7N<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; 7O-7Z<sup>2</sup>; 8A-8B<sup>2</sup>; 8C<sup>1</sup>. Paginated [601, the title; 602 blank]; 603-654).

BOARDS.

REFERENCES: Cf. Stock, IV, 175, 195, 197 n. 34, 201-202, 203. Dowell, IV, 272-274. Rive (*op. cit.* in n. 533) 563.

# ENGLAND, George II, *Parliament*

A | BILL | For repealing several | SUBSIDIES and an IMPOST | Now Payable on | TOBACCO | Of the | BRITISH PLANTATIONS, | And for granting an | Inland Duty in lieu thereof. | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for W. WEBB . . . | MDCCLXXXIII.

THIS is the famous excise bill first offered by Walpole (on March 14-15, 1732[1733]) which aroused such violent public clamor. Its chief provisions are indicated in the first paragraph of the excerpt from the *DNB.*, *supra*, p. 227.

The spaces for dates, amounts, etc. are left blank in this copy. In the pamphlet by Pulteney (n. 697-A) some of the data is supplied. There the assumed date on which the bill, had it been enacted, would have come in force is given as 24 June 1733 and the amount of the substitute impost ("inland duty") 4d. per lb., together with 3 farthings per lb. payable at the custom house. The subsidy of 1d. the lb. (enacted 1697; n. 424) was to remain in effect.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. n. 494-A.

SMALL OCTAVO (A<sup>2</sup>; B-E<sup>4</sup>; F<sup>2</sup>).

CALF.

REFERENCE: Stock, IV, 197-201; 204-206; 209.

[Ornamental head-piece] | [Text-heading:] | THE | BEE REVIVED: | OR, THE | Univerfal Weekly Pamphlet. | [London, 1733.]

THE opening part of the Commons debate (March 14/15, 1732 [1733]) on the excise bill is reported here.<sup>1</sup> It commences with the address to the House by Walpole, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Having stated his reasons for introducing the bill and denied that it was a scheme for general excise, he related in detail the kinds of customs frauds he sought to eliminate and then again protested the misrepresentations of his opponents.

An opposition member, Alderman Micajah Perry,<sup>2</sup> replied. He suggested that Walpole was guilty of exaggeration and that his methods of computation were questionable. He dismissed, in a paragraph, the complaints of the colonial tobacco planters and upheld the "honour" of the belabored London tobacco importers, traders, and factors.

The debate was to be continued in a later issue of "The Bee Revived". The remainder of this tract is taken up with an extract from "The Craftsman".

OCTAVO. Pp. 1637-1654 of this journal. (Bound with n. 513.)

REFERENCES: BM. L. 145 (a).

The editor was Eustace Budgell. He brought out the first issue of *The Bee* in February, 1733. It was shortly suppressed, after some difficulty over the stamp tax, whereupon it was reissued as *The Bee Revived*. *V. English Literary Periodicals*, Walter Graham (New York, 1930) 109, 163.

# D'ANVERS, Caleb, *pseudonym*

AN | ARGUMENT | AGAINST | EXCISES, | In several ESSAYS, lately published in the | CRAFTSMAN, and now collected together. | By CALEB D'ANVERS of Gray's-Inn, Esq; | [Quot. from Andrew Marvell, 16 lines] | The SECOND EDITION. | LONDON: | Printed by H. Haines . . . | . . . 1733 . . .

THE seven essays which, together with an introduction, comprise this work, provide a survey of excises in relation to their supposed or actual political, economic and social effects, with comment on the dangers inherent in the extension of this form of taxation to popular commodities. One of the essays deals with the operation of the excise in Holland in relation to a land tax. There are frequent quotations from the land tax theories of John Locke.

The author (probably Amhurst—*v. infra*) was among the most able of the opposition pamphleteers and one sincerely convinced of the justice of his cause. This pamphlet was replied to by the author of n. 671.

*The Craftsman* was the most vociferous of the opposition journals and its editors the most unscrupulous among Walpole's critics.<sup>1</sup> The attacks made upon Walpole and the bill in *The Craftsman* were so virulent that there was some talk in government circles of prosecuting it for libel.

SECOND EDITION. Small octavo (A-I<sup>4</sup>; K<sup>2</sup>).

CALF, bound with n. 675.

<sup>1</sup> See Stock, IV, 197-199 and references there for accounts of the debate. Cf. too, the summary in the quotation from the *DNB.*, *supra*, p. 228.

<sup>2</sup> This name is only indicated by initial and terminal letters. Perry was a well known tobacco importer.

[N. 670]

<sup>1</sup> *V. Turner*, 35, 36-37 *et passim*. Turner suggests that this was probably the first instance in English history whereby newspapers succeeded in creating public turmoil against a parliamentary bill.



REFERENCES: BM. Vaucher, 15. Turner, 56. Dowell, II, 104-105.

The pseudonym "D'Anvers" seems to have been indiscriminately employed by the editors of, or chief contributors to, *The Craftsman* (v. nos. 672, 675). This piece is credited to Amhurst by some authorities; to Sir William Pulteney by others. The first edition was issued on January 8, 1733.

Nicholas Amhurst (1697-1742), a poet and political writer, issued the first number of the famous *Craftsman* (the most successful of all the political journals of the age) on December 5, 1726—under the pseudonym 'Caleb D'Anvers of Gray's Inn'. Bolingbroke and Pulteney contributed very largely to the pages of *The Craftsman*, and it was to them (and to the former in particular) that it chiefly owed its literary merit and great reputation. Amhurst, however, appears to have had from the beginning the editorial conduct of the paper, and to have managed it with much ability . . . Two pamphlets against the excise were reprinted from *The Craftsman* in 1733, and are ascribed to him. The last years of Amhurst's life were unfortunate. When Pulteney and his friends made their peace with the government, they did nothing for their useful associate; and the closing portion of his life appears to have been spent in much poverty and distress. (DNB. I, 361-362)

For an account of Sir William Pulteney, see n. 675.

CONSIDERATIONS | Occasioned by the | CRAFTSMAN | UPON | EXCISES. | [Quot. from Cicero, 4 lines] | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Sold by J. Roberts . . . 1733. | . . .

IN REFUTATION of the opinions expressed in *The Craftsman*, chiefly by "Mr. D'Anvers" (v. n. 670), the author of the *Considerations* very carefully explains the significance of Walpole's excise scheme. He was extremely well informed and, in face of the bitterness engendered by the opposition, refreshingly temperate.

He remarks upon the growth of domestic tobacco planting in France and in the Netherlands, and the parlous state of the planters in Maryland alone (but see n. 673), all of which represent a threat to the well being of the colonial tobacco trade. The issue at point, he notices, is the method of collecting a tax already laid, not the imposition (inferentially suggested by the opposition) of a new duty. The duties in Holland are "chiefly raised by way of Excise . . ." and "Holland [is] a free Government, subsisting wholly on Trade". The author concludes with a discussion of the land tax, the reduction of which he favors.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>).

CALF.

REFERENCES: Turner, 48, 52, 55.

D'ANVERS, Caleb, *pseudonym*

AN | ANSWER | TO THE | CONSIDERATIONS, | Occasioned by the | CRAFTSMAN upon EXCISE, | So far as it relates to the | TOBACCO TRADE. | [Ornament] | LONDON, | Printed for E. NUTT . . . | MDCCXXXIII.

THE author, replying to n. 671, attempts to correct some statements in that "fallacious and trifling . . . Answer". The familiar argument is repeated, that the revenue already obtained from tobacco was sufficient, and to collect it by means of excise, unnecessary and unwarranted. The author warns that if the many vexations to the trader continue the price of tobacco will rise; neighboring nations will "beat us out of this Trade; and, considering Tobacco is a Thing only amusive . . . and not intrinsically necessary . . ." we may abandon it! [D.<sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. (A-B<sup>4</sup>; D<sup>2</sup>). The set-up of D suggests that sheet C was canceled. Published 10 January 1733.

HALF CALF.

REFERENCES: S., v., n. 18510. Turner, 51, 56. There is a copy in the NYPL.

Turner says that this was written by N. Amhurst or W. Pulteney.

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THE | CASE | OF THE | PLANTERS of TOBACCO | in *Virginia*, | As represented by THEMSELVES; | signed by the President of the | Council, and Speaker of the | House of Burgeffes. | To which is added, | A VINDICATION | Of the said | Representation | LONDON: | Printed for J. Roberts . . . | 1733 . . .

THE preamble to this pamphlet (published by Sir John Randolph; v. *infra*) contains a summary of the various imposts on tobacco landed in England, an account of the complicated customhouse procedures, and of the frauds most prevalent at importation and exportation. It is suggested that the methods enforced by custom regulations invite deception. The difficulties of the planters are referred to. But, the writers note, the matters dealt with in this preface are but "an Epitome of some of our Grievances . . ." This introductory account is signed by Robert Carter, President, and John Holloway, Speaker, of the Virginia House of Burgesses, June, 1732. The writers petition that:

. . . the Merchants be no longer solely trusted with the keeping of Tobacco, but that the same be deposited in Warehouses under the Lock and Key of the King and Merchant; that all the Duties be reduced to Four Pence Three Farthings the Pound, which is the net Duty, at present, after discounting the Twenty Five *per* Cent; that no Bonds be taken for securing the Duties upon Importation; that all Tobacco be weighed when it is landed, and weighed again when sold and delivered out to the Retailer or Exporter; that such Retailer pay down the Duty according to the last Weight, and only remain answerable to the Merchant for the Overplus of the Price; that all Tobacco be exported Duty-free, and the same Time allowed for Exportation as is now; and that some severer Penalties be annexed to the relanding of Tobacco [exported, or sold] at home . . . [B.<sup>b</sup>]

*The Case*, together with petitions presented before to the Commissioners of Trade, *et al.* (v. n. 494-A) represented the basis of Walpole's arguments that the colonial planters were unfairly treated by the English importers. (An indication of the contents of the "Vindication," which follows the preamble to the *Case* will be found in the *Introduction*, p. 136 and notes 3 and 4 there.) The "Vindication" clarifies the matters epitomized in the preamble and presents specific instances of customs frauds, together with accounting examples, quotations from confirmatory letters, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-H<sup>4</sup>). Published 15 March 1733.

CALF.

REFERENCES: B., iii, n. 523. S., xvi, n. 69714. "A Bibliography of Virginia", E. G. Swem (in *Bulletin of Virginia State Library*, Richmond), Part I, p. 114, 1916. There is a copy in the NYPL.

In his speech to the House when presenting the bill, Walpole referred to the unfortunate condition of the Virginia planters, who "have sent home many representations of the bad state of their affairs; they have lately deputed a gentleman [Sir John Randolph] with a remonstrance, setting forth their grievances, and praying for some speedy relief: this they may obtain by means of the scheme I intend now to propose; but I believe it is from that alone they can expect any relief . . ." (Stock, IV, pp. 197-198.)

A | REPLY | TO THE | VINDICATION | OF THE | Representation of the CASE | OF THE | PLANTERS of TOBACCO. | in *Virginia*. | IN | A LETTER to Sir J. R. from the | Merchants or Factors of Lon- | don. | LONDON: | Printed for R. CHARLTON . . . | . . . 1733. | . . .

THE accusations made in *The Case* (n. 673) are here rejected *in toto*. The London factors and their business methods are vigorously defended; indeed, it is implied that these gentlemen are the very Galahads of industry. Sarcasms are freely vented on the putative author of *The Case*, Sir John Randolph of Virginia, in an effort to bolster the effectiveness

<sup>1</sup> V. the title to this tract, and the reference to Sir John Randolph in n. 667, ¶3, and in n. 673.

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EXCISE BILL



N.674 of this attempt at refutation. On the whole, however, the arguments presented are specious. The indignant author of this tract concludes:

It is hoped these Remarks fatiffy the World that the *Virginia* Factors, that is, the Body of them, are not fuch Rogues as you would repretent them to be; and it is submitted to every reafonable Man to judge, whether the Scheme of bringing Tobacco under the Laws of the Excife, is not more likely to diftreffs the Colony, which you repretent, and by that means drive them to the Neceffity of turning their Hands to Manufactures; than their going on in the Method, in which they have hitherto been, and by which they are fo thriven, as to be able to fquander away 2200*l.* to send you on this Errand. [G<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A–G<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO.

REFERENCES: S., xvi, n. 69714. B., n. 522. Swem (*op. cit.* in n. 673), Part I, no. 4537.

N.675 D'ANVERS, Caleb, *pseudonym of* Sir William PULTENEY [?] (1684–1764)

THE | SECOND PART | OF AN ARGUMENT | AGAINST | EXCISES; | IN | ANSWER to the OBJECTIONS | of feveral Writers; efpecially with Re- | gard to that Part of the Subject, which | relates to the Power and Conduct of | the COMMISSIONERS and OFFICERS | OF EXCISE. | WITH | Some REMARKS on the Prefent State | of Affairs. | By CALEB D'ANVERS of Gray's-Inn, Efq; | [Quot. from Cato, 3 lines] | LONDON: | Printed by *H. Haines* . . . | . . . MDCCXXXIII. | . . .

THE contents of this pamphlet are composed chiefly of a series of satiric (occasionally vindictive) criticisms of some papers published in the *Daily Courant* by advocates of the excise bill. There is an appendix containing “Extracts from a Pamphlet Intitled, Remarks on the horrible Oppressions, Insolencies, and unjustifiable Partialiaties of the Commissioners of Excise, &c.”

The last page contains an advertisement stating that the *Argument Against Excises* (n. 670) is out of print, but again in the press.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A–G<sup>4</sup>; H<sup>2</sup>; Appendix, [I]<sup>4</sup>; K<sup>2</sup>).

CALF, bound with n. 670.

REFERENCES: BM. Vaucher, 15. Turner, 51–53, 57.

Vaucher is of the opinion that both the first and second parts of this pamphlet were probably by Sir William Pulteney, but Lord Percival, (1683–1748) author of the . . . *Diary of Viscount Percival afterwards first Earl of Egmont* (London, 1920–23), was inclined to credit it to Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke. Turner ascribes the second part to Pulteney without question. Pulteney became alienated from Walpole after his failure to receive any post, at the time when Walpole became first lord of the treasury in 1721. He joined Bolingbroke in a journalistic war on Walpole, largely through *The Craftsman*, to which he contributed regularly. After further disappointments in his expectation of preferment over Walpole he began to intrigue openly against the latter. He saw in the excise scheme an opportunity to weaken the prime minister's position and was one of the most important and active agents in bringing about the defeat of the bill.

He became Earl of Bath in 1742, the year in which Walpole resigned all his offices. His political prestige was at once ruined. Walpole unjustifiably boasted that he had “turned the key” upon Pulteney, who, after “gobbling the honour”, perceived his error too late, and on the day he took his seat in the Lords dashed the patent on the floor in a rage.

It is . . . as an orator that he is chiefly to be remembered. Ample evidence supports Mr. Lecky's conclusion that Pulteney was “probably the most graceful and brilliant speaker in the House of Commons in the interval between the withdrawal of St. John and the appearance of Pitt”. [DNB., xlvii, 28–35]

N.676 Some SEASONABLE | ANIMADVERSIONS | ON | EXCISES: | Occafion'd by | A PAMPHLET lately publih'd, | ENTITLED, | *Confiderations occafion'd by the CRAFTSMAN*. | [Quot. from Juvenal, 2 lines] | LONDON: | Printed and Sold by J. WILFORD . . . | . . . 1733.

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IN THIS severe condemnation (answering n. 671) of the proposed establishment of an excise on wine and tobacco, the author advances the stock arguments that such a step would deprive traders of their liberties, dangerously increase the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer through an augmented force of petty officials, and be an entering wedge to a general excise. He concludes by quoting from the pamphlet (issued, he says, about 1706) from which extracts are printed in n. 675. The accounts reported therein are such as to “make a Man tremble at the word Excise . . .” [D<sub>4</sub><sup>a–b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, 1 leaf, unsigned; B–D<sup>4</sup>; E, 1 leaf). Published 17 January 1733.

HALF CALF. From the collection of James T. Bell.

REFERENCE: Turner, 49, 57. There is a copy in the NYPL.

WALPOLE, Sir Robert (1676–1745)

A | LETTER | FROM A | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | TO HIS | FRIENDS in the COUNTRY, | Concerning the | *Duties on Wine and Tobacco*. | [Quot. 1 line] | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for T. COOPER . . . | MDCCXXXIII.

THIS is a clear and admirable defense of the proposed extension of the excise, written by its chief proponent. It contains a plea to constituents to permit their representatives to exercise their honest judgment without hindrance of threats and political pressure.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A–D<sup>4</sup>; E<sup>2</sup>). Published 23 February 1733.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO.

REFERENCES: BM. S., xxvii, n. 101146. Turner, 48, 50, 53 and 56.

A | LETTER | FROM A | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | TO HIS | FRIENDS in the COUNTRY, | Concerning the | *Duties on Wine and Tobacco*. | [Quot. 1 line] | To which is added, | The REPLY of a Member of | Parliament to the Mayor of his | Corporation. | Together with | The SCHEME OF EXCISE itself. | LONDON: | Printed for T. COOPER . . . MDCCXXXIII. | . . .

THE *Letter* (n. 677) is here reprinted in full. The second part contains an examination and refutation of the arguments put forth by the opposition. The author's opinions are familiar having already been fully advanced by those supporting the plan to extend the excise.

FIRST JOINT EDITION. Small octavo (A–G<sup>4</sup>, [last, blank]).

OLD HALF CALF.

REFERENCE: Turner, 38, 48, 50, 52–53, 56, in reference to *The Reply* . . .

*The Reply* was published separately by J. Roberts, March 3, 1733.

A | LETTER | FROM | The Mayor of the antient Borough | of GUZZLE-DOWN, | TO | Sir *Francis Wronghead*, | THEIR | R[epresentati]ve in P[arliamen]t. | In ANSWER to his | LETTER of the 19th of *Feb.* 1732 [1733]. | [Quot. 1 line] | [Ornaments] | LONDON: | Printed for J. WILFORD . . . | . . . | M.DCC.XXXIII. |

THE author of this pamphlet presents a refutation (occasionally satiric) of the arguments advanced by the supporters of the proposed bill. He emphasizes the point that the opponents are well within their rights, and are but exercising a traditional privilege when they bring pressure to bear upon their Parliamentary representatives, in their effort to defeat any bill. The addressee is accused of having “basely betray'd us in a Matter on which all that is dear to us depends . . .” [B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>2</sup> [first the half-title]; B–E<sup>4</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO.

REFERENCE: *Bibliotheca Vinaria* . . . A. L. Simon (London, 1913), 210. There is a copy in the NYPL.

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EXCISE BILL

N.676

N.677

N.678

N.679



THE | GENUINE | THOUGHTS | OF A | MERCHANT: | SHEWING, | That in all the Libels, Re- | monfrances, and pretended Letters a- | gainst *A New Method of Levying the Du- | ties on Tobacco and Wine*, there is not | so much as one Word worth anfwering. | LONDON: | Printed for J. ROBERTS . . . | . . . 1732-3 . . .

DESPITE the contemptuous reference he makes in his title to the opinions of the opposition, the author nevertheless devotes thirty odd pages to prove his argument that nothing said by the attackers of the proposed excise bill is worth answering. He presents his convictions and those of an anonymous merchant, in the form of an epistolary dialogue. The main argument revolves about the theme that the public has been unreasonably alarmed by the unprincipled opposition to the extension of the excise. The operation of this form of taxation in other European countries is explained.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>).

CALF. There is a copy in the NYPL.

AN | APPEAL | TO THE | LANDHOLDERS | Concerning the | REASONABLENESS | AND | GENERAL BENEFIT | OF AN | EXCISE | UPON | TOBACCO and WINE. | [Ornament] | LONDON, | Printed for J. PEELE . . . | . . . MDCCXXXIII. | . . .

THIS appeal is addressed to the "landed gentry" who are reminded that "men of much lower Name and Condition than you, Shop-keepers, Artificers, and Inholders, have been claiming publick Notice and Audience, and advising their Representatives how to behave themselves in Parliament, directing them expressly to oppose *all Excises in any Shape whatsoever* . . ." Yet, if the excise scheme be adopted land-holders will be relieved of the unfair land-tax which, in about forty years, has cost them £60,000,000. They are advised to agitate for the passage of a measure which so greatly concerns them.

The tract is a strong defence of Walpole's scheme, shrewdly and persuasively handled. Its writer points out that even if there be an increase in the number of excise-officers this condition, in itself, is not a serious cause for objection. Such men are already required to visit inns, and shops of those who vend coffee and tea. The honest trader in tobacco will be protected from unscrupulous competitors; other advantages are cited. The injection of partisan passions into the issue is deplored, etc., etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>). Published 13 March, 1733.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO.

REFERENCES: BM. Turner, 50, 55. There is a copy in the NYPL.

VYNER, Robert

SERMON. London, 1733.

The events which preceded St. Luke's observation (as given in the title) are employed as a historical analogy to the excise bill.

. . . I believe I may defy any one to produce a more exact Type of any Event throughout the Scripture. 'Tis to be hoped, however, that the Type may again fail in another Point, and that a very essential one; I mean, that the *Projector* will not be able to carry his Point, and that we shall be saddled with no more Excises. [C.<sup>1</sup>]

Vyner then continues with some pointed and sarcastic comments on the supporters of the bill, concluding with the mock advice that they be implicitly trusted. A hymn on excise follows the sermon.

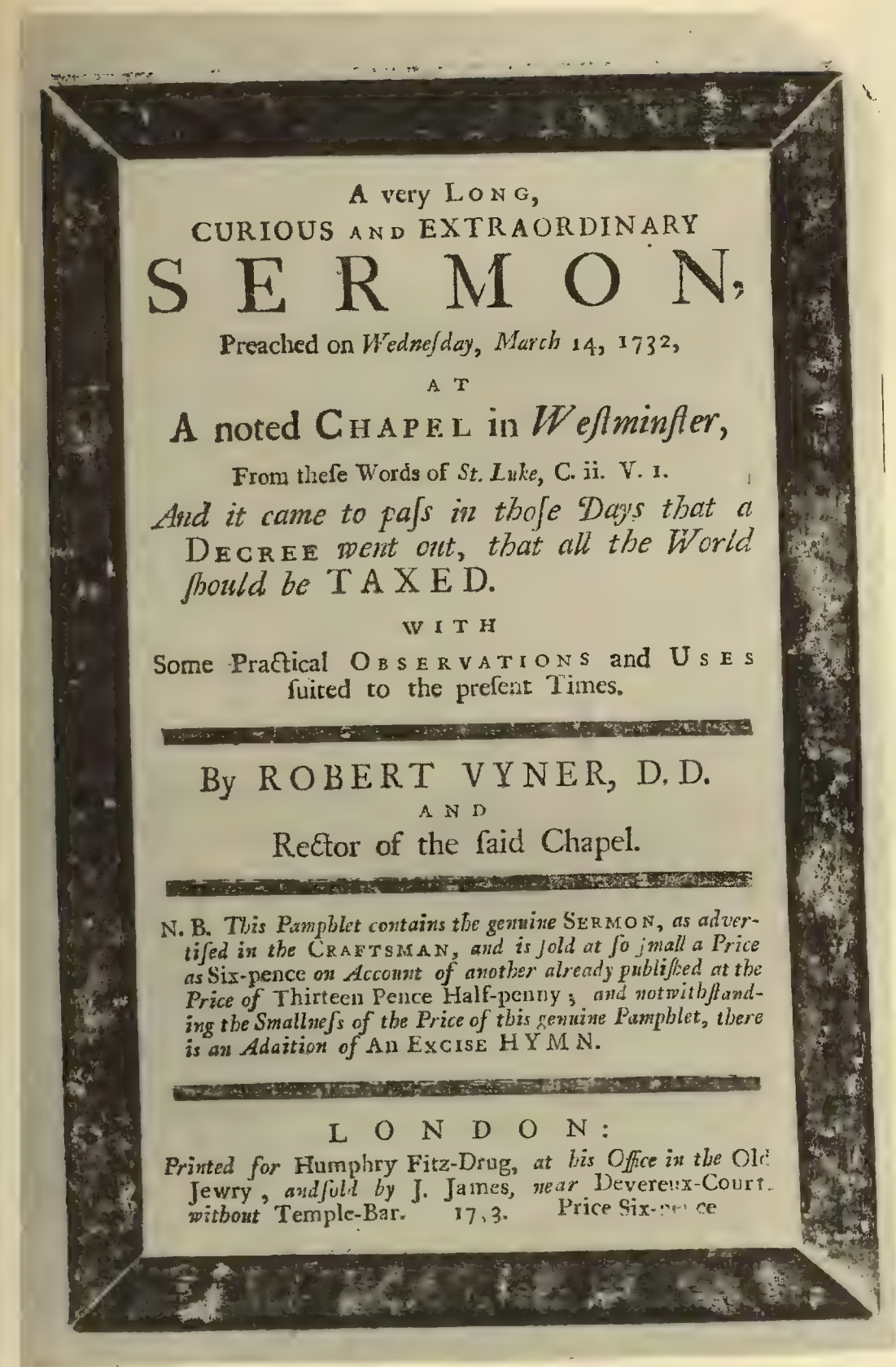
FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE (*v. infra*). Small quarto (A<sup>2</sup> [first, the frontispiece], B-D<sup>2</sup>).

WOODCUT FRONTISPIECE, in sepia, showing various members of the Lords.

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TITLE OF VYNER, 1733

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HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 10 x 7½ inches.

There is a copy in the NYPL. Simon (*op. cit.* in n. 679), p. 179, refers to a sermon by Vyner on "The Origin and Essence of a General Excise", March 14, 1732 [1733], printed in white on a black ground. This is undoubtedly the first issue of the first edition advertised in *The Craftsman* (March 17, 1732/33) as shortly to be published "printed on superfine Mourning Paper . . ." and sold for the higher price noted on the title here reproduced. There is a copy of the second edition, also printed in white, but with title as in the Arents copy, in the British Museum.

N.683

PULTENEY, William (1684-1764)

THE | BUDGET | OPENED. | OR, AN | ANSWER | TO A | PAMPHLET | INTITLED, | A LETTER from  
a MEMBER OF PAR- | LIAMENT to his Friends in the Country, con- | cerning the Duties on WINE and  
TOBACCO. | [Quot. from Claudian, 5 lines] | LONDON: | Printed by H. Haines . . . | . . . 1733 . . .

THIS sharp and witty reply to n. 678 was written by a bitter enemy of Walpole. He accuses the latter of dissembling about the actual character of the intended excise bill and of inaccuracies (deliberate, it is implied) in his pamphlet. He further blames Walpole for inconsistency and general folly, and suggests that the very introduction of the bill and the methods employed to force its passage are akin to treason. Walpole's various arguments in defence of the bill are vehemently attacked in an obvious spirit of personal antagonism. Pulteney concludes with a quotation from Coke which contains what is very obviously a wish: ". . . no subject (tho' never so potent and subtile) ever confronted, or justled with the law of England, but the same law in the end infallibly broke his neck". [E<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>; E<sup>2</sup> [advertisement on r<sup>o</sup> of last]).

OLD QUARTER CALF.

REFERENCES: BM. Turner, 49-50, 53, 56. Vaucher, 22.

N.684

THE | VINTNER | AND | TOBACCONIST'S | ADVOCATE, | BEING | REMARKS upon, | AND A | Full  
ANSWER to | THOSE | Scandalous PAPERS | Published in | The DAILY COURANT, | Under the title of | The  
OCCASIONAL FINANCER, | And under the Names of | CARUS and MEANWELL. | LONDON: | Printed for  
T. REYNOLDS . . . | . . . | MDCCXXXIII.

THE subject matter of this tract is clearly indicated in its title. *The Daily Courant* was one of the journals which supported Walpole. In disputing part of the arguments ascribed to the journalist, the pamphleteer exclaims

. . . how long has Tobacco been reckoned an Article of pure Luxury? [as the author of the "scandalous Papers" suggests] Is it not good part of the Subsistence of our Poor? How many Thoufands in this City never taste a Morfel of Victuals till Noon, nay, very frequently till Night, but a small Dram, and a Chew, or a Pipe of Tobacco? To raise the Price thereof which would be infallibly the Effect of an Excise) would therefore be as effectually starving these Wretches, as laying a Tax upon Flefh-Meat and Bread-Corn. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Having, with considerable heat and scorn, condemned the ministerial party for its "insult to the public intelligence", "deceit" and "treachery", for proposing the bill, the author closes with a defiant "advertisement", dated London, March 30, 1733:

. . . the Merchants and Traders of this City . . . are so far from approving the said Scheme, that they are determined to continue their Opposition to it, by all dutiful and lawful Methods, 'till they are precluded, if they should be so unhappy, by that supreme Authority, on which the Liberties and Fortunes of the whole Kingdom . . . depends. [F<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-F<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO.

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EXCISE BILL

BRITANNIA EXCISA. London, 1733.

N.685

THIS ballad of twenty stanzas, with its seditious refrain, was one of several hawked about the streets of London during the feverish campaign against Walpole's bill. A few stanzas will suffice to indicate its general character. (Walpole is represented by the figure in the carriage.)

See this Dragon, EXCISE,  
Has Ten Thoufand Eyes,  
And Five Thoufand Mouths to devour us,  
A Sting and sharp Claws,  
With wide-gaping Jaws,  
And a Belly as big as a Store-houfe.  
[Refrain:] Horfe, Foot, and Dragoons,  
Battalions, Platoons,  
Excise, Wooden Shoes, and no Fury;  
Then Taxes increafing,  
While Traffick is ceafing,  
Would put all the Land in a Fury.

This Monster, Plague rot him!  
The Pope first begot him,  
From Rome to King Lewis he went;  
From a Papist so true,  
What Good can ensue?  
No Wonder he'll make you keep Lent. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]  
[Refrain]

At first he'll begin ye  
With a Pipe of Virginie,  
Then search ev'ry Shop in his Rambles;  
If you force him to flee  
From the Custom-houfe Key,  
The Monster will lodge in your Shambles. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]  
[Refrain]

Excise is the Scar  
Of our late Civil War,  
That cut off the Church's Defender;  
To James it gave Hope,  
To fet up the Pope,  
And at last may bring in the Pretender. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]  
[Refrain]

FIRST EDITION. Small folio ([A-B]<sup>2</sup>).

INLAID in the extra-illustrated copy of Fairholt, n. 3248. Size of leaf: 12¼ x 8¼ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Turner, 37. *Poetical Ballads Illustrating the Administration of . . . Walpole*, ed. M. O. Percival (Oxford, 1916), n. XXIV, and p. xlix.

This ballad also appeared in an issue of 4 pp. (1733), as an illustrated broadside; and, with Part II and "The Congress of Excise Asses", again in the form of a broadside (1733). Turner, p. 37, n. 10 lists a "Sequel" and an "Answer," both ballads published in 1733, written in defense of the ministry.

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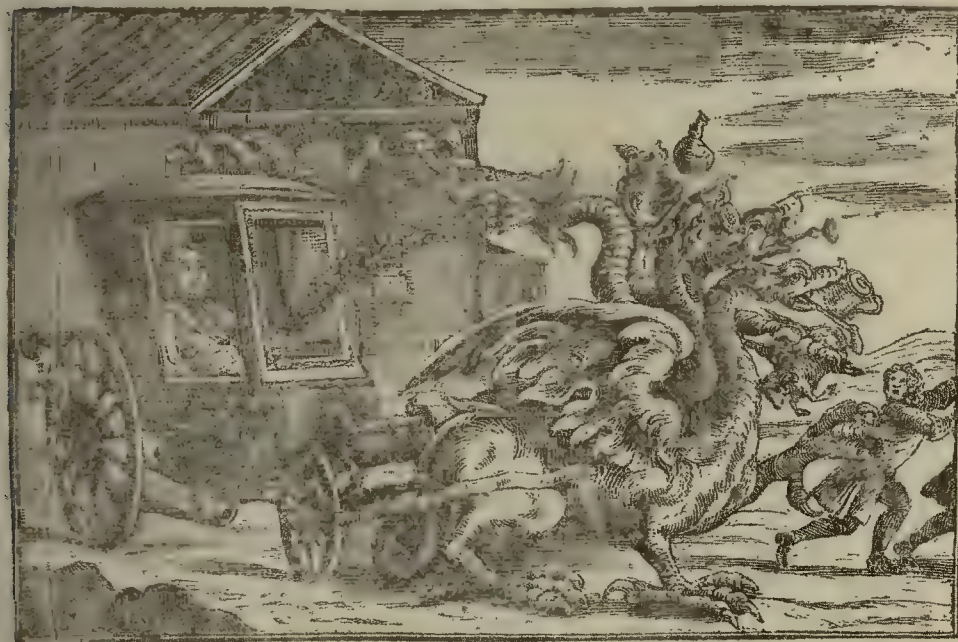
EXCISE BILL



## BRITANNIA Excisa:

## BRITAIN Excis'd.

A New BALLAD to be Sung in Time, and to  
some Tune.



L O N D O N :

Printed by T. REYNOLDS, MDCCXXXIII. [Price 6d.]

A | FULL and TRUE | ACCOUNT | Of a CURIOUS | DIALOGUE | BETWEEN | One Mr. D'ANVERS, and one  
Mr. CUT, | A Great Tobacco-Merchant; | and one Mr. DASH, a Rich Vintner: | Which happened on *Sunday*  
Night, at the Sign of the *Swan* in | *Hoop* in *Cornhill*. | With REMARKS thereupon, by a FAIR TRADER. |  
[Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for J. ROBERTS . . . | . . . M.DCC.XXXIII . . .

THIS "ministerial squib" of nineteen stanzas satirizes the opposition, including the Parliamentary members, represented by "D'Anvers" (v. n. 670). In the rhymed dialogue the participants acknowledge their deceptions and knavery. The tobacconist confesses

There is *Six-Pence* one third,  
On each Pound, take my Word,  
Which we charge the *poor Planter* as paid;  
Tho' excepting *one Penny*,  
We never pay any,  
But for what is consum'd in *Home-Trade*.

Not more to enlarge,  
We gain by *Our Charge*,  
On each Hogshead the Sum of *two Pound*;  
While the *Planter*, I own,  
Has been glad to get *One*,  
Which would scarce pay for *Tilling the Ground*.

Then we've learnt such a Knack,  
\*In the Case of *Drawback*,  
For *each Pound of Tobacco exported*,  
That the Customs *for two*,  
We draw back as *our Due*,  
By which we are bravely supported.

[Author's note:] \*At the lowest Computation, the Duties upon Tobacco annually imported amount to Eight Hundred Thousand Pound. It is not computed by any one acquainted with that Trade, that in Fact there is exported from *Great-Britain*, into all Foreign Ports, near one Half of the Whole. But, admitting that a Half were sent abroad; in that Case, there should remain Four Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum* to the Revenue. But the Truth is, the whole Duties remaining to the Crown, after Drawbacks have been allowed, never amounted to above One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds. Whence it is plain, *the Publick* must have been cheated of Two Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* by *Drawbacks* only. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small folio (A-B<sup>2</sup>).

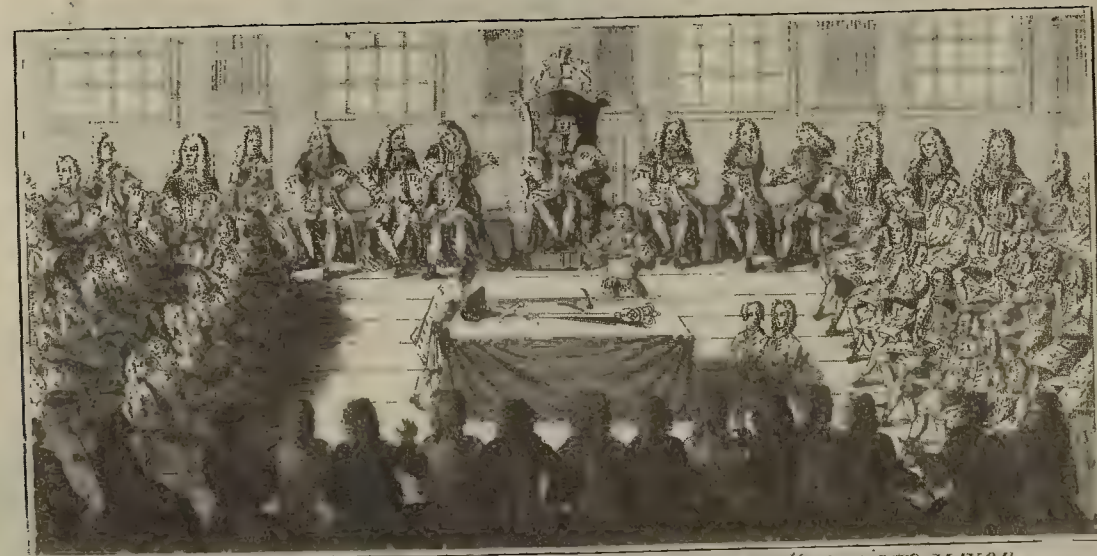
REFERENCE: F., 131-132.

## THE HUMBLE PETITION.

THIS is one of several petitions presented to the House of Commons. The excise system was portrayed to the public imagination as a ravenous monster. The anonymous artist who engraved this petition was, however, unusually restrained. Excise was usually delineated as a hydra-headed brute, a Medusa or a Cerberus. Vaucher and others give an account of this petition, which was delivered to the House by an army of equipages. It was after the debate (April 11) on this petition, that Walpole withdrew his bill. *V. Stock*, IV, 209 and notes 66, 67.

BROADSIDE. Small folio. Size of original: 15 x 10 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.





Monday April 9, at a Meeting of the Common-Council of this City, the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the LORD MAYOR  
has pleased to introduce the Business of the Day in the following Words.

GENTLEMEN, There is a Bill depending in the House of Commons, (a Copy of w<sup>ch</sup> I have procured) laying an Inland Duty on Tobacco: w<sup>ch</sup> Duty, it is universally agreed, will prove extremely detrimental to the Trade & Commerce of this great City, as well as to that of the whole Nation. And as the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the LORD MAYOR has the Honour to be in, obliges me to be watchful over every Thing that may affect the Interest of my Fellow-Citizens, I should think myself wanting in my Duty, if I neglected to call you together on this extraordinary Occasion, that you might have an Opportunity to deliberate on an Affair of such Importance, where our Liberty & our Property are essentially concerned. And the Bill being read, the following Petition was agreed to unanimously. Viz.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain  
in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of Y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor, Aldermen, & Commons of this City of LONDON in Common Council Assembled.

SHEWETH,

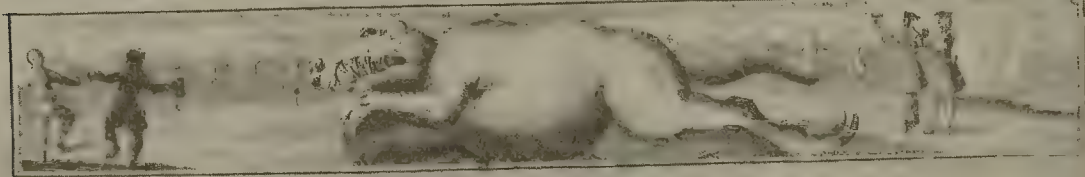
That your Petitioners observe in the Votes of this Honourable House, that a Bill has been brought in, pursuant to the Resolutions of the sixteenth Day of March, for Repealing several Subsidies & an impost now payable on Tobacco of the British Plantations, & for granting an Inland Duty in Lieu thereof.

That they presume therefore in all Humility, by a respectful Application to this House, to express, as they have already done, in some Measure, by their Instructions to their Members, the Universal Sense of the City of LONDON on this subject, in favour of the Laws of Excise.

That if Burthen of Taxes already imposed on every Branch of Trade, however cheerfully born, is sensibly felt, but if Petitioners apprehend this Burthen will grow to be heavy, if it be increased by such vexatious & oppressive Methods of levying & collecting of Duties, as they are informed by melancholy Experience, if the Nature of all Excises must necessarily produce.

That the Merchants, Tradesmen & Manufacturers of this Kingdom have supported themselves under y<sup>e</sup> Pressure of y<sup>e</sup> Excise Laws now in Force, by y<sup>e</sup> comfortable & reasonable Expectation, y<sup>e</sup> Laws which nothing but publick Necessity could have been so easily repealed in Favour of y<sup>e</sup> Trade of y<sup>e</sup> Nation, & of y<sup>e</sup> City of y<sup>e</sup> Subject, whenever y<sup>e</sup> Necessity should be removed, as y<sup>e</sup> Petitioners presume it effectually is, by an undisturbed Tranquillity at Home, & a general Peace so firmly established. Alas, that if this Expectation be entirely taken away, if y<sup>e</sup> Excise Laws, instead of being repealed, are extended to other Species of Merchandize, not yet Excised, & a Door opened for extending them to all y<sup>e</sup> Branches of Trade, in Justice to themselves, to the Merchants, Tradesmen & Manufacturers of y<sup>e</sup> whole Kingdom, & to the general Interest of their Country, cannot their Apprehension, that y<sup>e</sup> most fatal Blow, if ever was given, will be given to y<sup>e</sup> Trade & Navigation of GREAT BRITAIN, that great Spring from y<sup>e</sup> Health & Prosperity of y<sup>e</sup> Publick Revenue, will be obstructed, if Merchandize that will become not only less able to Trade to Advantage, but unwilling to Trade at all, & no Person who can enjoy y<sup>e</sup> Privileges of a British Subject out of Trade, even with a small Fortune, will voluntarily renounce some of the most valuable of those Privileges by subjecting himself to the Laws of Excise.

That if Petitioners are able to show, y<sup>e</sup> these their Apprehensions are founded both in Experience & Reason, & therefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that this House will be pleased to hear them by their Council against the said Bill.



THE HUMBLE PETITION, 1733

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EXCISE BILL

A METRICAL account of the London procession which brought the petition (n. 687) against the excise bill to Parliament in this ballad of twenty-four quatrains begins:

To the Tune of the *Abbot of Canterbury*.

You Puts that have Land, and you Cits that have none,  
You fair Traders who pay, and you Smuglers who shun  
All Duties on Wine and Tobacco, draw near,  
And you a fair State of the Matter shall hear;

Derry, &c.

How of late a fam'd Bill, brought in Parliament,  
The *Frauds on Tobacco* and *Wine* to prevent,  
Was dropp'd by the Clamour of Smuglers and Knaves,  
Who to Conscience and Honesty scorn'd to be Slaves.

Derry, &c.

An *Alderman-Factor*<sup>[1]</sup> roar'd loud 'gainst the Bill,  
Which to his private Pocket did bode so much ill,  
To be stripp'd of four Thousands a Year who'd bear it?  
Vile Slav'ry to be tax'd thus to publick Spirit!

Derry, &c.

Then, What's to be done? the Factor's all cried:  
'Join the Poffe of Vintners, Bar——d<sup>[2]</sup> replied;  
'Let's frighten the Rabble with some wholsome Lies.  
'I have it —— the Word shall be, *General Excise*.

Derry, &c. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small folio (A-B<sup>2</sup>).

HALF CALF. From the collection of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: BM. Percival (*op. cit.* in n. 685) Appendix, n. 50, p. 192.

How do you after your Oysters? | OR, | A True and Lamentable Account how One and | twenty Ingenious Gentlemen were set upon on | Wednesday-Morning last, about One o'Clock, | and LISTED, as it is thought, for the | Service of the PRETENDER, with many | other Remarkable Discoveries. | To which is added | Better than you after your Tobacco: | OR, | A Full and True Account of One and twenty | Gentlemen who LISTED in the Service of | ROBERT MARRALL, Knt. on the 11th | of April, on which Day they got a Dangerous | Surfeit of TOBACCO, which they have never | since recover'd. | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for THO. JONES . . . MDCCLXXIII [1733]. | . . .

AMONG the numerous pamphlets and ephemera relating to the excise bill, this curious piece is novel, being the only tract in which the supporters and the opponents of the bill are equally satirized. It is probable that the anonymous pamphleteer, together with a larger element in England, were wearied with the bitter contest which had raged about the bill and cried "a plague on both your houses!"

The forty-two "gentlemen" referred to in the title were the members of the committee appointed to inquire into the customs frauds, given at the end of n. 691. They are listed in this tract by obvious, punning forms of their names, in a series of ironic remarks of a local or contemporaneous nature, now obscure.

<sup>1</sup> Alderman Micajah Perry.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Barnard of London.

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EXCISE BILL



N.689

FIRST EDITION. Small folio (A-B<sup>2</sup>).  
MOROCCO.  
REFERENCE: BM.

N.690

THE | PROJECTOR'S | LOOKING-GLASS: | CONTAINING, | I. The last dying Words and Confession of Sir | ROBERT MARRAL, premier Excifeman of *Great-Bri-tain*, who was burnt in *Fleet-Street*, near *Temple-Bar*, | on *Wednesday* the 11th of *April*, 1733. Taken faith- | fully from his own Mouth at the Place of Execution. | [Quot. from the Book of Daniel, 3 lines] | II. The *LOST BILL*, drawn by ROBERT BOLD, | of *Norfolk*, and of the *Star and Garter* in *Pall-Mall*, for | a very large Sum of Money, upon Messieurs *Smokers* | and Company. | III. A Burlesque Poem on the rejecting a *certain Petition*, | occasioned by the Persuasive Eloquence of the said *Robert Bold*. | LONDON: | Printed for T. JONES . . . | . . . [1733]

AFTER the defeat of the excise bill, Walpole's enemies continued their attack upon him, as is indicated by several pamphlets (v. nos. 696, 697-A, 698, 698-A). By keeping public passions aroused they hoped to force Walpole's resignation. The first section of this political lampoon gives a supposed biography of Walpole's career, written in a most scurrilous fashion. In it Walpole is repeatedly made to confess dishonesty. The burlesque poem is typical of the hymns of hate directed against Walpole. In the last section (Part II in the title) the reader is warned that the excise bill was but "laid by" and will be presented again.

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (A-D<sup>2</sup>).  
ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE, showing the burning of Walpole in effigy, the head of "an Excise nob" on a pike, etc. (*V. supra*, p. 228, n. 8.)  
HALF MOROCCO.

N.691

THE | MOST IMPORTANT | TRANSACTIONS | OF THE | Sixth SESSION of the First PARLIAMENT | of His Majesty King *GEORGE II.* | *Anno Domini*, MDCCXXXIII. | CONTAINING, | [Column 1:] I. A True Copy of the EXCISE-BILL, in- | titled, *A Bill for repealing several subsidies*, | and an *Impost now payable on TOBACCO of | the British Plantations; and for granting | an Inland Duty in lieu thereof*. | II. An EXACT LIST of the MEMBERS Names | who voted for the said BILL; with a | very particular Account of what PLACES | of Honour and Profit are Possessed by | Them, or their Relations. | III. An EXACT LIST of the Glorious Two | Hundred and Four, who voted against | the said BILL; and likewise a List of | their Names who came over, after the | first Question, to the Minority. | [Column 2:] IV. The LORDS PROTEST, *May 30*, 1733, | on the Sinking Fund, in which are given | some strong Reasons against the Exten- | sion of the EXCISE-LAWS | V. The LORDS PROTEST, *June 2*, 1733, | upon the House rejecting the Motion for | enquiring into the Affairs of the SOUTH- | SEA Directors. | VI. A True State of the National DEBT, | provided or unprovided for by Parlia- | ment, as it stood, *Dec. 31*, 1731, and | *Dec. 31*, 1732. Together with the Pro- | duce of the Sinking Fund, and to what | Debts contracted before *Dec. 25*, 1732, | the same has been apply'd. || The SECOND EDITION. | LONDON: | Printed for W. JAMES . . . | [2 lines] [1733].

THE contents of this opposition tract are indicated in its title, except for the exclusion of the sixth section. In place of this last there is "A List of the Names of the One and Twenty Gentlemen of each Party, who were put up . . . to be a Committee, to enquire into the Frauds of the Customs . . ." These are listed under the heading "The Court Gentlemen" (the supporters) and "The Country Gentlemen" (the opposition). *V.* n. 689.

SECOND EDITION. Small quarto (A-D)<sup>4</sup>.  
THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. There are occasional references in a contemporary hand, correcting the lists of members.  
REFERENCE: Turner, 57.

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AN | EXAMINATION | OF THE | LATE CONDUCT | OF THE | MINISTRY, | With respect to the | *Duties on Tobacco and Wine*. | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for T. Cooper . . . | . . . 1733. | . . .

N.692

THIS pro-ministerial tract reiterates the arguments supporting the bill. The author, like the majority of the pamphleteers who favored the measure, was temperate and rational. In relation to the bill's defeat he comments upon a frequent phenomenon: the stubborn and unreasoning antagonism on the part of "the People [who], at some Periods take a delight in opposing themselves to the Government, and are never happier than when they seem to have them at an Advantage" [C<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]. He says, *inter alia*:

In the first Place . . . it must be remembred, that this [tobacco bill] was not originally a *Court Scheme*; but took its Rise from the Grievances, and Discouragements of the *Tobacco Planters*, who finding themselves distress'd in their Trade, and in absolute Necessity of some Relief, applied to the *Ministry* for that Purpose, and that in such strong, and pressing Terms, as would not admit of Neglect, or Discouragement . . . [A<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Considering therefore . . . that no new Tax was to be impos'd; that the old one was reasonable in it self, and as such always complied with; that the Method of collecting it was only to be alter'd, without any additional Charge; that this Method was calculated at once to prevent Frauds and increase the Revenue; considering all these Things, I say, there is much Reason to wonder why it has been oppos'd so *violently*, particularly by the *Merchants*, whose Interest, in the main, it seem'd so well calculated to preserve— [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>). Published 26 May, 1733.  
CALF.

A | LETTER | FROM A | Member of PARLIAMENT | FOR A | Borough in the West, | TO A | Noble LORD in his Neighbourhood | there, concerning the EXCISE-BILL, | and the Manner and Causes of losing it. | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for J. ROBERTS . . . | . . . MDCCXXXIII.

N.693

THE author writes with contempt and sorrow about those who, mouthing the word "liberty" in their attacks upon the bill nevertheless raised "public Tumults and false Terrors . . . against that great Bulwark of Liberty, the . . . *Independency of Parliament*". [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The chief part of the opposition clamor, he says, sprang from the expectation that the tax on tobacco was to be increased and that an army of excisemen would descend upon the people. These beliefs are shown to have been misrepresentations and libels. "The [excise bill] was lost for not being generally understood; and interested Men, supported by angry Men, prevailed, by raising false Alarms, which had been perfectly needless, had the Thing it self been alarming". [B<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In a postscript Walpole is applauded for his courage when he presented the petition (n. 670) to Parliament, for his forbearance, and good sense.

FIRST EDITION. Octavo (A<sup>4</sup> [first, half-title]; B-D<sup>4</sup>). Published 2 June, 1733.  
REFERENCES: BM. Turner, 38, 45 *et passim*. Vaucher, 44.

SOME | OBSERVATIONS | Upon a PAPER, Intituled, | *The LIST*. | That is, | Of those who Voted for and | against the EXCISE-BILL. | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for J. PEELE . . . | . . . 1733. | . . .

N.694

THOSE members of Parliament who advocated the passage of the excise bill are herein defended, and the compiler of *The List* reproved for his insidious attack upon them. Voters are cautioned not to be influenced by the suggestion that supporters of the bill should

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be politically punished. They are reminded that the bill had a majority during the entire period when it was being debated in the House. The "Publishers of this List" being "the discontented Party" are very active, says the author, in disseminating it, hoping thus to embarrass the government, and return a Tory majority to Parliament. Walpole is vigorously defended and all readers are asked to remember what he has done to better the condition of England.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-D<sup>4</sup>). Published 6 October, 1733.

HALF OLD CALF. From the collection of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: Turner, 46, 56. Vaucher, 43. There is a copy in the NYPL.

N.695

WALPOLE, Horace (1678-1757) and Matthew CONCANEN (1701-1749), *supposed authors*

THE | RISE and FALL | Of the late Projected | EXCISE, | Impartially Consider'd. | By a Friend to the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. | [Quot. from Cato, 5 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for J. PEELE . . . | . . . 1733.

THIS tract contains a "calm and reasonable" vindication of the excise bill and its supporters, together with a general analysis of the benefits which were expected had it become law.

The *real* Foundation upon which the Gentlemen for the Bill proceeded, was this, and *no other*; they believed it both *reasonable* and *beneficial* to *take off* the *heaviest* of the Duties we now lie under, if this could be done, *without* laying a *new* Tax, meerly by collecting the *proper* Duties upon Wine and Tobacco already paid by the People in the Price, while the *Publick* is *greatly defrauded*. [A<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup> [first, the half title]; B-H<sup>4</sup> [last, blank]). Published 6 October, 1733.

CALF, uncut.

REFERENCES: BM. Vaucher, 44, 46. Turner, 48, 54, 56. Some of the authorities consulted assign this pamphlet to Walpole alone, others to Walpole and Concanen (a government journalist) jointly. Turner regards the latter's association with this piece as doubtful.

N.696

PULTENEY, William (1684-1764)

A | REVIEW | OF THE | EXCISE-SCHEME; | In Answer to a PAMPHLET, intitled | *The Rise and Fall of the late projected EXCISE, | impartially considered.* | WITH | Some PROPER HINTS to the | ELECTORS | OF | GREAT BRITAIN. | LONDON: | Printed by H. HAINES . . . | . . . 1733 . . .

THIS able reply to n. 695 was obviously prepared with great care. It elaborately analyzes the pamphlet ascribed to Walpole and Concanen, but is marred, somewhat, by the personal bias of its author. He includes a warning customary to the pamphlets which were published subsequent to the defeat of the bill:

. . . it is manifest that even the *Projector* Himself [Walpole] hath not yet *done with his Scheme*; for though such a national Rebuff as He lately met with from all Parties was sufficient, one would think, to induce any Man in his right Senfes to drop a *Project* so univerfally odious, and to bury it, if possible, in eternal Oblivion; yet it is very plain from his Conduct that . . . the natural Fondness of a Parent for his Off-spring, however deformed . . . got the better of his Reason . . . I do not speak This without good Grounds . . . He hath taken effectual Care to convince us that the *same Design* is still in being, and that He only waits a more convenient Opportunity for putting it in Execution. Ever since his memorable Overthrow last Spring, the whole Possé of his *Advocates* have been taught to tune their mercenary Quills in Praise of the Attempt, and to mourn over the Loss of it. A Multitude of select Hands, in *ministerial Pay*, have been employed to frame Apologies for Him, of various Kinds; and the *poor, hackney Beasts* of the Post-Office

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EXCISE BILL

*have crouch'd under their Burthen.* Circular Letters have been sent in the Name of Mr. JOS. BELL, to all the *Postmasters* in the Kingdom, with Orders *to make* these Papers *as publick as They can* . . . [A<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-I<sup>4</sup>). Published November, 1733.

HALF MOROCCO. From the collection of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: BM. Turner, 38, 47, 49 *et passim*. Vaucher, 43, 45-46.

Turner queries Pulteney's authorship of this piece, but its superior literary quality, urbanity and effective use of ridicule clearly indicate that it came from the same hand that composed n. 683.

\* \* \*

No. 696-a The Second Edition, London, 1733.

WALPOLE[?], Sir Robert (1676-1745)

A | VINDICATION | OF THE | *Conduct of the Ministry*, | IN THE | SCHEME of the EXCISE | ON | WINE and TOBACCO, | PROPOSED | Last Sessions of PARLIAMENT: | WITH | A General EXAMINATION of the | REASONS which determined the said | MINISTRY to it; the Consequences and Events | it would have had. | ALSO | The MOTIVES which engaged the MINI- | STRY to lay it Afide; with the Objections of | those Political Writers who oppose the Govern- | ment: And Reflections on other Faults imputed | to the Ministry. | LIKewise | The Natural Inferences which may be drawn from | every particular Fact; and from the Whole in | General | LONDON: | Printed for J. ROBERTS . . . | . . . 1734 . . .

THIS ably written pamphlet, probably from the hand of Walpole, was in the nature of a recapitulation of all arguments advanced by the ministerial supporters of the excise bill.

The Scheme in Question was only this; *To change the Method, hitherto practised, of collecting the Duties laid on Wine and Tobacco* in Great Britain . . .

Now the Ministry assert, That if the late Scheme . . . was used with all the Equity the Law requires, it would enable the Government to lay aside the Land Tax intirely, and also partly to discharge the National Debt . . . [A<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The frauds which the excise bill would have eliminated are then explained and the chief objections of the opposition stated and replied to. [B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

. . . the Motive of dropping [the bill] cannot be attributed but to the Ministry's Attachment to the Country, which made it prefer the Tranquility and Peace of those who were alarmed, before the Prejudice that Fraud occasioned, considering, justly, that Unity in the Country was preferable to the Remedy of Fraud, notwithstanding the incontestible Necessity of applying a Remedy to the latter. [G<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-G<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-G<sup>4</sup>; H<sup>2</sup>).

CALF.

REFERENCE: Turner, 48-50 *et passim*. There is a copy in the NYPL.

PULTENEY, William (1684-1764)

THE LATE | *Excise Scheme Dissected*: | OR, AN | EXACT COPY | OF THE | LATE BILL | For Repealing several | SUBSIDIES, and an IMPOST, | Now payable on Tobacco, &c. | With all the | Blanks filled up, as they probably would have been, | if the Bill had passed into a Law; and proper OB- | SERVATIONS on each Paragraph. | Together with an INTRODUCTION explaining the Nature | of our Constitution, and the Methods by which it may be O- | verturned. | [Quot. 1 line] | N.B. This Pamphlet is designed as a New Year's Gift, *proper* | to be presented by all *honest* Candidates to their Electors. | LONDON: | Printed for J. DICKENSON . . . 1734. | . . .

THE note on the title clearly represents the purpose of this pamphlet, written by Walpole's brilliant opponent. Despite the skilful and persuasive manner in which the clause-by-clause examination of the bill is here presented, the urgent appeal it contains to voters to

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N.697

N.697-A



N.697-A      punish Walpole's adherents, then up for re-election, and the wide distribution of the tract, the ministerial party won the majority of the election contests. (V. nos. 694; 698.)

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A [part of M]<sup>2</sup>; B-L<sup>4</sup>; M<sup>2</sup> [last, blank]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO.

REFERENCES: BM. Turner, 47, 51 *et passim*. Vaucher, 53. There is a copy in the NYPL.

N.698      A | WORD | TO THE | FREEHOLDERS and BURGESSES | OF GREAT BRITAIN. | BEING | Seasonable and serious Remarks upon | the inconsistent Conduct of certain Bo- | roughs, in sending Instructions to their | Representatives to oppose the EXCISE | BILL, and yet re-electing them after | their being rewarded with Places for | voting for the same. | A Pamphlet highly necessary to be read by | every Freeholder, Citizen, and Burgefs in | these Kingdoms, who has the least Value for | Liberty, and the Interest of his Country at | Heart. | [Quot. 2 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for J. Willford . . . | . . . 1733 [i.e. 1734]. | . . .

THIS tract, the subject of which is evident from its title, is one of the best-written among the "vindictive" group (v. nos. 696, 697-A, 698-A). In conformity with the strategy of the opposition, the author of the pamphlet hinted at bribery or favoritism among Walpole's supporters, saying, *inter alia*:

Upon Perusal of the List indeed of those who voted for the *Tobacco Bill*, I found that two thirds of them were such as had *visible Places* under the Government; and that most of the Remainder had either some *near Relations* in *Employments*, or *had received*, or were in *Expectation of receiving*, some Titles of Honour. [D<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-F<sup>4</sup>; G<sup>2</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO.

An explanation of the reasons for the return to Parliament of members who voted for the excise bill will be found in "The Duke of Newcastle and the Election of 1734" by Basil Williams, in the *English Historical Review* (London, 1897), Vol. 12, pp. 448-488.

N.698-A      AN | Historical Account | OF THE | PROCEEDINGS | OF THE | Last House of COMMONS. | Relating to the | TRADE, RIGHTS, and LIBERTIES | of their COUNTRY. | EXTRACTED | From their VOTES; with proper | REMARKS. | Addressed to the New Elected MEMBERS. | [Quot. from Virgil, 2 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for T. BOREMAN . . . | [1734] | . . .

THE chief part of the Parliamentary proceedings relating to the excise bill, between 14 March 1733 and 11 April 1733, are briefly reported in this tract. The author then concludes the section with comments which undoubtedly met with popular approval:

Thus ended the Excise Scheme, which had liked to have proved the Ruin of the Projector. It is certain, that in the Progress of it he lost Ground upon every Question, inasmuch, that his usual Confidence quite forsook him. He talked of Submission and Resignation, and People began to conceive some Hopes of him. He had been always used to express the highest Contempt for the Judgment of all Mankind, when opposed to his own. But this Petition [n. 687], drawn up with so much Modesty, so much Strength, and so much Skill, and backed by such Numbers of our wealthiest Merchants, whom he, in the Height of his Pride, had hitherto thought fit to treat as sturdy Beggars, quite confounded him, his darling Scheme he was glad to give up, the Torrent was so strong he was forced to yield to it, and he seemed thoroughly terrified; but it soon appeared, that tho' he was frightened, he was not converted: The Dog returned to his Vomit, and he recovered his usual Confidence, Superciliousness, and Obstinacy. [D<sub>7</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A [part of F]<sup>3</sup>; B-D<sup>8</sup>; E<sup>4</sup>; F<sup>2</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO. "1734" written on title in an early hand. (A date, "1735", on page 56 of this tract, is undoubtedly the reason why this pamphlet is assigned to that year by several catalogers. The date is, however, an error for 1734.)

REFERENCE: BM.

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EXCISE BILL



BEN BRADLEY, TOBACCONIST [REDUCED]

THE popular cause of opposition to the excise bill was led in London, and particularly among the tradesmen there, by a tobacconist, Ben Bradley. He was loudly acclaimed by his grateful associates after the bill's defeat, and during the period of his temporary fame, was honored by a portrait of himself from the hand of a successful painter and engraver, Arthur Pond. This portrait was produced in mezzotint by a master of that medium, John

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Faber, the younger. The print was further enhanced by a miniature etching from Hogarth's hand. It was published at London, April, 1737.

The etching, writes Fairholt, is "indicative of unexcised liberty; in which the British lion . . . makes free with Britannia . . ." (p. 133). Bradley adopted Hogarth's design for his shop-bill, together with the motto "the best in Christendom without excise". This motto, except for the two last words, had already been employed by Bradley for the paper in which he wrapped loose tobacco, and they are included in the letter-press poem which was published with the engraving.

[Text-heading:] OBSERVATIONS | On the NATURE, USE and TRADE of | TOBACCO.  
| [At end:] LONDON, *March 1<sup>st</sup>*, 1733 . . .

**D**URING the period of the feverish dispute which raged about Walpole's excise bill, the author, a merchant, chose to publish these "educational" observations, ostensibly to advertise his own wares. He explains:

Perhaps my Reader may have formed an Expectation of seeing the Mystery of the Tobacco Trade laid open, with my Sentiments of the Frauds, so much complained of, which I might and could have done, with such Observations and Remarks that hath not been touch'd upon by any; but like an old Veteran, worn out with the Toils of War, I desire to be excus'd; having oft stood the Heat of Engagements, whilst others have carried off the Honour and Profit. [A<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

In his brief comment on the salutary and prophylactic value of tobacco he remarks:

One of my Ancestors employ'd, in the Year 1665, above 300 Work-folks to manufacture Tobacco, not one of which was infected with the Plague. When I was in *Mexico*, it was a Custom there, to burn a particular kind of Tobacco, of a very grateful Odour, in the Rooms of Persons who had died of the Small-Pox, or any infectious Distemper, which, as they imagin'd, purified the Rooms, and prevented the spreading of the Infection. [A<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

After an account of the remedial uses of tobacco, he discusses the economic value of the plant.

According to the exactest Computation that has been made on this Branch of our Trade, about 430 Sail of Ships, with above 5000 Seamen, have been employ'd in one Year to bring over about 75,000 Hogheads of Tobacco from *Virginia* and *Maryland* . . . [A<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Men of Speculation do calculate, that out of the said 75,000 Hogheads, there are exported 46,000 Hogheads, containing 720 lb. *per* Hoghead, at 4 *d.* *per* lb. on Board, which amounts to £552,000 towards supporting the Balance of Trade with foreign Nations . . . [*Ibid.*]

Lacy is at some pains to prove that the British manufacturers of tobacco are at serious disadvantage in competing with continental producers. This, he says, is owing to the excessive customs fees attached to repayments of duties upon exportation from England, and the prohibition of drawback on stalks and stems. He provides a table, comparing assumed costs and proceeds from ten hogsheads of tobacco manufactured abroad and the same quantity produced in England to which the customs charges have been added. In consequence of the existing fees and prohibitions he asserts that the exportation to the continent of tobacco manufactured in England has well nigh disappeared. Lacy then makes various recommendations for improving this condition. He estimates the value of tobacco manufactured in England and shipped to the British colonies at £500,000 annually. A table of English import duties on tobacco is appended to his account.

Hitherto I have treated on Tobacco in general . . . To acquire a thorough Knowledge of Tobacco, I have taken the Trouble to visit our Tobacco Colonies; Mexico, and likewise several Places in Europe; and, in my Opinion, Virginia Tobacco, for Purity and Flavour, excels all Tobacco of European Growth; also that of St. Christophers, Terra Nova, Nieve, and St. Martin: the Brazil and Varino Tobacco, are esteem'd by the Physicians, to be of an intoxicating Nature.

To support this Assertion, we may observe that the French have Plantations at Clarac,\* Flanders, Strasburgh, St. Domingo, Mississippi, Martinico and elsewhere in America, yet they had from us last Year above 20,000 Hogheads to mix and flavour the Tobacco of their own Growth: We have exported for Holland from that Part of Great Britain, call'd England, 17 to 25000 Hogheads in a Year; notwithstanding their Kannafter and Curroso [Curaçao] Tobacco, besides the great Quantities that are planted at Amersfoort by Utrecht. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

\*By the *French King's Edict*, they are to be sent to the Gallies, that shall be found with any CLARAC Tobacco in their Custody.

For eighty years past, Lacy announces, his family or himself have been engaged in trading in tobacco. He has been interested in scientific improvement of crops and in the fact that planters and shippers should "observe the proper Seasons for packing [tobacco] in Casks, that it might preserve its natural Flavour, being liable to funk when it sweats in the Ships, if pack'd in too damp Weather; by which Precautions, my Tobacco hath been received with a general Approbation amongst the Nobility and Gentry in Foreign Countrys . . ." [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The author expects that the trade will censure him, as "the Manner of publishing this Sort of Tobacco for Sale is Unusual", but that will not deter him in this undertaking "in order to secure a Livelihood for a Younger Son". He praises the tobacco he sells, "from the choicest Plantations of Matopony, Parmoncky and Portopotank, in York-River, Virginia . . ." [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

At the foot of the last page is a lengthy advertisement of a work on commerce to be called *The British Merchant*, which Lacy offers to publish if he can meet any encouragement through subscribers. It appears not to have been issued!

FIRST EDITION. Folio (A, 2 leaves).

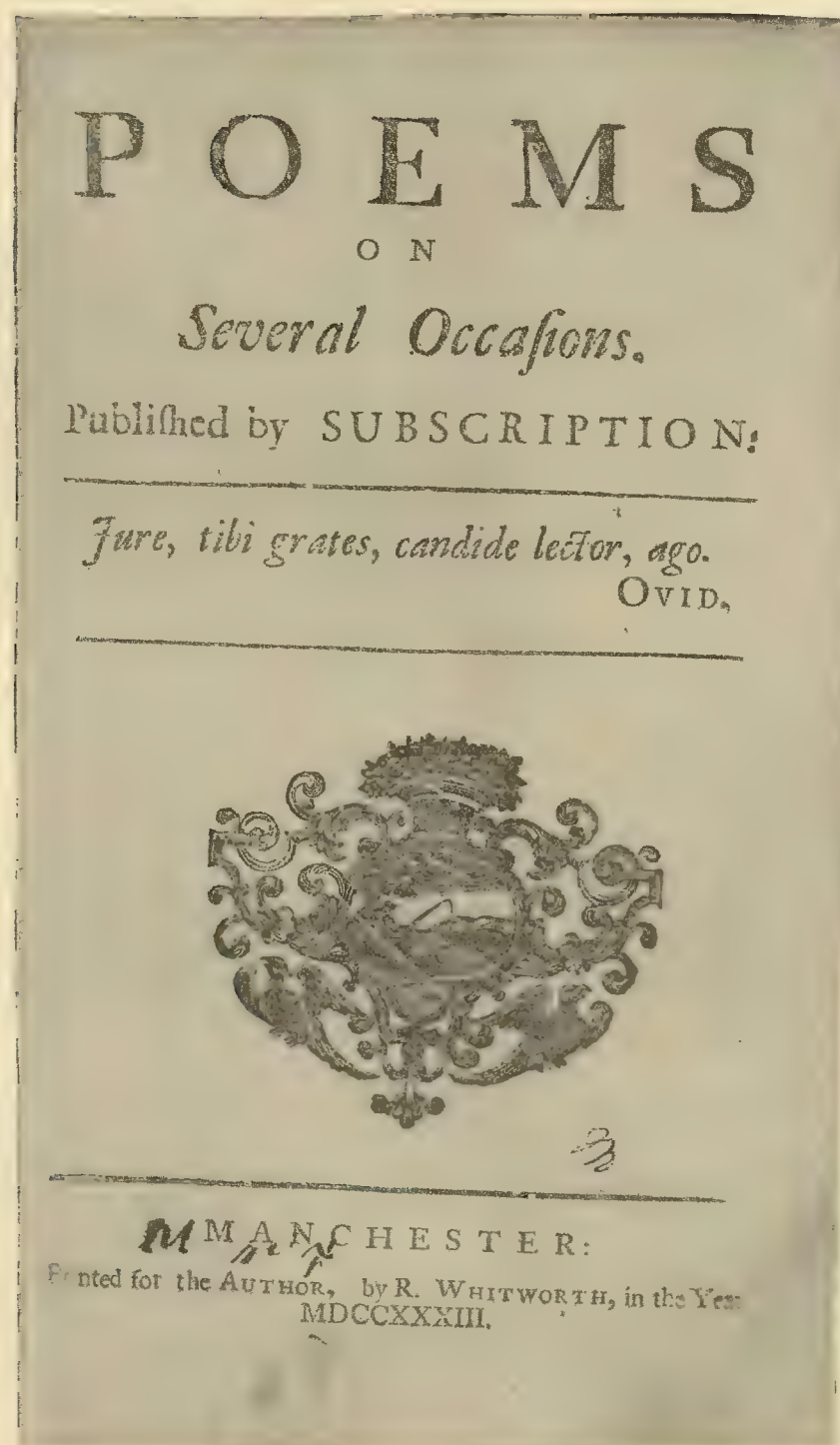
UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 14 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.



*A Satire against SMOAKING, occasion'd by one writ to the AUTHOR against SNUFFING.*

*Noses were made to feast on sweet Perfumes,  
But Mouths were never made for smoking Rooms.*

MOTTO.



VENGEANCE has slept a while but wakes again,  
To scourge the Vanities of thoughtless Men,  
Who with a nauseous frotting Pipe destroy  
Themselves, and poison every Stander by.  
That Conversation's surely wretched Stuff,  
Which lards each Sentence with a Puff, Puff, Puff.  
*Funkers* [stinkers] put on your flabb'ring Bibs for Shame,  
Or send your fottish Weed from whence it came!  
I burst with Indignation when I see  
They cannot speak, but spit their Words at me!  
Garlick's a Rose, if I but it compare,  
To the vile Stench with which they taint the Air.

ONE known to you will this Affertion back,  
That Fiends and Devils smoak'd the *Indians* black,  
Sure e'ery Thing in Nature is a Sprite,  
When once become the Devil's chief Delight.

It was, Shame on him! but the other Day,  
A filthy Smoaker kept me thus at Bay.  
A Word, *says he*—but e'er he more replies,  
With one bold Puff put Tears in both my Eyes,  
I ask your Pardon *says he*—Bless me, *says I*!  
And still he lets his Smoak in Circles fly,  
Till he had suffocated all the Room;  
And set us all a coughing with his Fume;  
And then his interrupted Prate began,  
Vastly beneath the Dignity of Man:  
*Says he*—Puff—let's each—Puff—spend Puff,—a Groat;  
Stop it some Dæmon, stop it in his Throat!  
I took me to my Legs and left the Room,  
Which stunk of worse than *Civet-Cat's* Perfume,  
And when arriv'd to the untainted Air,  
For my Deliverance I made a Pray'r. [P<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-[P]<sup>1</sup>; [Q]<sup>2</sup>).

OLD CALF. [P<sub>4</sub> reversed in rebinding]. MS. corrections to text in a contemporaneous hand. Size of leaf: 7½ x 4½ inches.

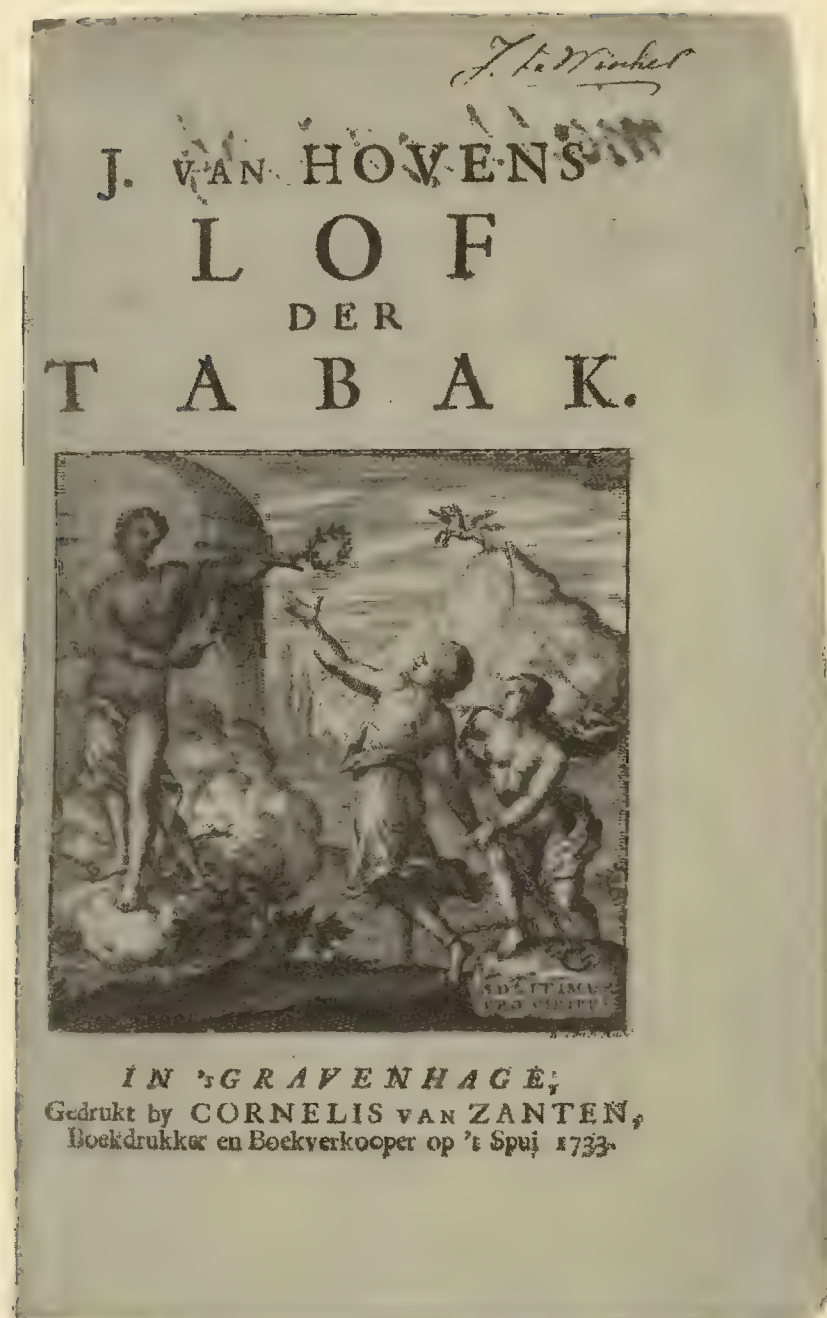
From the collections of Richard Heber ([bought from Ford of Manchester, Feb. 1811], 1834, Part IV, n. 1908); Rev. Philip Bliss; presented by him to the Rev. Walter Sneyd.

With notes in Heber's and Bliss' hands; Bliss' mark and date at signature B, and an acquisition notation in Sneyd's hand. (Several Sneyds occur in the list of subscribers and two of the poems are addressed to Ralph Sneyd.)

REFERENCES: BM. *The Manchester Press before 1801* . . . [by L. S. Jast], (Manchester, 1931), p. 2.

Jast is of the opinion that this collection was the work of a "Staffordshire person", otherwise unidentified. Another work of the same title, published at London, also in 1733, is ascribed to the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald.





TITLE OF VAN HOVEN, 1733

[*Translation of title*] J. van Hoven's Praise of Tobacco. [Engraving by D. Coster] At the Hague, printed at the shop of Cornelis van Zanten . . . 1733.

THE author of this fervent panegyric poem on tobacco believed all good of tobacco, no evil. One could not smoke too much, he proclaimed. Having recounted some of its medicinal virtues, as reported by earlier writers, he supplements the record

by praising tobacco as a stimulator of appetite, and announces a few heretofore undiscovered uses: its stalks, steeped, produce a juice which increases the growth and sleekness of the tails and manes of horses; the leaves, cooked with green cabbage, provide a valuable remedy in the external treatment of piles; tobacco ashes aid in cases of chilblain.

The use of tobacco makes life bearable in certain difficult occupations. The reader is warned against a supposed improver of tobacco called "Voedent Sap" (nourishing sap). Tobacco treated with this spurious syrup costs six times its original price; the author insists that purchasers are being cheated.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>4</sup>).

FIGURED BOARDS. Size of leaf: 7 x 4½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Molhuysen and Blok (*op. cit.* in n. 474), V, 244. Nijhoff (*op. cit.* in n. 449), VI, 261.

The author was a celebrated actor at the Hague, who composed and published occasional verse and some plays.

[GERMANY] AUSTRIA, Charles VI, *Emperor*

[EDICT REGULATING THE TRADE IN TOBACCO.] Vienna[?] 1734.

THIS edict is valid in the archduchy of Silesia. It confirms the edicts of 23 March 1723 which prohibited the importation of foreign tobacco, etc.; that of 21 June 1725 which related to the manufacture of tobacco, confined to imperial factories, etc.; and that of 6 October 1729 which prohibited the sale of tobacco without a license, etc.

All tobacco is owned by the government and may be imported only by the monopolists.<sup>1</sup> Travelers are permitted to carry 1 lb. of tobacco over the borders. The manufacture of tobacco by individuals is prohibited, nor may it be grown without a license. Vendors must have permits. In many villages none can be found to act as monopoly dealer (the merchants preferring to trade in illegal tobacco, to their own profit). Therefore the authorities may nominate a dealer in such a place who shall be required to sell tobacco at fixed prices. Penalties are set for any violations of the provisions of this edict, among them corporal punishment and forced labor for those unable to pay their fines; exile for third offenders. Many occupants of monasteries disobey the monopoly laws; such of them as are found guilty shall be exiled. Vienna, 1 December 1733; countersigned at Breslau, 29 January 1734.

SMALL FOLIO (A-F<sup>2</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 12¼ x 7⅞ inches. Duplicate stamp of the State Library, Breslau.

REFERENCE: Wieser (*op. cit.* in n. 496), 99-102.

<sup>1</sup> The monopoly had been temporarily disestablished in 1714; v. n. 496.



SACRA RITVVM | CONGREGATIONE | Eñño, & Rñño Dño Card. | FINY | PONENTE | Neri-tonen. | *Beatificationis, & Canonizationis* | VEN. SERVI DEI | P. IOSEPHI | A' CVPERTINO | Sacerdotis Professi Ordinis Minorum | Conuentualium S. Francisci. | [Ornamental rule] | RESPONSIONES | *FACTI, ET IVRIS* | AD NOVISSIMAS | ANIMADVERSIONES | *Rñi P. Fidei Promotoris.* | SVPER DV BIO | *An constet de Virtutibus Theologalibus, Fide, Spe, & Cha-ritate, ac de Cardinalibus, Prudentia, Iustitia, | Fortitudine, ac Temperantia, ac annexis | in gradu heroico in casu &c.* | [Ornament] | ROMÆ, MDCCXXXIV. | Ex Typographia Reu. Cam. Apost. | *Superiorum facultate.*

[*Translation of title*] At the congregation of sacred rites on the Beatification and Canonization of the Venerable Servant of God, Father Joseph à Cupertino, professed priest of the lesser Conventual Order of St. Francis sponsored by the Most Eminent and Reverend Lord Cardinal Finy. Responses of fact and of law to the latest objections of the Most Reverend Father, the advancer of truth, concerning the doubt whether [Father Joseph] possesses the theological virtues: faith, hope, and charity, and the cardinal virtues: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance, and instances of his heroic standing in each case. At Rome, 1734. From the printing shop of the Reverend Apostolic Camera. With the resources of the Superiors.

THE proceedings of the congregation which continued the investigation (v. n. 510) of Father Joseph's personal history and character are reported in this volume. It contains, in part, a rebuttal of the evidence presented by Father Joseph's advocates (in a preceding convention, n. 510). The new proceedings were presided over by Cardinal Finy. Carlo Alberti, Archbishop of Philippi, was the *promotor fidei*. The advocate was Ludovico Valenti, with G. Franchellucci as his associate and G. Prunetti as examiner.<sup>1</sup> Among the censures of the *promotor fidei*, Father Joseph is accused of mendacity.

He said that the odor which emanated from his body came from the tobacco [snuff] he used. The Servant of God well knew that this odor came from his body and not from the tobacco. The testimony of a witness proves that this fragrance accompanied Father Joseph constantly, and, therefore, when Father Joseph said it was from tobacco he was mendacious. How, therefore, can the Servant of God be absolved from this sin? St. Augustine has well observed that the concealment of a truth is equivalent to a lie. It must be noted that the Servant of God had no scruples about these lies, which he did not even think venial sins, as he never confessed them. It should be considered whether this was not a grave defect in the Servant of God. [A<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

In reply, Father Joseph's advocates observed that

Many witnesses have testified concerning the very pleasant and celestial odor which clung to the body and everything belonging to the Servant of God. The reverend Revealer of Truth [*i.e.* Archbishop Alberti], disregarding what was formerly said on this subject, charges the Servant of God with mendacity in this matter . . . The Servant of God himself had no scruples on this point and did not accuse himself of such a sin in confession. It is clear therefore that there was no mendacity . . . because the snuff did give forth a pleasing odor, and Father Joseph said nothing false when he told those who wondered about the fragrance, that it proceeded

<sup>1</sup> V. the introduction to n. 510.

from the tobacco. In this he merely suppressed the fact of the other [personal] odor proceeding from his body. He thus acted with proper humility in not flaunting the gift of God.

Some will say Father Joseph was interrogated about the particular scent which delighted those who came near him. The philosophers teach us that when there are several substances all having odors, there is a resultant combined odor. Whence it is seen that the scent from the body of the Servant of God and that from the snuff combined into one odor. Therefore it was not a lie when he declared that the odor proceeded from the tobacco. He was not asked whether the odor came from his body.

All witnesses unite in saying that the odor came not only from Father Joseph's body, but from all the things he used. Therefore, the tobacco which he used would have had this same odor. [C<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Folio (original blank, title, each 1 leaf; A-B<sup>4</sup>; A-B<sup>4</sup> [rep.]-I<sup>4</sup>; K<sup>6</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

VELLUM. Size of leaf: 12¼ x 8⅞ inches. Bound with n. 510, etc.

REFERENCES: V. those in n. 510.

The work bound with (following) n. 703 has a title textually the same, except for: POSITIO | SVPER DV BIO | in place of lines 13-18; and the imprint: ROMÆ, MDCCXXXV. | Typis Reuerendæ Cameræ Apostolicæ. | *Superiorum permissu.* (Blank and title, each 1 leaf; A<sup>6</sup>; A [rep.]-G<sup>4</sup>; H<sup>6</sup> [last, blank]). To this work is attached the *Factum Concordatum* of Cardinal Finy (without a title page), on 3 pp.

In the *Positio Super Dubio* is an echo of the doubts and affirmations expressed about Father Joseph's virtues, because of his snuffing habits:

Father Michael de Monte Albotto, confessor of Father Joseph for two years, testified that the latter had told him he made use of scented tobacco [snuff] in order to overcome the opinion held by some that angels caused a divine odor in his cell. This he did in all humility so that his visitors would not regard him as sacrosanct. [A(rep.)<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Further mention of the use of perfumed tobacco by Father Joseph, in an effort to conceal his exceptional gifts and virtues, occurs on E<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>. The confessor reported, too, that he had once visited Father Joseph in his cell, where both used scented tobacco. The Servant of God was in a gay mood and after he had taken a little snuff, he was seized with a sudden rapture and fell to the floor. [G<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

SALE, George (1697?-1736), *translator*

THE KORAN. London, 1734.

AS TOBACCO is unmentioned in the Koran, the Mohammedan devotees of the plant (and they were legion) were under the necessity of producing a legend<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> V. n. 1553, ¶ 6 & 7, and cf. the *Introduction*, p. 10, n. 8.



*Such, alas, is  
Human Credulity!  
Thomas Paine.*

# THE KORAN,

Commonly called

## The Alcoran of MOHAMMED,

Translated into *English* immediately from the Original  
*Arabic*; with Explanatory NOTES, taken from the  
most approved COMMENTATORS.

To which is prefixed

## A Preliminary Discourse.

By GEORGE SALE, Gent.

*Nulla falsa doctrina est, quæ non aliquid veri permisceat.*  
Augustin. Quæst. Evang. l. 2. c. 40.

**L O N D O N :**

Printed by C. Ackers in St. John's-Street, for J. WILCOX at Vir-  
gil's Head overagainst the New Church in the Strand.

MDCCXXXIV.

TITLE OF SALE, 1734

which served to give the Prophet's apparent sanction to the use of the delicious foreign herb. The orthodox, however, condemned smoking<sup>2</sup> and supported their objection to it with a comment traditionally associated with Mohammed.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 146, n. 7 and v. 2 NQ., V, p. 453; *ibid.*, VI, p. 14.

Sale, in his "Preliminary Discourse" to his translation of the Koran, refers to the subject in the section "Of certain negative Precepts in the *Korân*":

At present the use of coffee is generally tolerated, if not granted, as is that of *tobacco*, though the more religious make a scruple of taking the latter, not only because it inebriates, but also out of respect to a traditional saying of their prophet, [Mohammed] (which, if it could be made out to be his, would prove him a prophet indeed,) *That in the latter days there should be men who should bear the name of Moslems, but should not be really such; and that they should smoke a certain weed, which should be called TOBACCO*: however, the eastern nations are generally so addicted to both, that they say, *a dish of coffee and a pipe of tobacco are a complete entertainment*; and the *Persians* have a proverb, that *coffee without tobacco, is meat without salt*. [r<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (2 ll. unsigned [first, blank; 2d title]; A<sup>2</sup> [the dedication]; A [repeated]<sup>4</sup> [first, prob. blank lacking]; a<sup>2</sup>; b-z<sup>4</sup>; aa<sup>4</sup>; bb<sup>2</sup>; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Sff<sup>4</sup>; Ttt-Zzz<sup>2</sup>).

FOLDING MAP of Arabia; 3 genealogical tables (2, folding); and folding view of the Temple of Mecca, by A. Motte.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches. The inscription on the title is in an early hand.

With the bookplate of Henry Labouchere (1798-1869), later Baron Taunton.

REFERENCES: BM. L., 1290. *Bibliographie des Ouvrages Arabes* . . . V. Chauvin (Liège, 1907), X, n. 146.

The Koran was first translated into English by Alexander Ross in 1649 from the French version of Du Ryer. Sale's translation (highly praised by Voltaire and others) is considered to be the most comprehensive and the best in any language.

### COCKBURN, John

A JOURNEY OVER LAND. London, 1735.

THE earliest published use of the equivalent of "cigar" in English appears in this account of the author's adventures in Mexico and Central America. Cigars were then almost unknown in England, except among seamen.

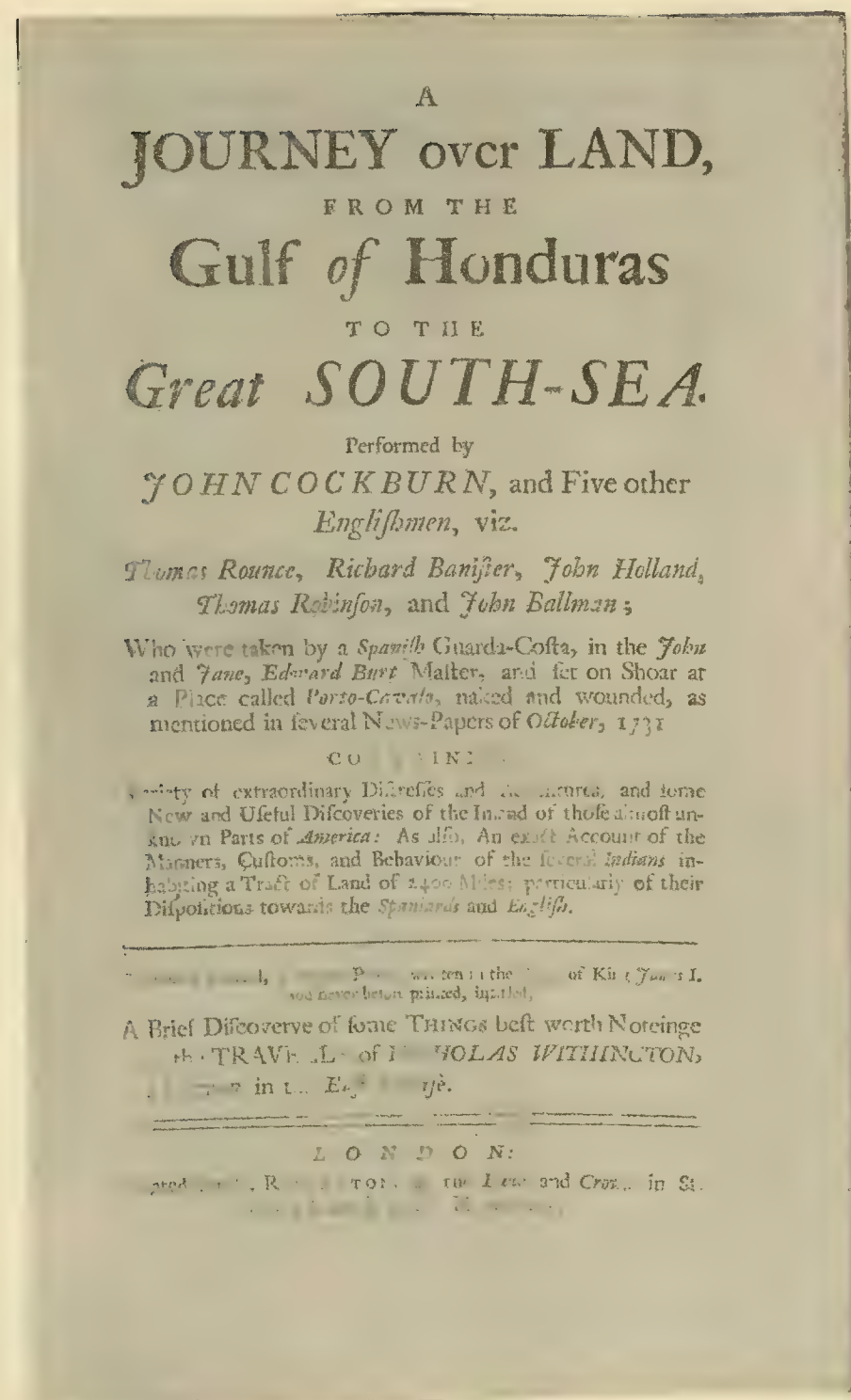
On the way to Nicoya (Costa Rica) Cockburn and his companions met three friars.

. . . These Gentlemen gave us some Seegars to smoke, which they supposed would be very acceptable. These are Leaves of Tobacco rolled up in such Manner, that they serve both for a Pipe and Tobacco itself. These the Ladies, as well as Gentlemen, are very fond of Smoking; but indeed, they know no other Way here, for there is no such Thing as a Tobacco-Pipe throughout *New Spain*, but poor awkward Tools [makeshift pipes] used by the Negroes and *Indians*. [K<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup>; B-Z<sup>8</sup>). With S<sub>5</sub> begins the Withington relation (as noticed on the title), with separate title dated M.DCC.XXXIV.

FOLDING MAP of Mexico and Central America, by B. Cole.





TITLE OF COCKBURN, 1735

OLD PANELLED CALF. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{11}{16}$  inches. Armorial bookplate of the Towneley family, Norfolk, England.

REFERENCES: BM. L. 485. S., iv, n. 14095. W. viii, p. 265.

No. 705

[ 260 ]

COCKBURN

D. JOH. DANIEL Geyers, | *Confiliarii, Archiatri emeriti, Academici Curiosi*, | Müßiger | Reife-Stunden | Gute Gedancken, | Von dem | Schnupff-Toback, | und | Spanischen DUNGA, | An dem | Wohlgebohrnen | Hanns Heinrich v. B. | Achter DISCOURS. | DRESDEN, | Bey Gottlob Christian Hilschern, Königl. Pohln. und Churf. Sächfs. | privil. Hof-Buchhändler, 1735.

[*Translation of title*] Good thoughts for idle travel hours concerning snuff tobacco and Spanish dunga by Master Johann Daniel Geyer, counselor, court physician emeritus, member of the Academy of the Curious. [Addressed] to the honorable Hanns Heinrich von B. Eighth discourse. Dresden. At the shop of Gottlob Christian Hilscher, court bookseller with the royal Polish and electoral Saxon privilege, 1735.

THE author has already delivered himself on the subject of tobacco-chewing, addressed to his honored correspondent.<sup>1</sup> This discourse, therefore, will be concerned with smoking and snuffing.

Smoking, formerly a pastime, has occasionally degenerated into excess. A famous sonnet<sup>2</sup> in French is quoted, with a Latin quatrain appended. Every corner apothecary now manufactures snuff, colors and perfumes it, and has the assurance to sell it under fantastic names.

Spanish snuff is produced in mills. The subtlest Spanish variety is the "Levantine Dunga", in which the harmful oil of tobacco has been eliminated. This product is then placed in a special sack over which a wide linen cloth is stretched. Two men shake this sack; what adheres to the linen cloth through this process is called the "dunga." The preparation and drying of the various kinds of snuff creates the real difference between them. It is true that merchants add essences, wine, etc. to snuff which has been damaged, imperfectly treated, or which has lost its flavor in transportation. They also add gums and other resinous substances with the intention of protecting the nasal membrane which might otherwise be injured by rough grains of snuff.

Comment is made on the popularity of snuffing among both sexes and the kinds of boxes in vogue. Geyer remarks that it has been proved that snuff cannot clear the brain of superfluous humours, as many have believed. But constant sneezing, he warns, affects the nervous system, with consequent loss of the sense of smell. The author illustrates his text by frequent quotations from Balde (n. 262) and other poets.

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Small quarto (A<sup>4</sup>; B<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

This is the eighth of nineteen discourses on various subjects written by Geyer and published at Dresden in 1735. (There is a copy of the collected edition in the BM., SG. and other libraries.)

<sup>1</sup> Apparently in a private communication, as no "discourse" on the subject is included in the eight-  
<sup>2</sup> V. n. 465, n. 2.

No. 706

[ 261 ]

GEYER





*Une faiseuse de Tabac. Eine Tabackmacherin.*  
 1. tabac de turquie en feuille, 1 Türckische Taback Blätter. 2. tabac en fleur, 2 Tabacks Blume. 3. règle, 3 das Tabackmaß. 4. feuille de tabac de turquie, 4 Türckische Tab. Blätter. 5. une tabatiere remplie, 5 ein gefüllte Tabacks Dosen. 6. rouleau de tabac, 6 ein Taback Rolle. 7. pipe à fumer, 7 Tabacks pfeiffen. 8. toute sorte de tab. en feuille, 8 allerley Tab. Blätter. 9. la presse, 9 die Taback Presse. 10. le devidoir, 10 der Haspel.  
 Cum Priv. Maj. Mart. Engelbrecht excud. A.V.

A TOBACCO WOMAN

No. 706-A

[ 262 ]

ENGELBRECHT



*Faisor de tabac. Ein Tabackmacher.*  
 1. Tabac en fleur, 1 die Tabacks Blüte od' die Blume. 2. rouleau de tabac, 2 eine Rolle Taback. 3. règle, 3 das Tabackmaß. 4. pipe de tabac, 4 eine Pfeiffe Taback. 5. rouleau, 5 eine Rolle Knaster. 6. 7. des feuilles de toutes sortes de tabac. 6 7 allerley Blätter als Türckische, Virginische, Dapffenberger, Engl. Holländische, Nürnberger etc. 8. filer le tabac, 8 Taback Spinnen. 9. un rouleau, 9 eine Rolle Taback.  
 Cum Priv. Maj. Mart. Engelbrecht excud. A.V.

A TOBACCO MAN

No. 706-A

[ 263 ]

ENGELBRECHT



[TWO PLATES OF FIGURES PERSONIFYING THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY. AUGSBURG, 1735.]

THE two engravings<sup>1</sup> (from coppers) reproduced here are from *Assemblage nouveau des Manouvries habilles, Neu-eröffnete Sammlung der mit ihren eigenen Arbeiten und Werckzeugen eingekleideten Künstlern, Handwerckern und Professionen . . .* Mart. Engelbrecht excud. A [ugustæ] V [indelicorum].<sup>2</sup>

The fantastic figures shown illustrate some of the nomenclature of tobacco manufacture and trade at that period, as indicated by the legends. These, translated, read: (caption to legend. I) A [male] Tobacco-maker. (1) tobacco in flower, (2) a roll of tobacco, (3) tobacco-rule, (4) tobacco-pipe, (5) roll of "Knaster" (canaster), (6 & 7) leaves of all sorts of tobacco [in German:] all kinds of leaves, such as Turkish, Virginian, Zapffenberger, English, Dutch, Nuremberger, etc., (8) tobacco-spinning, (9) a roll of tobacco.

(Caption to legend, II:) A [female] tobacco-maker. (1) Turkish tobacco leaf, (2) tobacco in flower, (3) tobacco-rule, (4) leaf of Turkish tobacco, (5) a snuff-box, filled, (6) a roll of tobacco, (7) tobacco-pipes, (8) all sorts of tobacco in leaf, (9) the tobacco-press, (10) the tobacco reel (winder).

UNBOUND. Folio. Size of originals: 13¼ x 8¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Schott (*op. cit.* in n. 540-A) nos. 2759-2947. *Katalog der Freiherrlich von Lipperheide'schen Kostumbibliothek* (Berlin, 1896-1905), II, n. 1976.

The plates were engraved by Martin Engelbrecht. The majority of those in the original work were designed by J. J. Stelzner, who probably did the two reproduced here. Other designers were C. F. Hörman (Hoermann), Michael Rösler (Rössler), Paul F. Engelbrecht, *et al.*

#### VERSTEGEN, Richard, *alias* of Richard ROWLANDS (fl. 1550-1627)

HONDERDT GEESTIGE | CHARACTEREN, | ofte | UITBEELDINGEN | Van Honderdt Verscheidene | PERSONEN. | Door R. V. | *De Vierde Druk.* | Niet alleen Verfchaaft, en de Versjes op | yder Character, als te veel stotende | verandert, maar nog van zeer | veel spelfouten Gezuivert. | [Ornament] | t'AMSTERDAM, | By BERNARDUS MOURIK, | Boekverkoper . . . | . . . [1735] [Title in red and black]

[*Translation of title*] A Hundred Witty Characters, or representations of a hundred different people, by R. V. Fourth printing. Not only revised, and the verses with each character freed of their [former] offensiveness, but also purged of very many spelling errors. At Amsterdam, at the shop of Bernard Mourik, Bookseller . . .

<sup>1</sup> Schott states that there are 189 plates in the full collection; Lipperheide's catalogue gives a title and 192 plates.

<sup>2</sup> According to the B.M. catalogue and Lipperheide (*op. cit. supra*). Schott (*op. cit. supra*) puts the German portion of the title preceding the French.

The title, translated, reads: New collection of skilled handwork. Newly published collection of the artists, manual workers and professions, costumed with their own trades and tools . . . Martin Engelbrecht, engraved [these]. At Augsburg.

HE SITS and looks like the rich miser in hell. He is put together of fire, smoke and stench, from which it would seem that he pretends to have a concession for passing back and forth from the world into hell without a passport . . . In case (as some think) there is no smoke without fire, he must have inside his body the fire of Mount Etna, which often emits smoke without showing flames. And even as the human race is called *Micro cosmo*, *i.e.* a small world, so may he be named *Micro Etna*, or the small fire-mountain. No food can be more suitable for him than salamanders, because they would be digested in his stomach without burning. Nothing could be more faithful than the tobacco itself which, constantly urging its own use, never cures him who takes it. One smokes lung, liver and bowels as black as the bacon that hangs in the chimney, and in doing so makes his own body a chimney, which must always remain unswept . . . Tobacco is no less reasonable in its action on phlegm, for in place of that which it expells, it induces more and more again. But it is a wonderful drink, for it is taken through the mouth, and expelled through the nose! [I,<sup>a-b</sup>]

This old fashioned<sup>1</sup> diatribe (typical of, and more appropriate to, the period in which it was originally published; *v. infra*) is followed by a brief poem on the same subject:

If women were trained to suck a pipe, their chattering tongues would be silent while thus occupied. But the masculine sucking is beyond understanding, for to suck is childish and dribbling is peculiar to children. Waster of time, does this thing nourish you? Is it any more than smoke or stench? Admit it — does not all this business disappear in smoke? [I,<sup>a</sup>]

FOURTH EDITION. Small octavo (\*4 [first, the frontispiece]; A-N<sup>8</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

FRONTISPIECE ENGRAVING.

OLD WRAPPERS, uncut. Occasional marginal annotations in a contemporaneous hand. Size of leaf: 6¾ x 4¾ inches.

REFERENCES: *Richard Verstegen . . .* Edward Rombauts (Brussels, 1933), 184-185. *Verzameling F. G. Waller Catalogus van Nederlandsche . . . Boeken . . .* Emma Dronckers (The Hague, 1936), n. 1756.

This work was first published at Antwerp in 1619, with verses attached to each "character", by the author. According to Doorninck (*op. cit.* in n. 658-A), I, 540, it was entitled *Characteren oft scherpsinnighe beschrijvinghe . . . van verscheyden personen*. Two further editions, each with different titles, succeeded the first, in 1622 and in 1705; in the last of these, the verses were altered by D. Schelte.

When publishing the fourth edition, Mourik announced in his preface that he had attempted to produce a work of typographical excellence and claimed his to be, by far, the best edition published.

Rombauts (*op. cit. supra*) implies that Rowlands flourished around the years 1550-1627. He adopted his grandfather's surname, Verstegen. In 1576, he set up a press at Antwerp (then the seat of counter-reformation propaganda) and issued anti-Protestant literature. Because of a polemic against Queen Elizabeth, written about 1587, he was imprisoned in Paris. Rowlands composed works in both Dutch and English.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. nos. 172, 189 and 259.



A | PIPE of TOBACCO: | IN | IMITATION | OF | SIX SEVERAL AUTHORS. | [Ornament] |  
LONDON: | Printed for L. GILLIVER . . . | . . . | M DCC XXXVI. | . . .

IN THE mimetic field of English literature the poems collected in this volume must be accounted among the best. They had been circulating in manuscript but their obvious merit soon brought them into print in various forms (*v. infra*) and they were awarded the tribute of several editions.

The first "imitation", an ode modeled upon the style of Colley Cibber<sup>1</sup> contains some pleasant "airs". A portion of the poem follows:

## AIR

When Summer Suns grow red with Heat,  
TOBACCO tempers *Phoebus'* Ire,  
When Wintry Storms around us beat,  
TOBACCO chears with gentle Fire.  
Yellow Autumn, youthful Spring,  
In thy Praises jointly sing.

[Recitativo . . .]

## AIR

Happy Mortal! he who knows  
Pleasure which a PIPE bestows;  
Curling Eddies climb the Room,  
Wafting round a mild Perfume. [A<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The second poem imitates the characteristics of Ambrose Philips' verses.<sup>2</sup> It is a worthy favorite of the anthologists:

LITTLE Tube of mighty Pow'r,  
Charmer of an idle Hour,  
Object of my warm Desire,  
Lip of Wax, and Eye of Fire:  
And thy snowy taper Wafte,  
With my Finger gently brac'd;  
And thy pretty fwelling Creft,  
With my little Stopper preft;  
And the sweetest Blifs of Blisses,  
Breathing from thy balmy Kisses.  
Happy thrice, and thrice agen,  
Happiest he of happy Men;  
Who when agen the Night returns,  
When agen the Taper burns;  
When agen the Cricket's gay,  
(Little Cricket, full of Play)

<sup>1</sup> None of the famous contemporaries whose style is mimicked are named in this work.

<sup>2</sup> This was not originally written by Browne, but, according to Ritson, by Dr. John Hoadley (*v. n.*

708-d). Hoadley is said to have acknowledged, however, that his poem was so greatly improved by Browne "that he fairly made it his own".

Can afford his Tube to feed  
With the fragrant *Indian* Weed:  
Pleasure for a Nose divine,  
Incense of the God of Wine.  
Happy thrice, and thrice agen,  
Happiest he of happy Men. [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

The distinctive literary form and typographical mannerisms of James Thomson's poetry is next pleasantly parodied in a short poem, encumbered with a typical plethora of footnote symbols and an unreasonable use of italic letter.

The style of Edward Young provides the pattern for the fourth poem. It opens:

CRITICS avaunt! TOBACCO is my Theme;  
Tremble like Hornets at the blasting Steam.  
And you, Court-infects, flutter not too near  
Its Light, nor buzz within the scorching Sphere.  
*Pollio*, with Flame like thine, my Verse inspire,  
So shall the Muse from Smoke elicit Fire.  
Coxcombs prefer the tickling Sting of Snuff;  
Yet all their Claim to Wisdom is — a Puff:  
Lord *Foplin* smokes not — for his Teeth afraid:  
Sir *Tawdry* smokes not — for he wears Brocade.  
Ladies, when Pipes are brought, affect to swoon;  
They love no *Smoke*, except the *Smoke* of Town . . . [B<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The next piece mimics the poetic forms of Alexander Pope. It contains a hint of the struggle which had but lately raged over the excise bill,<sup>3</sup> and begins with the lines:

BLEST Leaf! whose aromatic Gales dispense  
To Templars Modesty, to Parsons Sense . . .

and concludes in a familiar Popeian strain:

. . . the Critic owns thy genial Aid,  
While suppleless he plies the piddling Trade.  
What tho' to Love and soft Delights a Foe,  
By Ladies hated, hated by the Beau,  
Yet social Freedom, long to Courts unknown,  
Fair Health, fair Truth, and Virtue are thy own.  
Come to thy Poet, come with healing Wings,  
And let me taste Thee unexcis'd by Kings. [C<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

The model for the last imitation was Swift's curious and vigorous style in the writing of verse. It commences:

Boy! bring an Ounce of *Freeman's* best,  
And bid the Vicar be my Guest:

<sup>3</sup> *V. supra*, pp. 227 ff.



Let all be plac'd in Manner due,  
A Pot, wherein to spit, or spue,  
And *London Journal*, and *Free Briton*,  
Of Use to light a Pipe, or \*\*<sup>14</sup>

followed by two additional lines of asterisks blandly concealing the poet's "un-licensed" verse. After some further blithe lines the poem concludes:

Come jovial Pipe, and bring along  
Midnight, Revelry and Song;  
The merry Catch, the Madrigal,  
That echoes sweet in City Hall;  
The Parson's Pun, the smutty Tale  
Of Country Justice, o'er his Ale.  
I ask not what the *French* are doing,  
Or *Spain* to compafs —'s [Britain's] Ruin:  
*Britons*, if undone, can go,  
Where TOBACCO loves to grow. [C<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>—C<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup> [first, blank, lacking], [second, half-title]; B—C<sup>4</sup>).

OLD HALF CALF. Size of leaf: 7<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches. From the collection of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: BM. Partington (n. 2785), reprints the poems, 182–188. F., 142–143.

No. II seems to have appeared first (slightly different from the book version) in *The General Evening Post*, Nov. 11, 1735; nos. II, III, IV, and V were printed in *The London Evening-Post* (Nov. 29–Dec. 2, 1735); and, again, in *The Independent London Journal*, Dec. 6, 1735. Nos. I and VI appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1736.

A paginary reprint of this work, correcting a number of minor errors, and employing a modern series of printer's ornaments, tail-pieces and decorative initials, has been edited by H. F. B. Brett-Smith (Oxford, 1923; n. 2764 in this library). The editor remarks in his introduction that "... in the history of English parody *A Pipe of Tobacco* . . . holds a place of some honour". It was praised by Byron, and referred to in *Mansfield Park*, and Samuel Johnson described Browne to Boswell as "one of the first wits of this country".

Goldsmith, too, in his *Beauties of English Poesy* (London, 1767) introduces Browne's imitations with commendation (I, p. 261).

\* \* \*

Nos. 708-a, b, c The second edition (a paginary reprint of the first, with some minor textual corrections), London, 1736 (bound with n. 513). The third edition, "with Notes", London, W. Bickerton, 1744. This has a half-title. The notes are "observations" on the Latin mottos which introduce each of the six poems. The fourth edition, also London, W. Bickerton, 1744.

No. 708-d POEMS | UPON | VARIOUS SUBJECTS, | LATIN AND ENGLISH. | BY THE LATE | ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, ESQ; | PUBLISHED BY HIS SON. | LONDON: | PRINTED FOR J. NOURSE, IN THE STRAND; | AND C. MARSH, AT CHARING-CROSS. | M.DCC.LXVIII.

This is the first edition (title, 1 leaf; A<sup>4</sup>; B—L<sup>8</sup>) of this collection. It contains a frontispiece portrait of the elder Browne by Ravenet after Highmore. *A Pipe of*

<sup>4</sup> Browne's asterisks, or the printer's!

*Tobacco* occupies I<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>—I<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>. The editor's preface provides the names of the poets imitated, and states that "The Imitation of Ambrose Phillips was not written by my Father, but sent to him by an ingenious Friend" [Hoadley].<sup>5</sup>

There was an edition for private circulation brought out by Browne's son, also in 1768, with plates by Sterne, and with a memoir of the elder Browne.

OF | SMOKING. | FOUR | POEMS | IN | Praise of TOBACCO. | AN IMITATION of the STYLE of | FOUR Modern POETS, VIZ. | ALEXANDER POPE, Esq; ) ( Dr. YOUNG, | AMBROSE PHILIPS, Esq; ) ( Mr. THOMSON. | WITH | AN ODE, on the same Subject, to Lord | BOLINGBROKE. | LONDON: | Printed for E. CURLL . . . | . . . 1736.

THE poems (slightly altered) which appear in n. 708 under "Imitations" Nos. II, III, IV, and V are printed here, followed by an *Ode to Henry St. John*, Lord Bolingbroke, anonymously produced by John Philips, and translated from the Latin original by Thomas Newcomb.

Although the ode is stated to be on the same subject as the first part of the volume, the only lines in it of a nicotian flavor occur in the opening portion:

O Thou from INDIA's fruitful Soil,  
Who dost that sov'raign Herb\* prepare;  
In whose rich Fumes I lose the Toil  
Of Life, and ev'ry anxious Care:  
While from the fragrant lighted Bole,  
I suck new Life into my Soul. [B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]  
\* [Author's note: TOBACCO]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A—C<sup>4</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: Brett-Smith (*op. cit.* in n. 708), introduction, 21–22.

This pirated edition of Browne's poems may have been issued prior to that published by Gilliver in 1736 (n. 708).

OLDYS, William (1696–1761) in Sir Walter RALEIGH (1552?–1618)

THE | HISTORY | OF THE | WORLD, | IN FIVE BOOKS. | By Sir WALTER RALEGH, Kt. | The ELEVENTH EDITION, printed from a Copy revis'd by HIMSELF. | To which is PREFIX'D, | The LIFE of the AUTHOR, | NEWLY COMPIL'D, | From Materials more ample and authentick than have yet been publish'd; | By Mr. OLDYS. | Also his TRIAL, with some Additions: | TOGETHER WITH | A new and more copious INDEX to the whole WORK. | In Two VOLUMES. | VOLUME I.[II.] | LONDON: | Printed for G. CONYERS, J. J. and P. KNAPTON, D. MIDWINTER, A. BETTESWORTH | and C. HITCH, B. SPRINT, R. ROBINSON, B. MOTTE, J. WALTHOE, A. WARD, | J. CLARKE, S. BIRT, T. WOTTON, T. LONGMAN, H. WHITRIDGE, H. LINTOT, | and J. and R. TONSON. | MDCCXXXVI. | [Title in red and black]

<sup>5</sup> *V. supra*, n. 2.



OLDY'S "Life of the author", first published in this edition of *The History of the World*, contains a long passage, a source of frequent quotation, on Raleigh's association with tobacco.

Camden (n. 170) has remember'd, that by this colony [Virginia] of Raleigh's, and in those ships of Drake's, the famous *American* plant called Tobacco was first brought into England, by or under governor Lane, doubtless according to the instructions they had received of their proprietor; for the introduction among us of that commodity, is generally ascrib'd to Raleigh himself. There are some pleasant stories of this plant, with relation to him, which have been as carefully preserved as the box he kept it in.

[To this is attached the following footnote:]

Being at Leeds in Yorkshire, soon after Mr. Ralph Thoresby the antiquary died, Anno 1725. I saw his Museum; and in it, among his other rarities, what himself has publickly call'd (in the catalogue thereof, annex'd to his *antiquities* of that town)<sup>[1]</sup> Sir Walter Raleigh's tobacco box. From the best of my memory, I can resemble its outward appearance to nothing more nearly than one of our modern Muff-cases; about the same height and width, cover'd with red leather, and open'd at top (but with a hinge, I think) like one of those. In the inside, there was a cavity for a receiver of glass or metal, which might hold half a pound or a pound of tobacco; and from the edge of the receiver at top, to the edge of the box, a circular stay or collar, with holes in it, to plant the tobacco about, with six or eight pipes to smoke it in.<sup>[2]</sup> [y<sup>a</sup>]

Oldys then repeats the traditional story of how Raleigh's servant attempted to save his master when he thought he was aflame, deriving it from the *British Apollo*, 3d edition, 1726 (v. n. 473). Other examples of rustic simplicity are related in an effort to show that the amazement of Raleigh's man was not unusual. The author believes that the great Elizabethan deserves no less honor than Nicot, for he first laid the foundation of the tobacco trade in England. The zealous interest of Catherine de Medici in the plant is mentioned.

Nor was the queen of England backward in listening to, and promoting the advantages it was promis'd to produce. We may gather from some authors, that she was very curious to know its virtues and properties; and that once conversing with Raleigh upon this subject, "he assured her majesty he had so well experienced the nature of it, that he could tell her of what weight even the smoke would be in any quantity propos'd to be consum'd. Her majesty fixing her thoughts upon the most impracticable part of the experiment, that of bounding the smoke in a ballance, suspected that he put the traveller upon her, and would needs lay him a wager he could not solve the doubt: so he procured a quantity agreed upon to be thoroughly

<sup>1</sup> *Ducatus Leodiensis*, 1715.

<sup>2</sup> Thoresby's own description reads: "Sir Walter Raleigh's tobacco-box, as it is called, but is rather the Case for the Glass wherein it was preserved, which was surrounded with small wax Candles of various Colours. This is of gilded Leather, like a Muff Case, above half a Foot broad and 13 inches high, and hath Cases for Sixteen Pipes within it"

(*ibid.*, 2d ed., 1816, p. 46). Fairholt (p. 226) gives a brief description of the case. He also supplies an engraving and an account of "an old wooden carved tobacco-box, also traditionally said to have belonged to Raleigh . . ." then in the possession of the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Cf. Apperson (p. 22), who confuses the pouch in the Wallace collection [reproduced here] with the tobacco-box.



POUCH, PIPES AND STOPPER TRADITIONALLY ASSOCIATED WITH SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Pouch of red leather containing two clay pipes, each in two parts, with silver mounts, and a tobacco stopper of bone in the shape of a finger.

The Latin inscription, from Cicero, cut into the leather, reads: *Comes meus fuit in illo miserrimo tempore* ("He was my companion during that unhappy time.") The initials are "WR"—the date "1617".

The piece of paper enclosed with the pouch reads "This was the last gift of the honorable and learned knight Sir Walter Raleigh to his loving friend Sir Henry Spelman. Ralph Whitfield Barbican." On the verso: "Spelman, Sir Walter's friend, Ralph Whitfield Spelman's son-in-law. In his family till bought by deceased husband of present owner." The handwriting is modern.

From the object in the Wallace Collection, London. Reproduced by permission. [Reduced]

smok'd; then went to weighing; but it was of the ashes; and in the conclusion, what was wanting in the prime weight of the tobacco, her majesty did not deny to have been evaporated in smoke;<sup>[3]</sup> and further said, that many labourers in the fire she had heard of who turned their gold into smoke, but Raleigh was the first who had turned smoke into gold." Whether those two queens [Catherine and Elizabeth] did ever recommend the use of this herb by their own example, we are not certain; but it is

<sup>3</sup> V. n. 238 and n. 6 there.



evident, it soon became of such vogue in queen *Elizabeth's* court, that some of the great ladies, as well as noblemen therein, would not scruple to take a pipe sometimes very sociably; however, it was such an abomination to the refined palate of her *Scotch* successor, that he not only refused to use of it himself, but endeavoured to rob his crown of what has since proved one of its greatest revenues, by restraining his subjects also from it. [y<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

He makes some polite criticisms of the philosophy and statecraft of James I, and devotes a long footnote to a quotation from Lacy's *Observations*, 1733, (n. 699) on the great commercial benefits derived by England from this "vegetable". To this he adds some comments of his own relating to the enrichment of the customs from the same source, and returns to his main text with a brief quotation from Hariot's account of Virginia (v. n. 36). [y<sub>2</sub><sup>b-z</sup>,<sup>a</sup>]

In a long quotation from Raleigh's last speech (partly derived from a Harleian ms.) occurs a passage often mentioned by biographers:

. . . herein I shall speak of the imputation laid upon me through the jealousy of the people, that I had been a persecutor of my lord of *Effex*; that I rejoiced in his death, and stood in a window over-against him when he suffer'd, and puff'd out tobacco in defiance of him; when as, God is my witness, that I shed tears for him when he died . . . [cccc<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION with Oldys' "Life"; eleventh edition of Raleigh. Two volumes, folio. (I: Title, 1 leaf; preface and contents, a-o<sup>2</sup>; "The Life" [p]<sup>2</sup> [first, sectional title] -z<sup>2</sup>; aa-zz<sup>2</sup>; aaa-zzz<sup>2</sup>; aaaa-cccc<sup>2</sup>; eeee-hhhh<sup>2</sup>; iiiii<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. [A]]; "The History" [A], 1 leaf; B-Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>2</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>2</sup>; Aaaa-Zzzz<sup>2</sup>; 5A<sup>1</sup>. II: (title as in Vol. I, except for omission of line 16; and for VOLUME II), title, 1 leaf; [5a]<sup>2</sup>-5Z<sup>2</sup>; 6A-6Z<sup>2</sup>; 7A-7Z<sup>2</sup>; 8A-8Z<sup>2</sup>; 9A-9Z<sup>2</sup> [additional leaf marked 9Y\* inserted]; 10A-10H<sup>2</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT of Raleigh by G. Vertue [as reproduced in *Tobacco*, I, p. 343]; 6 folding maps and 2 folding plates, some signed by E. Bowen.

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 14 x 9 inches. Leaves a-o<sup>2</sup> misplaced in binding.

From the collections of the Rev. S. Harper (Sotheby's, 1802, n. 1292), with his armorial bookplate, and T. N. Powell with his pencil signature and date, June 1808, on end-paper.

REFERENCES: BM. L., 2039. *A Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh* . . . T. N. Brushfield (Exeter, 1908), 7.

Several authorities have agreed that Oldys' edition of the *History* was the best, but Brushfield (*op. cit. supra*) points out that the "advertisement" to the *Works* (1829, Vol. I) stated "not only Oldys had made several arbitrary and unnecessary alterations, but that the printer had executed his task with considerable carelessness and inaccuracy . . . having left out entire passages . . . which either weakened or destroyed the sense".

Gibbon said of Oldys' "Life" that it was "a very poor performance; a servile panegyric, or flat apology, tediously minute, and composed in a dull and affected style". (*Misc. Writings*, 1814, I, 151.)

DEIDIER, Antoine (*fl.* 1691-1746)<sup>\*</sup>

MATIERE | MEDICALE | Où l'on traite des Médicaments naturels ou | simples, ensuite des Médicaments composés | ou artificiels; avec deux Differtations, l'une | sur la formation des

<sup>\*</sup> N. 711 has been canceled.

Nos. 710 AND 712

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OLDYS; DEIDIER

Pierres, & l'autre, sur | sur la cause de la dureté, mollesse & fluidité | des corps. Par M. DEIDIER, Conseiller-Medecin du | Roy, ancien Professeur de la Faculté de Mont- | pellier, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Saint Michel, | de la Société Royale de Londres, & Médecin | Réal des Galeries de France à Marseille. | [Ornament] | A PARIS . . . | Chez d'Houry, seul Imprimeur & Libraire de | Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans. | M. DCC. XXXVIII. | AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

[Translation of title] Materia medica in which are treated the natural or simple medicines, and secondly of compound or artificial medicines; with two dissertations, one on the formation of stones, and the other, on the cause of the hardness, softness and fluidity of bodies. By M. Deidier, consulting physician of the king, formerly professor of the faculty of Montpellier, Chevalier of the order of St. Michael, of the Royal Society of London, and royal physician of the galleys of France at Marseilles. At Paris . . . At the shop of d'Houry, only printer and bookseller of Monseigneur the Duke of Orleans. 1738. With the approval and privilege of the king.

IN HIS brief discussion of tobacco and its effects Deidier accepts the opinion that it belongs in the class of potent emetics. He also observes that drinking tobacco mixed with wine results in emesis and that inhaling smoke produces vomiting or nausea. When the author once attempted to cure diseases of the gall by rubbing the body with a strong solution made from tobacco leaves, violent vomiting ensued. He relates that he was called upon to treat a pregnant girl who, in an attempt to induce abortion, had introduced a solution of tobacco into her vulva. This violent remedy nearly caused her death, but Deidier restored her and her child to health after its premature birth. From these various experiences the author concludes that tobacco produces vomiting when it affects the blood vessels of the ventricle. [E<sub>viii</sub><sup>b</sup>-F<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In other parts of this work tobacco is mentioned as a purgative [Aiiij<sup>a</sup>]; as an errhine [L<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup>] and as a masticatory [L<sub>iii</sub><sup>a</sup>].

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (â<sup>8</sup>; ê<sup>4</sup>; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Kk<sup>8</sup>; Ll<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking], in 8's and 4's alternately).

OLD BOARDS, leather back. Size of leaf: 6<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: Jöcher-Adelung (*op. cit.* in n. 514), II, 647. Haller, *Bibl. Med. Prac.*, IV, 259. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), III, 410.

KEITH, Sir William (1680-1749)

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA. London, 1738.

THE author, governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726, depended upon Beverley (n. 456) as his source of information. He continued the history of Virginia to the year 1723. Among the numerous matters associated with tobacco recorded in this work, Keith observes that

. . . that small Slip of Land which divides *York* from *James River*, is esteemed to be a very rich Soil, producing at this Time the best Tobacco in all that Country, known by the Name of *sweet-scented Tobacco*, which will bear a closer Package than any other, and therefore is often stripped from the Stalk before it is pressed into

No. 713

[ 273 ]

KEITH



THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
*British* Plantations in AMERICA.

WITH  
A Chronological ACCOUNT of the most remarkable  
Things, which happen'd to the first ADVENTURERS  
in their several Discoveries of that New World.

PART I.  
Containing the History of *Virginia*; with Remarks on the  
Trade and Commerce of that Colony.

By Sir WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart.*



L O N D O N :  
Printed at the Expence of the SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT  
of LEARNING, by S. RICHARDSON; and Sold by A. MILLAR at  
*Buchanan's Head* in the Strand, J. NOURSE at *Temple-Bar*, and J. GRAY  
in the *Paultry*, Booksellers to the SOCIETY. MDCCXXXVIII  
[Price Four Shillings in Sheets.]

TITLE OF KEITH, 1738

the Hogshead; by which means, one Cask of this Tobacco will weigh from fifteen hundred to two thousand Pounds Weight; and some particular Crops of the most careful Planters of this Commodity have frequently been sold on the Key at the

Port of *London* for twelve Pence *per* Pound. [H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>] (Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 137, n. 10)

The stinting law of 1621<sup>1</sup> and the efforts made to diversify colonial agriculture; the Virginia export tax of 2s. the hogshead;<sup>2</sup> the various efforts made by the Virginia Assembly to limit or prohibit the planting of tobacco from 1662 on;<sup>3</sup> the Plantation Duties Act of 1673<sup>4</sup> and the subsequent effect upon the economic condition of Virginian planters; the Act of the Assembly which prohibited the entry into Virginia of tobacco from neighboring colonies;<sup>5</sup> the tobacco-cutting riots of 1680–1682;<sup>6</sup> the warehousing and inspection Acts, passed during the administration of Governor Spotswood, and the use of warehouse notes<sup>7</sup> are all briefly reported. These passages occur on S<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>, U<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>, U<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>, X<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, Y<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, Y<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>, and Z<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>, respectively.

The author shows that the revenue of Virginia is, in large measure, derived from the tax of 2s. sterling the hogshead on tobacco exported from the province. Based on a medium of 32,000 hogsheads *per annum* the income from this source amounts to £3,200. [Z<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

As to the *British* Merchant and the Planter's Interests, with respect to their Conduct and Management, in carrying on the Tobacco-Trade, they have each of them taken great Pains to pursue that Business in such a mysterious Way, as it is not easy for those who are not immediately concerned therein, to trace; and in truth it must be own'd that the Multiplicity of Duties, Draw-backs, Bonds, and other Regulations of the Customs, wherewith that Trade is perplexed, has in a manner forced the Merchant into many little Contrivances, which in all Probability would otherwise never have been thought on. But it is to be wished, that the honest Merchant, and fair Trader, who has a due Regard to the public Interest of his Country, as well as his own Profit, would always consider the *Virginia* Planter's Interest as inseparable from his own . . . [Aa<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>–Bb<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

There being no Variety or Choice in *Virginia*, of any Merchandise to deal in but Tobacco, and the needy Planter being so hamper'd and confined in the Disposal of his Crop, as above described, that Colony is by no means to be considered as a proper Place for a young Merchant to improve his small Stock in Trade . . . [Bb<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (A–Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa<sup>4</sup>; Bb<sup>2</sup>).

TWO FOLDING MAPS, one of America (with an Indian smoker in the cartouche), the other of Virginia. The copperplate vignette on the title is repeated on the v<sup>o</sup> of the last leaf.

CALF, by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Size of leaf: 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches. With the heraldic bookplate of Ra[lph] Jenison, Esq. [of Norfolk, England].

REFERENCES: BM. C., n. 930. S., ix, n. 37240. Swem (*op. cit.* in n. 673), Part I, no. 2928.

This work was the first of a proposed series of colonial histories to be published by the Society for the Encouragement of Learning. The project was abandoned after the initial venture. Jefferson remarked of Keith: "He is agreeable enough in style, and passes over events of little importance. Of course he is short, and would be preferred by a foreigner." (V. n. 928, p. 324.)

<sup>1</sup> V. the *Introduction*, p. 97 at n. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 100, n. 11. <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 127–129.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 121, mentioned in n. 4.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 128, n. 7, ¶2.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 131, and n. 3 there.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 102, n. 3.



BAIL | DES | FERMES GENERALES | DES | DOMAINES, GABELLES | ET TABACS | DE | LORRAINE ET BARROIS, | Pafsé le 7. Septembre 1737. à PHILIPPE | LE MIRE, pour sept années, à com- | mencer du 1. Octobre 1737. | [Ornamental arms] | A NANCY, | Chez PIERRE ANTOINE, Imprimeur, &c. | *Avec Permission.* 1738.

[*Translation of title*] Lease of the general Farms of the demesne, salt, and tobacco taxes in Lorraine and Barrois. Assigned to Philippe le Mire, 7 September 1737 for seven years, beginning the 1st of October, 1737. At Nancy, at the shop of Pierre Antoine, printer, etc. With permission. 1738.

THE various matters relating to the tobacco monopoly in Lorraine and Barrois contained in this volume are separately catalogued<sup>1</sup> in the third series of French decrees under numbers 1001-B, 1002, and 1002-A. The leaves which these various parts occupy in this volume (n. 713-A), are indicated in the above-numbered catalogue entries. A reprinting of n. 585 is also included, here occupying N<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>-P<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>.

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (A<sup>8</sup>-F<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately; G-H<sup>6</sup>; I<sup>8</sup>-O<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately; P<sup>8</sup>; Q-R<sup>4</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 5<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. Stamp of the Bibliothek Schloss Miltenberg on end-paper.

REFERENCE: BM. There is a copy in the NYPL.

# SWIFT, Jonathan (1667-1745)

A COMPLETE | COLLECTION | OF GENTEEL and INGENIOUS | CONVERSATION, | According to the Most | Polite Mode and Method | Now USED | At COURT, and in the BEST | COMPANIES of ENGLAND. | In THREE DIALOGUES. | By SIMON WAGSTAFF, Esq; | LONDON: | Printed for B. MOTTE, and C. BATHURST . . . | . . . | M.DCC.XXXVIII.

IN A long introduction Swift acknowledges the source of these conversations to be the "choicest expressions" of his associates among the "polite Families" in town. Their bon mots, aphorisms and other pleasantries were collected by Swift over a period of twelve years. In this medley of casual discourse, snuff and snuff-boxes were several times facetiously referred to (C<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>; E<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>; E<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>) and the following colloquy on smoking is reported:

*Ld. Smart.* But, pr'thee, Sir *John*, stay awhile longer.

*Sir John.* No, my Lord; I am to fmoke a Pipe with a Friend before I leave the Town . . .

*Neverout.* Fie, Sir *John*, do you take Tobacco? How can you make a Chimney of your Mouth?

*Sir John* [to *Neverout*.] What! you don't fmoke, I warrant you, but you fmock. (Ladies, I beg your Pardon.) Colonel, do you never fmoke?

*Col.* No, Sir *John*; but I take a Pipe sometimes.

<sup>1</sup> *V.* Vol. II, p. 441 at n. 13 for the system adopted for cataloguing these pieces.

*Sir John.* I'faith, one of your finical *London* Blades dined with me last Year in Darbyshire; fo, after Dinner, I took a Pipe; fo my Gentleman turn'd away his Head: So, said I, What, Sir, do you never fmoke? So, he answered as you do, Colonel; No, but I sometimes take a Pipe: So, he took a Pipe in his Hand, and fiddled with it till he broke it: So, said I, Pray, Sir, can you make a Pipe? So, he said No; fo, said I, Why, then, Sir, if you can't make a Pipe, you should not break a Pipe; fo, we all laugh'd.

*Ld. Smart.* Well; but, Sir *John*, they say, that the Corruption of Pipes is the Generation of Stoppers . . .<sup>[1]</sup>

*Sir John* . . . Mr. *Neverout*, you are a Town-Wit, can you tell me what kind of Herb is Tobacco?

*Neverout.* Why, an *Indian* Herb, Sir *John*.

*Sir John.* No, 'tis a Pot Herb; and fo here's t'ye in a Pot of my Lord's *October* [ale or cider]. [M<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>-N<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Octavo (Leaf of advertisement [r<sup>o</sup> blank], title, each 1 l., unsigned; [a]-[e]<sup>8</sup>; [f]<sup>4</sup>; B-O<sup>8</sup>; P<sup>4</sup>). In the center of the head-piece on p. 1 is a cut of Neptune; in other copies, a bowl of fruit.

MOROCCO, by Stern. Large paper. Size of leaf: 8<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches. An early owner's name is written on the title.

REFERENCES: BM. *A Bibliography of . . . Swift*, H. Teerink (The Hague, 1937), n. 761. *First Appearance in Print of Some Four Hundred Quotations* [compiled by C. Wilson] (Wesleyan Univ., 1935), 28.

The *Collection* was extremely popular in its own day and later. In 7 *N<sup>o</sup>*, VI, 403-404 are references to the frequent use made by Scott in the *Waverley Novels* of passages from this work.

# ERSKINE, Ralph (1685-1752)

AN | ELEGY: | OR | FUNERAL POEM | ON THE | Much Lamented Death of the Pious and | Painful, Learn'd and Eminent Servant of CHRIST, Mr. ALEXANDER HA- | MILTON, late Minister of the Gospel at *Stirling*. | To which is prefix'd, | An ELEGIACK POEM, to the Memory | of the Great, the Famous and deservedly esteem'd | Person, the Reverend Mr. JAMES CUTH- | BERT sometime Minister of the Gospel at *Cuthberts*. | Written both in *English* and *Latin* some Years ago, but never | before publish'd; the Author taking this Occasion, because | of the sweet Harmony and Intimacy that once took place | between these Two GREAT MEN. | ALSO, | SMOAKING SPIRITUALIZ'D: A Short POEM. | By the Reverend Mr. RALPH ERSKINE Minister of the Gospel at Dumfermling. | [Ornament] | EDINBURGH, Printed for DAVID DUNCAN, and | sold at his House in the *West-Bow*. 1739. |

JENNER'S famous poem (n. 160) had been often reprinted and occasionally revised,<sup>1</sup> but Erskine appears to have been the first who made an addition or, as he calls it, "Improvement of it." He inserted it in this collection of verse because he thought "that it may be acceptable to some who love to be spiritually minded". [D<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> A pun on the phrases "tobacco-stopper" and "anti-tobacconists."

[N. 715] <sup>1</sup> *V.* n. 160, n. 2 and cf. Fairholt, pp. 102-103, who assigned the poem to Wither.



The first part displays occasional variations from Jenner's original text, but it is probable that Erskine used one of the later XVIIIth century versions here. The second part reads:

Was this small Plant for thee cut down?	The Promise, like the Pipe inlays,
So was the Plant of great Renown,	And by the mouth of Faith conveys,
Which Mercy sends	What virtue flows
For nobler ends.	From <i>Sharon-Rose</i> .
Thus think and smoke Tobacco.	Thus think and smoke Tobacco.
Doth juice medicinal proceed	In vain th'unlighted Pipe you blow,
From such a naughty foreign weed?	Your pains in outward Means are fo,
Then what's the power	Till heav'nly fire,
Of <i>Jeffe's</i> Flower?	Your heart inspire.
Thus think and smoke Tobacco.	Thus think and smoke Tobacco.
The Smoke, like burning Incense, tow'rs,	
So should a praying heart of yours,	
With ardent cries	
Surmount the skies.	
Thus think and smoke Tobacco. [D <sub>4</sub> <sup>b</sup> ]	

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo ([A]<sup>4</sup>; [B] (marked A)<sup>4</sup>; C–D<sup>4</sup>).

MOROCCO by F. Bedford. Size of leaf: 6½ x 4 inches.

REFERENCES: *A Bibliography of Works relating to Dunfermline* . . . by E. Beveridge (Dunfermline, 1901), 130, Vol. V of Publications of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. Cf. 2 N<sup>2</sup>, XVI, 320.

#### SWEDEN, Frederick I, *King*

Kongl. Maj:ts | Nådige | Förrordning, | Angående | Theras straff, som efter ett års | förlopp ifrån then 19. i thenne Månad här | i Riket handla eller förfälja någon | utrikes spunnen Tobak. | Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Cammaren then 29. Maii | 1739. | [Cut of crown] | *Cum Gratia & Privilegio S:æ R:æ Maj:tis* | STOCKHOLM, | Tryckt hos Directeuren af Kongl. Tryckeriet | PET. MOMMA.

[*Translation of title*] His Royal Majesty's Gracious Ordinance concerning the punishment of those who, after one year from the 19th of this month, deal in this country in any tobacco twisted abroad. Given in the Council Chamber at Stockholm, 29 May 1739. With the grace and privilege of his royal majesty. Stockholm. Printed . . . at the royal printing shop by . . . Peter Momma.

WHOEVER deals in imported twist tobacco, after 19 May 1740, shall have his goods confiscated and lose all civic rights if a permanent resident. If not a resident, in addition to confiscation he shall pay a fine of 200 daler in silver. Stockholm, 29 May, 1739.

SMALL QUARTO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7¼ x 6¼ inches.

REFERENCE: Cf. *Geschichte Schwedens*, (*op. cit.* in n. 539-A), VII, 282, 285.

No. 716

[ 278 ]

SWEDEN

#### FRANCE, *Cour des Aides des Elections, &c.*

NOUVEAU CODE | DES TAILLES | OU | RECUEIL | DES ORDONNANCES, EDITS, | Declarations, Reglemens & Arrêts rendus, | tant sur cette matiere que pour les Privileges | des Officiers des Cours des Aydes des | Elections, &c. | *Depuis 1270. jusqu'à present.* | AVEC | LES ORDONNANCES, EDITS, | Declarations, Reglemens & Arrêts | de ladite Cour, | SUR LE FAIT DU TABAC. | Depuis 1629. | TOME PREMIER. [SECOND]. | [Woodcut, royal arms] | A PARIS, | Chez PRAULT pere . . . | M.DCC.XL. | AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

[*Translation of title*] New Code of Taxation or collection of the ordinances, edicts, declarations, regulations and acts, both on this subject and on the duties of the officials of the Cour des Aides des Elections, &c. From 1270 to the present. With the ordinances, edicts, declarations, regulations and acts of the said court, relating to tobacco since 1629. Volume One [Two]. At Paris, at the shop of Prault the Elder . . . 1740. With the privilege of the King.

THE section containing ordinances, etc. on tobacco in Vol. I occupies Nnn<sup>s</sup><sup>b</sup>–BBbb<sup>2</sup><sup>b</sup>. Those which appear separately, or in a collection (n. 495-A) published earlier than this volume, will be found catalogued<sup>1</sup> under numbers 335, 337, 345, 345-B, 346-A, 348, 543-A, 550, 553, 554, 559-A, 569, 589, 590, 591, 593, 594, 594-B, 595, 595-A, 600, 607, 608, 611, 615, 625 and 986. An act which appears in the Arents library only in this compilation of 1740, is catalogued under n. 551, where the leaves it here occupies are indicated.

In Vol. II, the additional section containing regulations, etc. on tobacco occupies E5e<sup>2</sup><sup>a</sup>–I5i<sup>4</sup><sup>b</sup>. Those pieces which were published separately earlier than this volume will be found catalogued under numbers 342, 998-F and 999-B. Three acts which appear in this library only in n. 717, are catalogued under numbers 564, 995 and 1003, where the leaves they occupy in this collection of 1740 are indicated.

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. Small duodecimo (I: Title, advertisement, each 1 leaf; a–b<sup>6</sup>; c<sup>4</sup>; A<sup>8</sup>–Y<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately; Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>4</sup>–Yy<sup>8</sup>, in 4's and 8's alternately; Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa<sup>8</sup>–Yyy<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately; Zzz<sup>8</sup>; AAaa<sup>4</sup>; BBbb<sup>2</sup>. II: Title, privilege, each 1 leaf; C3c<sup>8</sup>; D3d<sup>2</sup>; E3e<sup>8</sup>–Y3y<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately; Z3z<sup>8</sup>; A4a<sup>4</sup>–Y4y<sup>8</sup>, in 4's and 8's alternately; Z4z<sup>4</sup>; A5a<sup>8</sup>–M5m<sup>4</sup>, in 8's and 4's alternately; N5n<sup>8</sup>; O5o<sup>4</sup>; P5p<sup>6</sup>–X5x<sup>0</sup>).

ORIGINAL SHEEP. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3½ inches. Armorial bookplate of the Bibliothèque d'Ailly. "Par N.L.J. Poullin de Viéville" written on an end-paper. (This is apparently in reference to Nicolas Louis Juste Poullin de Viéville (1754–1816) editor of the last three volumes of the *Nouveau Code des Tailles*, 1761–1784.)

#### [ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

[Woodcut Arms] [Text-heading:] EDITTO di S. M. per la Gabella del Tabacco | nelle Terre delle Langhe. | *In data delli 13. Luglio* 1740. | CARLO EMANUELE | . . . Re di Sardegna [ &c., 9 lines] [At end:] In TORINO, per Gio. Battista Valetta Stampatore di S. M., | e de' Regj Magistrati. 1740.

[*Translation of heading and imprint*] Edict of His Majesty for the tobacco tax in the territories of Langhe [district in Piedmont and Liguria]. Dated 13 July, 1740. At Turin, by Gio. Battista Valetta, printer of his majesty and of the royal magistrates. 1740.

<sup>1</sup> V. Vol. II (of *Tobacco*) p. 441 at n. 13 for the system adopted in cataloguing these ordinances, etc.

Nos. 717 AND 718

[ 279 ]

FRANCE; ITALY



THE free trade in tobacco in the lands of the Langhe has resulted in serious detriment to the chief monopolists of the tobacco revenue. All commerce in tobacco shall cease, therefore, except that controlled by the monopoly, under penalties of confiscation, fine and corporal punishment for violations. No "Erba Regina" [the local name for tobacco] shall be cultivated without license from the monopoly, and then for medicinal purposes only. All stores of tobacco to be declared to the monopoly and disposed of to the same within a month. The monopoly to open shops where tobacco shall be sold at standard prices. A list of rates is appended.

SMALL FOLIO (A<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

SPAIN, *Tobacco Monopoly Administration*

RENTA GENERAL DEL TABACO. Madrid, 1740.

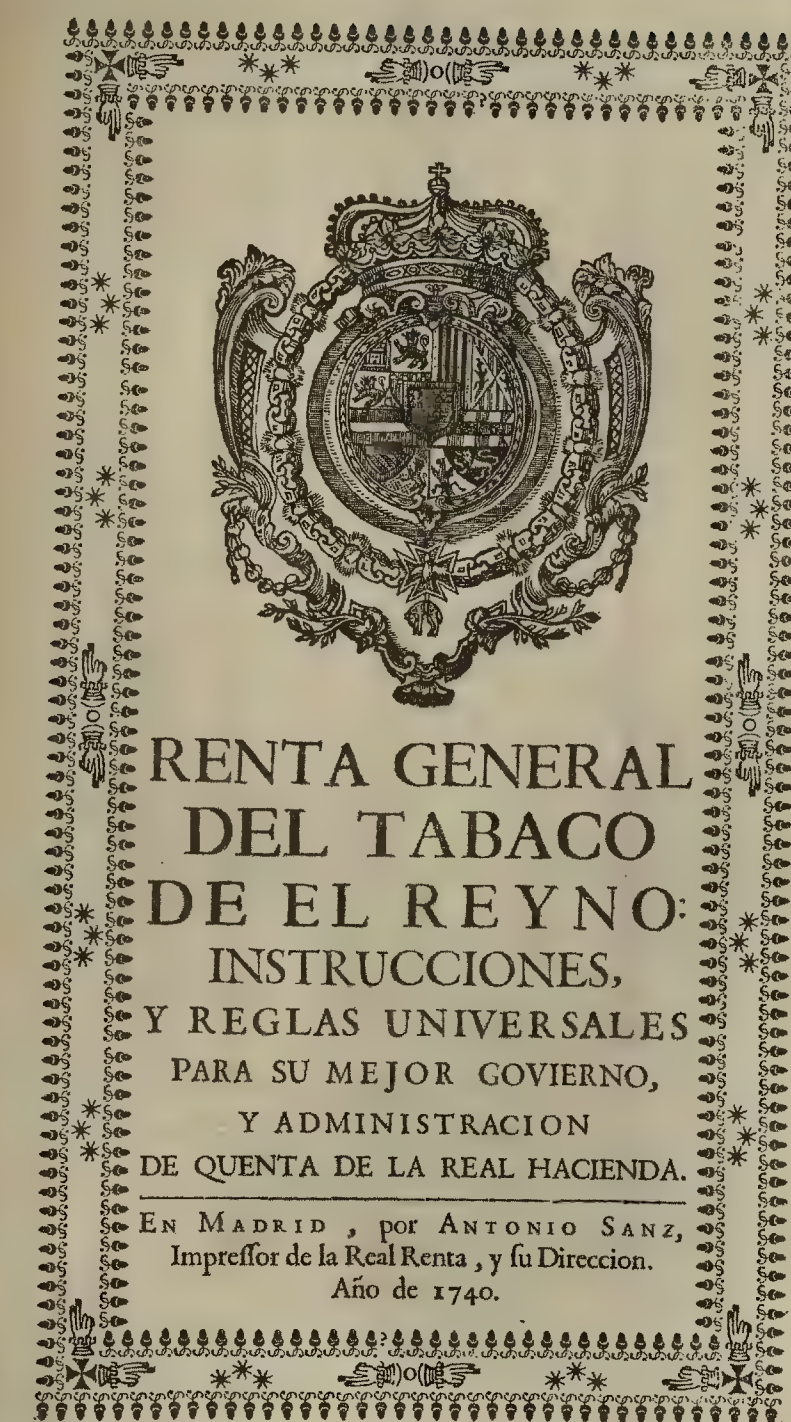
[*Translation of title*] [Royal arms] General Tobacco Revenue of the Kingdom. Instructions and universal rules for its better government and administration. On behalf of the Exchequer. At Madrid, by Antonio Sanz, printer of the royal revenue and its management. In the year 1740.

THE introductory matter explains that the instructions contained in this manual are those which originally guided the administration of the government tobacco monopoly, with some revisions and additions necessitated by the expansion of this enterprise.

The elaborate instructions comprise numerous clauses of a most explicit nature and were intended for the use of the general managers and sub-officers of the provinces and districts charged with the collection of the tobacco revenue.

When the sales of tobacco do not correspond to the size of any given district, managers are to examine into the reason for that condition. If it be found that the inhabitants there do not use tobacco a good supply of the best is to be sent them, to incline them to its use. If discovery is made of contraband tobacco, or smuggling, in ecclesiastical houses, convents, or other sacred places, orders for search by customs inspectors must be authorized by the Lord Nuncio. At the end of each year an exact account is to be rendered of all tobacco in the monopoly warehouses. No dependent of the administration is to hold any other office, so that his zeal may be devoted entirely to his majesty's benefit. The greatest caution is to be taken that no one be employed who is suspected of being a Jew, or otherwise lacking religion.

Castilian measures are to be employed in packing tobacco; no paper is to be used in retail sales, and only the amounts stated are permitted for wholesale sales. Snuff and roll tobacco is to be kept in closed boxes in the warehouses; no tobacco to be treated with any kind of moistening. The special manager is not to entertain any



TITLE OF RENTA GENERAL DEL TABACO, 1740



dependents of the monopoly in his house, nor to show them any favors which might result in undue familiarity. When military troops are stationed in a town, the administration manager is to go at once to their leader and have a soldier appointed to prevent contraband tobacco in camp. The manager is expressly forbidden to permit card-playing or dice-rolling in his house.

When revenue guards meet muleteers with cargoes which they suspect are contraband tobacco, they are to escort them to the nearest custom-office and ask politely for their permits, as it is not necessary to insult even tramps. The utmost urbanity and prudence is to be observed in searching religious establishments, which is not to be done unless there is certain proof of contraband deposited there. The superior is first to be asked if he will pay for his contraband, at the price of three reales a pound for snuff of good quality; if he refuses the visit may be made, although the same urbanity must be preserved throughout. Captains of customs guards are to treat their assistants kindly.

Rules and regulations for various officials, retail vendors *et al.* then follow. Retail prices are fixed and shop hours set. Dealers are prohibited from entertaining officials of the monopoly, lending or borrowing money from them. Inspectors of chief and secondary tobacco warehouses must be able to read and write and are required to give bond for the tobacco in their care.

Inspectors, like retailers, are advised to be kindly, and moderate in words and actions, treating with bland politeness all kinds of peoples who come to buy tobacco, especially ecclesiastics, so that a greater consumption of tobacco may be encouraged.

Signed by Don Juan Francisco de Luján y Arce, Don Juan Francisco de Goyeneche, and Don Martin de Loynáz [ministers of the royal junta of the tobacco revenue, and directors of the revenue], Madrid, 27 January 1740. Certified to be a true copy by the chief accountant of the administration and signed with his paraph.

SMALL FOLIO (title, 1 leaf; A-Y<sup>2</sup>; 9<sup>2</sup>; 99<sup>4</sup> [last blank]).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 11<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: *Las Rentas Estancadas* J. Garcia de Torres (Madrid, 1884), 53-55.

#### SPAIN, Tobacco Monopoly Administration

✠ | TARIFA | DE | TABACO, Y NAYPES, | PARA SABER CON BREVEDAD, | y fin formar quantas, el valor de ca- | da especie, en las cantidades, que de- | notan las Tablas, à los precios | establecidos por S.M. | EL DIEZ POR CIENTO, | que corresponde à los que afsi venden | el Tabaco, con el fobre precio de | 16. maravedis en libra, y el modo | de reducir libras à arro- | bas. | IMPRESSA DE SUPERIOR | orden para el ufo de las Oficinas | de la Renta. [Madrid? 1740?]

[Translation of title] Price-list of tobacco and playing-cards so as to tell briefly and without making calculations, the value of each kind, in the quantities named in the tables, at the prices established by his majesty. [Together with] the ten per cent [tithe] on those [prices] at

which tobacco is sold, with the extra price of 16 maravedis on the pound, and the method of reducing pounds [weight] to arrobas [25-lb. weights]. Printed by higher command for the use of the bureau of the revenue.

THIS calculator (probably an adjunct to n. 719) commences with figures on the value of tobacco, at 32 reales<sup>1</sup> the lb. from one to 5,000 lbs. The next section contains computations based on 30 reales vellon, 4 maravedis<sup>2</sup> the lb. from one to 10,000 lbs. A table of tithes (10 per cent) on each lb. of tobacco at a certain rate and other calculations are included. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>d</sup>-R<sub>2</sub><sup>d</sup>]

SIXTEENMO (A-S<sup>4</sup>).

ORIGINAL VELLUM. Size of leaf: 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

#### PORTUGAL, Tobacco Monopoly Administration

REGIMENTO DA . . . ADMINISTRAÇÃO DO TABACO. Lisbon, 1741.

[Translation of title] Regulations of the Junta of the Tobacco Administration. [Royal arms] West Lisbon. In the printing shop of Domingos Gonsalves. 1741.

THE foreword contains the statement that in 1699, under the direction of king Charles II, new regulations for the administration of the tobacco monopoly had been issued. The income from the monopoly had made it possible for his majesty to pay increased wages to the army. But the regulations then established were being ignored or disobeyed; therefore this revision of them is published.

The text opens with the announcement that the king (Philip V) dedicates this enterprise to the protection of the Divine Sacrament and from its proceeds will donate 200,000 reis at the beginning of each year to the treasuries of two brotherhoods of this order, in Lisbon, for their charities. Fifty-three clauses regulating the etiquette of the monopoly junta follow. This first section contains painstaking details. Among other matters it is ordered that, in addition to the usual personnel of the junta, there shall be two messenger-boys and a doorkeeper who must knock, or ring a bell, before entering the council chamber. The members are to sit on chairs, the backs of which are covered with leather. The president's chair, however, is to have a cushion of crimson velvet. Every detail of procedure at meetings is given. The duties of the junta in handling the traffic in tobacco and the disposition of civil or criminal cases, forms of trial, etc. are clearly stated. When the decision in any criminal trial is the death penalty it is to be referred to the king. Only special judges may try knights of the three military orders accused of violating a tobacco law. The various officers, guards, *et al.* to be appointed and the salaries to be paid them are here listed.

Sons of shopkeepers licensed to sell tobacco in certain (stated) provinces are exempt from military service, if they are to follow their father's profession. No foreign tobacco may be imported. Tobacco brought in from the colony of Brazil is

<sup>1</sup> "Reales vellon" in text. According to Hewitt (*A Treatise upon Money, Coins and Exchange*, London, 1740), a real was worth 34 maravedis (see next note). The money of Spain was in two states, plate and bullion; the first being "real and effective" and

of silver. Reales vellon were "plate" money.

<sup>2</sup> The maravedi was the smallest Spanish coin formerly in use. Hewitt describes it as a piece of brass of which 5 2/27 made an English penny.



to pay a stated duty. Merchants who have paid the import tax may sell tobacco where they wish, but not to individuals within the realm. [Details relating to ports of entry and methods of handling shipments are given.] Clerics or friars are prohibited from entering tobacco warehouses or factories. No one may use tobacco not imported from Brazil or manufactured by the monopoly. Marine troops are to prevent smuggling. Officers are appointed to oversee the tobacco industry in Brazil. All ships leaving Portugal are to be searched for contraband tobacco. Any master of a small vessel caught smuggling tobacco to anyone in the fleet will be banished to Angola (Africa) for three years, fined, and his vessel destroyed. If he be a negro he will be sent to the galleys for three years.

Superintendents in charge of the customs may enter anywhere in the realm, even in privileged provinces, when searching for contraband. They may enlist the aid of the military, arrest offenders, demand that judges give immediate trials, etc. After four years of office they will be called before a tribunal and answer any complaints against them, before they may continue in office. [This conformed to the rule for all officials of Portugal.] In searching convents they must write beforehand to the prior of their intention to do so.

The penalties established by the various laws between 1674 and 1700 against transgressors in the use of tobacco are repeated. Noblemen violating the laws relating to tobacco will have their property confiscated and serve six years' exile in Africa. When convicted of trading in tobacco with any foreign power, the exile will be lengthened to ten years. Knights of the three military orders will be arraigned before the regular judge, but the case will be finally tried before the Grand Master of the Order. Those knights who enjoy the privileges of nobles will have their property confiscated and be sentenced to five years' exile in Brazil; for dealing with foreign countries the sentence will be lengthened to ten years in Angola. Artisans incurring penalties will have all their property confiscated, be whipped, and sent to the galleys for five years. Sailing-masters found with more or less than the registered amount of tobacco will have all their goods confiscated, be exiled to the Indies for ten years, and may never again be more than common sailors. The same penalty applies to those who, when forced by shipwreck or pirates to foreign ports, have any commerce there in tobacco. Soldiers who break any of the regulations relating to tobacco lose all rights of service and will be sentenced to five years' exile in Angola; conniving officers lose all rights of service and their post. The punishment to be inflicted on shopkeepers and numerous other details of the penal code of the tobacco monopoly are fully stated.

Following the various sections of regulations, etc. are summaries of earlier laws, setting the penalties of transgressors; copy of resolutions of the Junta increasing penalties according to ancient laws, in which it is affirmed that noblemen must irremissibly serve exiles of six years in Africa, that no privileges will be granted for infringements of the tobacco laws and that any trading in tobacco with Castile will be punished by ten years' exile in Angola. These regulations are followed by the conditions set by the newly appointed contractors of the monopoly, 18 September 1734, for their three year contract, which follow the usual form and in which selling prices of tobacco and snuff are listed.

# REGIMENTO

D A

JUNTA DA ADMINISTRAÇAM

D O

# TABACO



LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,  
NA OFFICINA DE DOMINGOS GONSALVES

Anno M.DCC.XLI.

TITLE OF REGIMENTO, 1741



The law of 21 June 1703 is reprinted, by which King Pedro prohibited the cultivation and use of *Erba Santa*,<sup>1</sup> which he considered harmful to his subjects' health and to his royal monopoly. Other laws of 1706 by the same sovereign ordering a more strict enforcement of the prohibition against importations of foreign tobacco, and another law of 1719, in which Dom João orders the penalties enforced against those importing Spanish or Italian tobacco, follow. The concluding pieces are a request from the then monopolists, 22 April 1741, that the king republish his decree permitting search of foreign ships in the port of Lisbon, and the king's decree, 25 April 1741, confirming his former edicts to this effect.

SMALL FOLIO (A-I<sup>4</sup>; K-M<sup>6</sup>).

ORIGINAL VELLUM. Size of leaf: 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Geschichte von Portugal* . . ., Heinrich Schäfer (Gotha, 1854) Vol. V, 92-94.

### SPAIN, Tobacco Monopoly Administration

[Text-heading:] *INSTRUCCION QUE DEBEN | observar todos los Subdelegados, y Juezes de Fraudes | de la Renta General del Tabaco, para el modo de | substanciar las Causas de que conozcan, yà sea por | apprehension, denunciacion, ò noticia de que | aquellos contra quien se procede son defraudadores de | la Renta en introduccion, expendicion, ò venta de | Tabaco de fraude.* [Madrid? 1741]

[Translation of text-heading] Instructions to be observed by all sub-delegates and judges-of-frauds, of the tobacco monopoly, on the manner of trying cases in which they know, either by seizure, denunciation or information, that those against whom proceedings are taken, are defrauders of the revenue, by bringing in, passing on, or selling contraband tobacco.

THESE directions for the general procedure against offenders who have dealt in tobacco manufactured elsewhere than in the royal factories, conform to the customary legal handling of such cases. Where no actual seizure of contraband has been made, but the indictment is based on informers, special testimony is required and great care is to be exercised that the accusation is justified. The tobacco seized must always be tested by an appraiser.

These directions, issued 19 May 1741, at Madrid, are attested a faithful copy of the original, in a manuscript notation at end, by the secretary of the tobacco monopoly junta, Madrid, 6 June, 1741, and signed by him.

SMALL FOLIO (A, 4 leaves, last blank).

WRAPPERS, entitled in a later hand. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

For an account of the extensive smuggling of tobacco, consult Garcia de Torres (*op. cit.* in n. 719).

### FIELDING, Henry (1707-1754)

THE | HISTORY | OF THE | ADVENTURES | OF JOSEPH ANDREWS, | And his FRIEND | MR. ABRAHAM ADAMS. | Written in Imitation of | The Manner of CERVANTES, | Author

<sup>1</sup> A substitute for tobacco.

Nos. 722 AND 723

[ 286 ]

SPAIN; FIELDING

of *Don Quixote*. | The SECOND EDITION: | Revifed and Corrected with *Alterations* and | *Additions* by the AUTHOR. | IN TWO VOLUMES. | VOL. I. [II] | LONDON: | Printed for A. MILLAR . . . | . . . | M.DCC.XLII.

THAT grave and learned man of good parts, Parson Abraham Adams, is represented in this brilliant satirical novel as a mighty Fellow of the Pipe. The tale of his extraordinary adventures is suffused with the smoke he exhales. When mishaps occurred, and they were frequent, Parson Abraham immediately solaced himself with his pipe, "his constant Friend and Comfort in his Afflictions". The worthy parson inspired smoking in any company he found himself to be and he appears often, darkly as it were, in a haze of nicotian fume with puffing companions. Only modest Fanny and chaste Joseph were untempted by the direct or subtle invitation of his pipe.

In passages too numerous for quotation here, Adams' creator presents him puffing vigorously or meditatively in many places and in many postures. Even after the parson's feverish encounter with Mrs. Slipslop, when he innocently lay by the side of Fanny all night, he smoked. For the author observes that after he had "deposited his Carcase on the Bedpost . . . the Emanation of Sweets which flowed from [Fanny's breath could not] overpower the Fumes of Tobacco which played in the Parson's Noftrils". [M<sub>10</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SECOND EDITION. Two volumes. Duodecimo (I: A<sup>12</sup> [first, leaf of advertisements; second, the title]; B-O<sup>12</sup> [advertisements on last two]. II: A<sup>4</sup>; A [rep.]-M<sup>12</sup>; N<sup>8</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{7}{16}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Cross (*op. cit.* in n. 662), I, 316-350 *et passim*, especially 352-353; III, 305-306. *Fielding the Novelist*, Frederic T. Blanchard (New Haven, 1926), 1-25.

The first edition of this novel was also published in 1742. It was immediately successful. Fielding originally intended to parody Richardson's popular novel *Pamela* (not *Don Quixote*, as on the title), by transferring the virtues of the incorruptible Pamela to her supposed brother, Joseph Andrews. But the caricature became subordinated as Fielding proceeded. By the time Parson Adams and Mrs. Slipslop had been fully developed as characters in this novel, the author had inaugurated a new style in fiction (the "comic epic-poem in prose"), as he himself announced in an unusual preface.

\* \* \*

No. 723-a Another edition, Paris, printed by J. Fr. Valade, M.DCC.LXXIX, in two volumes.

### [ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Chamber of Excise

[Woodcut arms] [Text-heading:] MANIFESTO CAMERALE | Per l'efercizio della Gabella del Tabacco nelle Terre dell' | Abazia di San Benigno, del Principato di Masserano, | del Contà di Crevacuore, e Tigliole. | *In data de' 14. Luglio 1742.* | [At end:] IN TORINO, NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[Translation of heading] Manifesto of the Chamber. Regarding the application of the tobacco tax in the territories of the Abbey of San Benigno, the Principality of Masserano and the County of Crevacuore, and Tigliole. Dated 14 July 1742. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

No. 724

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ITALY



IN THE preamble it is announced that the king has decreed (4 July 1742) to put into operation, in the above-specified places, the same royal monopoly of tobacco established in Piedmont [1738], and under the same regulations.

The usual provisions are given relating to the cultivation of tobacco and to the traffic in this commodity. The penalties for smuggling (including whipping, at magistrates' discretion), for possession of contraband, or the unlicensed planting of "medicinal" tobacco or tobacco substitutes are stated. A price-list of various kinds of tobaccos is appended.

SMALL FOLIO (A<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11¼ x 7⅞ inches.

REFERENCE: Cf. *Il Monopolio del tabacco in Italia*, T. Pasetti (Rome, 1900), 11.

ALBERTI, Henry Christian, *Resp.*; Michaelae ALBERTI (1682-1757), *Praes.*

DE TABACI FUMUM SUGENTE THEOLOGO. Halle-Magdeburg [1743].

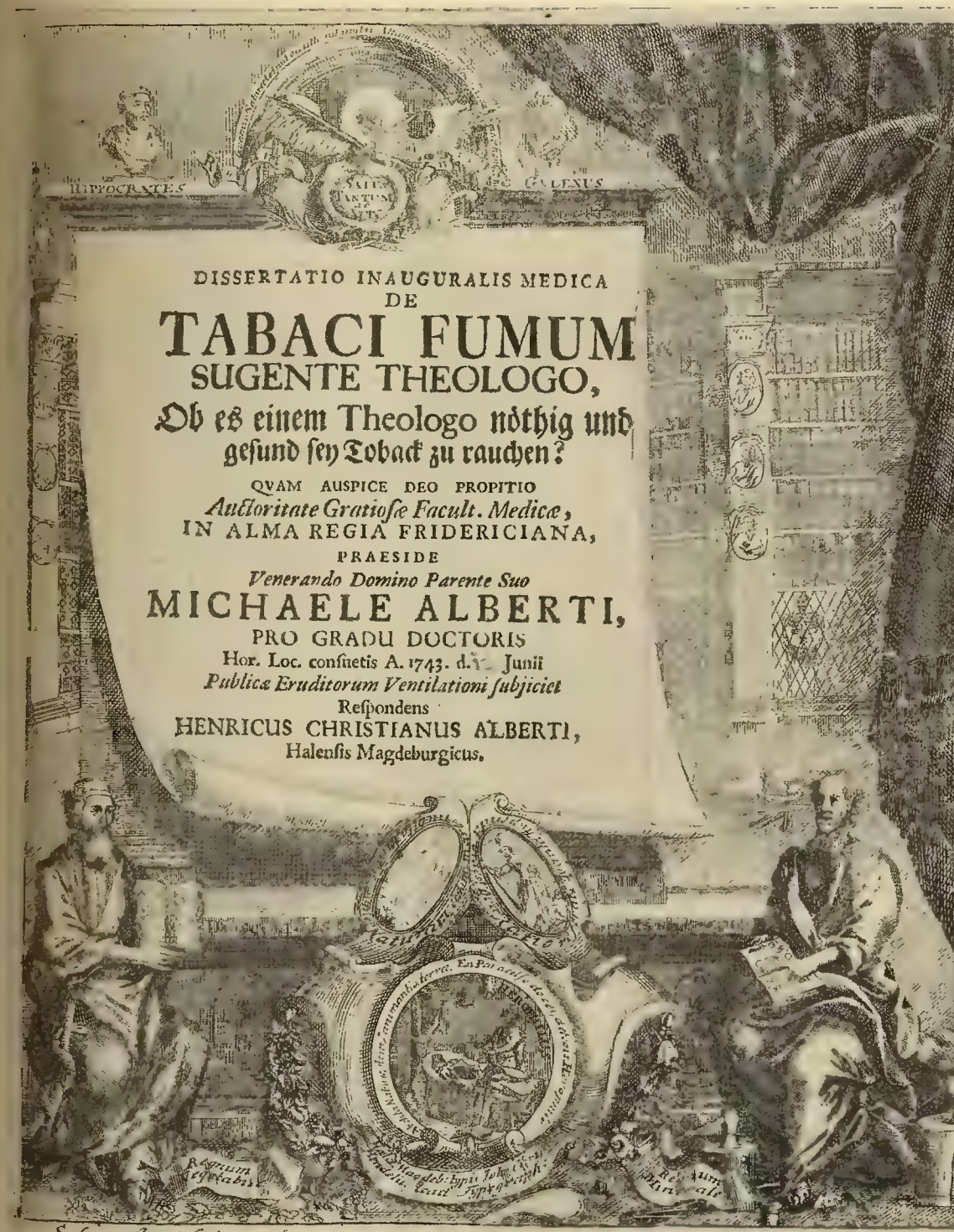
[*Translation of title*] Inaugural medical dissertation on the smoking of tobacco by the theologian. Is it needful and wholesome for a theologian to smoke tobacco? With the propitious favor of God and the gracious authority of the medical faculty in the Royal University of Friederich, Henry Christian Alberti of Halle-Magdeburg, respondent, will present [the dissertation] for the degree of doctor to the public consideration of the learned, the venerable master, his father, Michaelae Alberti, presiding. At the accustomed hour and place in the year 1743, on the [12th] day of June. [In the scroll at foot:] At Halle-Magdeburg, with the types of Johann Christian Hendel, university printer.

THE respondent, in his introduction, affirms the dictum that the clergy must be immaculate in all things — examples to the laity. He supports this chaste observation by quoting a number of learned authors. Many believe, he says, that ministers of the gospel should not drink wine, and the question has arisen as to whether or not it is proper for them to indulge in smoking.

Alberti declares at the outset that he plans only to investigate the practical medical aspects of the problem under consideration. He points out that Francke, in his *Lectionum Paræneticarum*, wrote on the subject of the use of tobacco by the clergy, and decided that, when used as a medicine, it was not sinful. He further considered whether it would not be better to avoid scandal and offense to others by refraining from the use of tobacco even as a medicine, if another drug would provide the desired healing effect.

The author concurs in the opinion that many clergymen remain healthy without tobacco. It is apparent, therefore, that this herb is not essential in their regimen, as it is in the lives of more active people. But there are bodily afflictions (catarrh, asthma, etc.) in which the use of tobacco is beneficial and, therefore, permissible for theologians. The sulphuric and volatile salts of tobacco have a stimulating effect upon blood-circulation and the excretory functions. Consequently this herb is of value to those who, like clergymen, lead sedentary lives. Reference is made to the powerful emetic and cathartic powers of tobacco, and its use in England in clysters.

Tobacco is a known prophylactic, and as clergymen must often visit those suffering from contagious diseases it is advisable that they make use of some preservative from infection. Other instances are mentioned in which tobacco-smoking, for its palliative or sanatory effects, is permissible for clergymen. Divinity students are earnestly



TITLE OF ALBERTI, 1743



warned not to succumb to the temptation of smoking, however, lest it become a fixed habit.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A<sup>4</sup> [first, prob. blank, lacking]; B-E<sup>4</sup>).

ENGRAVED TITLE, (cropped) by [Johann C. Sysang].

CALF. Size of leaf: 8 1/8 x 6 9/16 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Jöcher-Adelung *Fortsetzung* (*op. cit.* in n. 514), I, 428-439. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647) I, 53.

BEINTEMA VAN PEIMA, *pseud.* of Johan Ignaz WORB (*b.* 1666), *trans.* by Justin Ferdinand RAUCHMANN

I. I. W. Beintema, | Medicinæ berühmten Doctoris im Haag, | VERNÜNFTIGE | Untersuchung der Frage: | Ob | Galanten und andern | Frauenzimmer | nicht eben fowohl, | als denen Mannes-Perfonen | Toback zu rauchen erlaubt, | und | ihrer Gefundheit nützlich fey? | Nebst einer Vorrede | Von der | Vortreflichkeit des Thees und Caffees, | aufs neue herausgegeben | von | Justino Ferdinando Rauchmann, | Medicinæ Practico. | Franckfurth und Leipzig, | Zu finden bey Joh. Friedrich Ritters, 1743. [Title in red and black]

[*Translation of title*] Rational investigation by J. I. W. Beintema, distinguished doctor of medicine at The Hague, of the question whether it is permissible for fashionable and other women, as well as men, to smoke tobacco, and whether [or not] it is healthful. With a preface concerning the excellence of tea and coffee, newly brought out by Justin Ferdinand Rauchmann, practising physician. Frankfort and Leipzig. Sold at the shop of Johann Friedrich Ritter. 1743.

This is the German translation of n. 407, with some chapters edited, a preface on tea and coffee, a flattering address to the fair sex and a panegyric poem on Worb, by Rauchmann.

FIRST EDITION in this form. Small octavo (a-b<sup>8</sup>; A-I<sup>8</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6 9/16 x 4 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), II, 116. Hirsch-Hübotter (*op. cit.* in n. 448), V, 994. (The last two give the place of publication as Jena.)

There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

The first German version of Worb's *Tabacologia* was published under the title, *Panacea: Oder Allgemeines Hülfss-Mittel* . . . 1691.

ENGLAND, Customs Department, James COUTTS, *petitioner*

[MSS. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PETITION OF JAMES COUTTS 1742-1743.]

THIS collection consists of five ms. pieces. The first, a copy, unsigned, (*c.* 1742) deals with the events which occasioned the petition. Coutts states that a shipment of tobacco from Maryland, consigned to him, reached Montrose, Scotland, in September 1715. The Scottish (Jacobite) rebellion had broken out, and when Coutt's agent applied to the customs collector for entry papers they were refused. A week

later, the commissioners of customs advised that the cargo be discharged at Leith. Before the carrying vessel could proceed, however, the rebels seized it and demanded immediate payment of the duty. This being refused, the rebels rifled and disabled the ship and took Coutts and others prisoners to Perth. In order to obtain their freedom Coutts paid £500 to the late Earl of Mar (leader of the rebellion) and, to prevent the plundering of the tobacco, ordered it disposed of at any rate. A considerable quantity was thus sold, whereby Coutts sustained a loss of £200.

After the suppression of the rebellion the commissioners of customs not only obliged Coutts to pay the duties for the tobacco left in his possession, but also required a bond, payable at the determination of the Lords of the Treasury for £720-19-1/2 for the duties on the tobacco of which he had already been robbed, or which had been sold at a loss.

The petitioner thereupon appealed to the Lords of the Treasury, asking for discharge of the bond, in view of the great losses he had already sustained. The plea was referred to the commissioners of customs at Edinburgh who gave it as their opinion that their Lordships might order the petitioner's release from the bond.

The second document is a ms. copy, unsigned (*c.* 1742), of the bond of Coutts for £1441-18-1. Of this, £720-19-1/2 was to be paid on demand, being for the existing subsidies, additional duty and impost for the cargo of 34,105 lbs. of tobacco imported. (The date of entry given here is 19 April 1716.)

In the third document, the original ms. petition of Coutts to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the facts in the first document are related in fuller detail. Coutts here remarks that he had ordered the cargo ship to London, but his letter had arrived too late and, further, that the rebels had rifled his warehouse at Montrose of £200 worth of tobacco. His agent signed this petition for relief from the bond given by Coutts. This piece (docketed as received 17 Dec. 1742) is subscribed at Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 18 Jan. 1742 [1743] with a notation referring the petition to the commissioners of customs in Scotland. They were to report to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the proper disposition of this case.

The fourth piece is the original letter of the commissioners of customs at Edinburgh, 15 Feb. 1743, sustaining the facts stated in Coutts' petition, and giving it as their opinion that the bond given by him should be discharged. This document, marked as received 8 March 1742 [1743], contains an additional notation: "24 March My lords can do nothing in this, the application must be to Parliam<sup>t</sup>."

The last document is a ms. copy of the foregoing, docketed: "(Copy) Report Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Customs to the Lords of the Treasury on the Petition of Mr James Coutts 15 feby 1743." [Written in the same hand as the first and second pieces.]

SMALL FOLIO. No. I, 2 1/4 pp.; II, 1 1/2 pp.; III, 3 pp.; IV, 1 3/4 pp.; V, 2 pp.

The petitioner was very probably the London merchant who died in 1743, mentioned in *Decennial Indexes to the Services of Heirs in Scotland* . . . (Edinburgh, 1863), Vol. I.



Johann Gottlob Krügers | Gedancken | Vom | Caffee, Thee | und | Toback. | [Publisher's device] | Halle im Magdeburgischen, | Verlegt von Carl Herrmann Hemmerde. | 1743.

[Translation of title] Thoughts on coffee, tea, and tobacco, by J. G. Krüger. At Halle in Magdeburg. Published by Carl Herrmann Hemmerde. 1743.

**L**OVERS of tobacco are reminded that they owe a debt to Bontekoe (n. 384) because of the encouragement he gave to smokers. It is no longer necessary, says Krüger, to import tobacco from America, as it is now so widely cultivated in Europe that the foreign kinds are rarely seen by Germans.

*Cnaster* is properly American tobacco. It derives its name from the Italian word *Canastro*, which means a basket, since it is brought to us in baskets, or crates of woven reeds. It is not correct, therefore, simply to call it *Cnaster*, since that does not mean the tobacco itself, but rather the case in which it is enclosed. This kind of tobacco surpasses all others in aroma and taste. The secret of improving the taste of even inferior tobacco has been discovered, however, so that now even inveterate smokers of *Cnaster* often are uncertain whether or not they are smoking the real thing.

The author then comments on the anodyne and purgative value of tobacco. He considers that its primary use in therapeutics is as a salve. But it is not, he says in passing, a panacea. Although it contains two poisons they neutralize each other. This plant was originally a medicine, which has been transformed into a means for personal gratification. The author cannot, however, understand the abuse which has been heaped upon the tobacco habit. [D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-D<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, preface, each 1 leaf; A-C<sup>8</sup>; D<sup>6</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6½ x 3⅓ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Hirsch-Hübötter (*op. cit.* in n. 448), III, 619 (gives date as 1744).

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No. 728-a The second German edition, same place and publisher, 1746. The section on tobacco (D<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>) has been considerably augmented. Information relating to the use of tobacco in clysters has been added and five new chapters follow, dealing with the use of water pipes; the supposed fuliginous effect of smoking on the brain (a belief the author calls fabulous); snuff, its virtues, uses and abuses, etc.

In the preliminary matter some of the names by which tobacco is known are added, and there is, as well, a quotation from Bontekoe (n. 384).

TRAITÉ | DU CAFFÉ, DU THÉ | ET DU TABAC, | PAR | J. G. Krüger. | [Publisher's device, as in n. 728] | A HALLE | CHEZ C. H. HEMMERDE. | 1743.

[Translation of title] Treatise on coffee, tea, and tobacco, by J. G. Krüger. At Halle, at the house of C. H. Hemmerde. 1743.

This is an abridged translation, by the author, of the first edition in German, n. 728. The section on tobacco occupies C<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>.

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH. Small octavo ( )<sup>4</sup> [first, the title]; A-B<sup>8</sup>; C-D<sup>4</sup>).

CALF, uncut, unopened. Size of leaf: 7¼ x 4½ inches.

REFERENCES: Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457) V, 458.

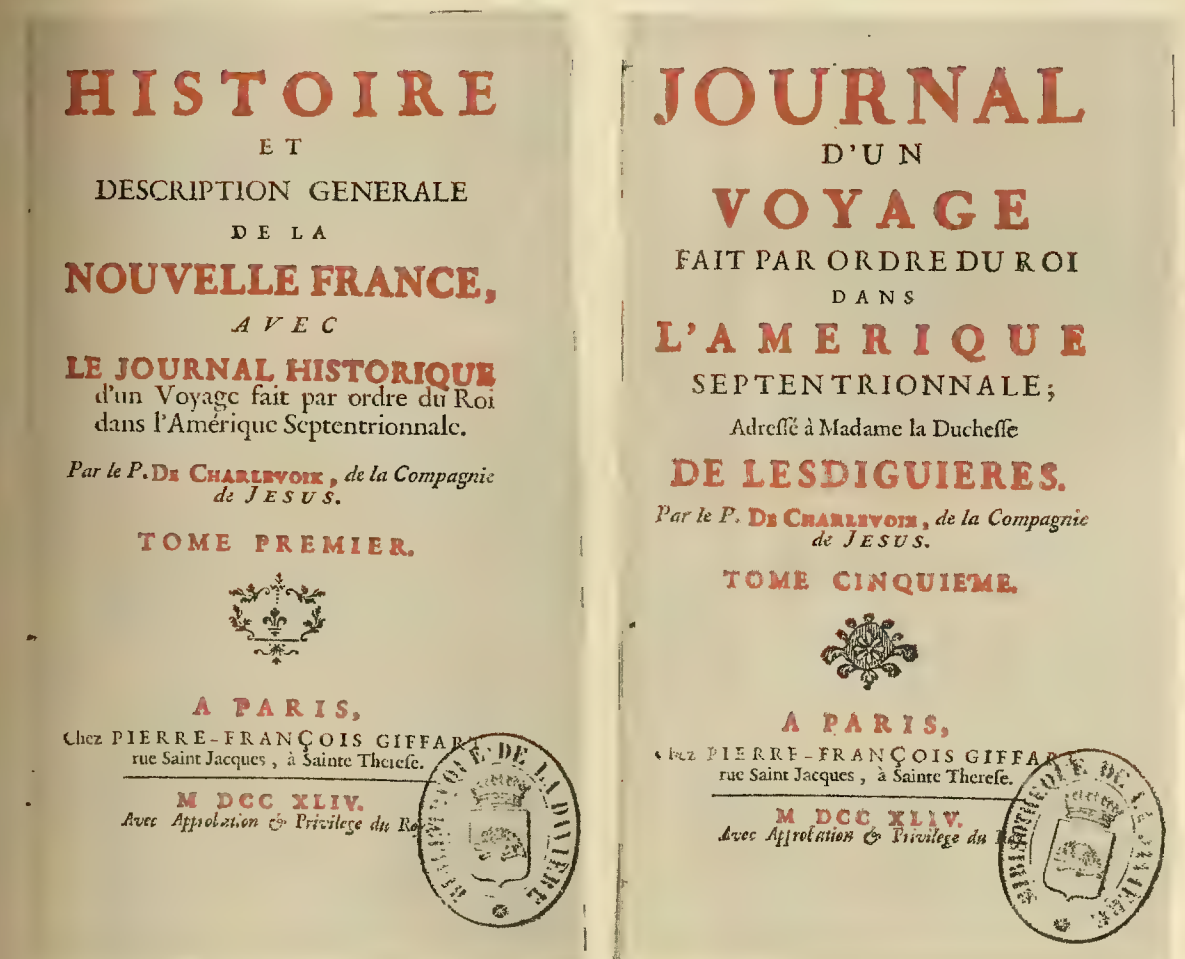
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No. 729-a The first Italian edition, *Trattato del Caffè e del Tabacco* . . . Napoli dalla Tipografia Cattaneo, 1842, translated from n. 729, with notes by A. Vaccari. Section on tobacco, pp. 39-54.

No. 729-b The second Italian edition of the same, Rome, by C. Puccinelli, 1847.

HISTOIRE . . . DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE. Paris, 1744.

JOURNAL D'UN VOYAGE . . . DANS L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONNALE. Paris, 1744.



TITLE OF CHARLEVOIX, VOLUMES I AND V, 1744



[*Translation of title, Vol. I*] History and General Description of New France with the historical journal of a voyage made by order of the king, in North America. By Father de Charlevoix of the Society of Jesus. First [Second, Third, Fourth] Volume. At Paris, at the shop of Pierre-François Giffart, rue St. Jacques at St. Therese. 1744. With the approval and privilege of the king.

[*Translation of title, Vol. V*] Journal of a Voyage made by order of the king in North America, addressed to Madame the Duchesse de Lesdiguières. By Father de Charlevoix of the Society of Jesus. Fifth [Sixth] Volume. At Paris, at the shop of Pierre-François Giffart, rue St. Jacques at St. Therese. 1744. With the approval and privilege of the king.

THE Micmacs of Acadia had a strange manner of reviving those who had almost drowned. A bladder or large intestine was filled with tobacco-smoke and well tied at one end; to the other they fastened a reed and inserted it into the rectum. The patient was then hung by his feet from a tree and, the bladder being pressed, the smoke was forced into his body. This, filling his belly, made him discharge from the mouth all the water he had swallowed. [I, I<sub>ij</sub><sup>b</sup>]

It is noticed that the "Cenis" or "Assenis" (Caddo) of Florida grew tobacco (III, A<sub>x</sub><sup>a</sup>), and that, when this tribe celebrated a victory over their enemies, on such occasions the orator blew tobacco smoke over the scalps of the fallen [*ibid.*, C<sub>ij</sub><sup>a</sup>]. The author observes that tobacco grows more readily than grain in Louisiana, and that (according to a correspondent, in 1711) the tobacco of Mobile is regarded as superior to that of Virginia. [IV, G<sub>xij</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The tribes of Indians around Hudson Bay<sup>[1]</sup> are sun-worshippers. When they wish to deliberate about an important matter they smoke. They assemble at daybreak in the cabin of a chief who lights his pipe and presents it three times to the rising sun; then with both hands he draws it from east to west, praying this heavenly body to be favorable to the nation. Then all in the assembly smoke the same pipe. [V, M<sub>j</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The calumet is more in use among the nations of the southern and western sections, than of the north and east, and it is used more for peace than for war. Calumet is a Norman word, "Chalumeau". The calumet of the Indians is the tube of the pipe, but the whole pipe is also meant. The tubes of the ceremonial calumets are very long. The head is made of a kind of reddish, easily worked marble [apparently Catlinite] which is found across the Mississippi. The tube is made of light wood, painted in colors and adorned with heads, tails, and feathers of the most beautiful birds.<sup>[2]</sup> After smoking a calumet to confirm an agreement the tribes do not go back on their word. The Great Spirit would never let an infraction go unpunished. If one takes the calumet from an enemy, arms must be laid down immediately. In a commercial transaction, the calumet makes the agreement binding and somewhat sacred. In war time the pipe is reddened and the feathers are red. Sometimes they are so colored on one side only and, according to the manner in which the feathers are placed, one is able to know at once to which nation it is to be presented.

<sup>1</sup> Referred to in the original as the "Savanois," i.e. the Maskegon.

<sup>2</sup> *V.* the illustration of a calumet in *Tobacco*, I, p. 25.

The custom of smoking originated in the desire to call the sun as witness and guarantor of the words of any treaty or agreement. The smoke is always exhaled towards the sun. Some people have inferred that the calumet has some connection with the caduceus of the Greek god Mercury. The savages knew nothing of Greek mythology and the caduceus had no symbolic connection with the sun. It seems more likely to think that the natives had noticed that *petun* cleared their brains and made them more wise in decisions and, therefore, they introduced it in their councils. It is the appropriate sign of agreement and seal of good faith. Smoking from the same pipe seems to make close alliance and brotherhood, like drinking from the same cup — a usage in vogue among many nations, and with similar religious import when proffered to the Divinity.

The decorations of the calumet are more splendid in the case of those presented to personages of distinction or used on great occasions.

Among the *Panis* [Pawnee], a nation established along the Missouri, they believe that the sun gave the calumet to men. They have merely wished to give a divine explanation to a national custom. [*Ibid.*, N<sub>xij</sub><sup>a</sup>—O<sub>j</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The continual usage, by all the nations of Canada, of a sort of *petun* [*N. rustica*] which grows everywhere, has led various travelers to say that they swallow the smoke and it nourishes them. This unproved story may be derived from observation of the savages' long fasts. After trying the French tobacco [*N. Tabacum*] they do not like their *petun*. Tobacco flourishes here, and from well-chosen ground some very excellent could be grown. [VI, B<sub>xij</sub><sup>b</sup>—C<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup>]

It is observed that one of the most important concessions among the Natchez Indians was operated by the company which imported tobacco cultivators from Clairac, France. Successful crops were developed, but almost all of the French planters returned home [*ibid.*, H<sub>ij</sub><sup>a</sup>]. The calumet ceremony at daybreak, by the Natchez chief, is briefly reported. [*Ibid.*, H<sub>v</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Embassies are conducted with great pomp among the Natchez Indians. There are thirty men and six women who march in procession, led by the best voices. Those who carry the calumet dance and sing, turning as they leap, and making grimaces. When they arrive in the presence of the great chief they rub him from foot to head with the calumet. Then they fill a pipe with tobacco and, holding fire in one hand, they present him with the lighted pipe. They smoke with him, blowing the first puff toward heaven, the second toward the earth and the third around the horizon. This done, they present their calumets to the relatives of the sun (great chief) and sub-chiefs. Finally they place their calumets before the great chief who, with the chief orator of the embassy, each delivers an hour's harangue, after which the master of ceremonies lights a large peace pipe and each ambassador swallows his first puff from it. [*Ibid.*, H<sub>xj</sub><sup>a</sup>]

There are numerous other references throughout this work to tobacco ceremonials associated with the plant, and to the calumet. The chief of these will be found in vol. V, M<sub>ij</sub><sup>b</sup> (tobacco as a burial offering), T<sub>ijj</sub><sup>a</sup>—T<sub>iiij</sub><sup>b</sup> (calumet dances, and commemorative engravings on the calumet), and in vol. VI, C<sub>xi</sub><sup>b</sup> (tobacco as a sacrificial offering to the god of waters, etc.).



SECOND EDITION. Six volumes. Duodecimo (I: Title, 1 leaf; \*6; A-S<sup>12</sup>; T<sup>12</sup>. II: Title, 1 leaf; A-V<sup>12</sup>; X<sup>12</sup>. III: Title, 1 leaf; A-T<sup>12</sup>; V<sup>4</sup>; X<sup>1</sup>. IV: Title, 1 leaf; A-Q<sup>12</sup>; R<sup>1</sup>. V: Title, 1 leaf; a<sup>12</sup>; b<sup>2</sup>; A-T<sup>12</sup>. VI: Title, 1 leaf; \*2; A-R<sup>12</sup>; S<sup>8</sup>; T<sup>4</sup>; V<sup>1</sup>. [V<sub>2-3</sub> containing the privileges, are lacking]).

TWENTY-EIGHT FOLDING PLANS AND MAPS by J. N. Bellin; 44 folding engravings of plants.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{16}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches. With the library stamp of the Bibliothèque De La Davière on each title, repeated on B<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> of each volume.

REFERENCES: BN. Bru., i, 1806. *History* . . . by Charlevoix, trans. by J. G. Shea, with a new memoir of the translator, by N. F. Morrison (New York, 1900).

Charlevoix began his travels through the French colonies in America, in 1720, in order to gather information which would lead to the discovery of the "Western Sea". He had previously taught grammar at Quebec, 1705-1709. His explorations led him through the Great Lakes, among the Winnebago Indians, and down the Illinois and the Mississippi to its mouth. He attempted to reach St. Domingo but his vessel was wrecked, whereupon he returned to Mississippi via Florida.

Charlevoix had, therefore, exceptional opportunities to study the American Indian, in the territory explored, at close quarters. His observations, when published, formed a work exceptional (in that period) for its accuracy and wealth of detail.

The first edition appeared in 1744 in three vols., quarto (S., iii, n. 12136).

The *Journal* (Vols. V and VI) was translated into English and published at London, in 1761. The passages from Vols. V and VI, summarized in our translations above<sup>3</sup>, occur in the 1761 edition as follows: Vol. V, M<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup> excerpt, occurs in Vol. I on S<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>; Vol. V, N<sub>xij</sub><sup>a</sup>-O<sub>j</sub><sup>b</sup> passage, in Vol. I on U<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-X<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>; Vol. VI, B<sub>xij</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup> excerpt, in Vol. II on I<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>; Vol. VI, H<sub>xj</sub><sup>a</sup> passage, in Vol. II on S<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>.

SCHULZE, Johann Gottfried, *Resp.*, Johann JUNKER (1679-1759), *Praes.*

DISSERTATIO INAVGVRALIS MEDICA. | DE | MASTICATIONE | FOLIORVM TABACI, | OF | CHAWING TOBACCO, | IN ANGLIA USITATA, | QVAM | PRÆSIDE | D. JOANNE JVNCKERO | PROFESSORE MEDICINAE PVBLICO OR- | DINARIO, | PRO GRADV DOCTORIS | AD. D. AVGVST. ANNO MDCCXLIV. | PVBLICE DEFENDET | AVCTOR | JOANNES GODOFREDVS SCHVLZE | HALENS. SALIC. | HALAE MAGDEBVRGICAE | Typis IOANNIS CHRISTIANI HILLIGERI, Acad. Typogr.

[*Translation of title*] Inaugural medical dissertation concerning the chewing of the leaves of tobacco [*i.e.*,] of chawing tobacco, used in England, which, on the [blank] day of August in the year 1744 the author, Johann Gottfried Schulze of Halle, will publicly present for the degree of Doctor [with] Master Johann Junker, regular public professor of medicine, presiding. At Halle-Magdeburg. With the types of Johann Christian Hilliger, university printer.

MEN of all classes in England, the author announces in his foreword, chew tobacco. He noticed that sailors were particularly addicted to the habit, which, he thinks, is particularly valuable to those who live in maritime localities. It was the custom of Queen Caroline of England (1683-1737) Schulze states, to chew "pig dail" ("pigtail") as a morning dentifrice and this variety is preferred by women and children because of its mildness. Tobacco-chewing is also common in Holland.

<sup>3</sup> The length of several passages in the first English version precluded their use here, as direct quotations.

The first paragraph of the dissertation proper deals with the introduction of tobacco into England by Drake; the second with the origin, nomenclature and introduction of the plant into France and Italy. Succeeding parts of the dissertation explain the physical appearance of tobacco, where it is raised, an account of Virginian tobacco, how the custom of chewing was first observed in America, the supposed therapeutic value of the plant among the American aborigines, etc.

The correct method of chewing is explained. Tobacco masticatories, the author affirms, prevent the decay of teeth because of the powerful sulphuric and oily elements present in the plant. Those unaccustomed to chewing will probably experience nausea at first, but not to any great degree if they use "pigtail". Other remedial effects of tobacco-chewing, particularly in certain bilious, acid, and scorbutic conditions are stated. This masticatory also overcomes halitosis, relieves asthma, etc., and is of particular value in curing the diseases common to seamen. He goes on to say that in Florida and Canada, Virginia and Carolina, numerous inhabitants suffer from scorbutic conditions because of their proximity to the sea. The opinion has been accepted in these places that the best therapeutic agent for scurvy is a decoction of tobacco, which is drunk to induce vomiting, after which the leaves are chewed.

Prose and verse tributes to Schulze conclude the work.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-D<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8 x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *SG.*, 1st Ser., XII. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 337. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), VI, 343.

ZWINGER, Theodor (1653-1724), *edited by* Friedrich ZWINGER (1707-1776)

THEODORI ZUINGERI | der Artzneyk. Doct. Profeß. und Stadtartztes zu Basel, | wie auch Hochfürstl. Baden-Durlachischen geheimden Hofrahts | und anderer Deutschen Reichs-Fürsten Leib-Medici | THEATRUM | BOTANICUM, | Das ist: | Vollkommenes | Kräuter-Buch, | Worinnen | Allerhand Erdgewächse, Bäume, Stauden | und Kräuter, welche in allen vier Theilen der Welt, | sonderlich aber in Europa, hervorkommen, neben ihren sonderbaren | Eigenschaften, Tugenden, und vortreflichen Wirkungen, auch vielen | herrlichen Artzneymitteln und derer Gebrauche, wider allerley | Krankheiten an Menschen und Vieh, | Mit sonderbarem Fleiß auf eine gantz neue, beliebte Art | und Weise, dergleichen in andern Kräuterbüchern nicht zu finden | beschrieben, | auch mit schönen nach der Natur gezeichneten Figuren gezieret | und neben den ordentlichen, so wohl Kräuter-als Krankheits-Registern, mit nützlichen Marginalien vorgestellt find. | Allen Aertzten, Wundartzten, Apothekern, | Gärtnern, Hausvatern und Hausmüttern, sonderlich aber | denen auf dem Lande wohnenden kranken und preßhaften Perfonen | höchstnützlich und vortrüglich. | Itzo | auf das Neue übersehen, und mit vielen Beschreibungen | und Figuren der Kräuter vermehret | durch | Friedrich Zwinger, | des feel. Authors Sohn, der Philosophie und Artzneykunst Doctor, | des Durchlauchtigsten Baden Durlachischen Haufes | Hofraht und Medicum. | BASEL. In Verlegung Hans Jacob Bischoffs, Buchhändlers. | im Jahre MDCCXLIV.

[*Translation of title*] Botanic universe of Theodor Zwinger, Doctor and professor of medicine, town physician at Basle, privy councilor to his princely highness of Baden-Durlach and body-physician to other princes of the German Empire. A complete botany, wherein all kinds of growing things, trees, shrubs and plants, which are found in the four corners of the world, especially in Europe, with their remarkable qualities, virtues and excellent effects; and many splendid remedies and uses against all kinds of sicknesses in men and animals, are described



with peculiar care in an entirely new and attractive way and manner, unavailable in other botanies. Also illustrated with beautiful designs drawn from nature, and furnished with useful notes besides the ordinary tables of both plants and diseases. Very useful and advantageous for all physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, gardeners, fathers and mothers of families, especially however for the ill and suffering person living in the country. Now newly edited and augmented with many descriptions and drawings of plants by Friedrich Zwinger, son of the late author, doctor of philosophy and medicine, court councilor and doctor of the serene house of Baden-Durlach. Basle. In the shop of Hans Jacob Bischoff, bookseller. In the year 1744.

THE long chapter on tobacco summarizes the information supplied by many familiar earlier botanists, herbalists, and historians who dealt with the plant. It opens with an account of the introduction of tobacco into various parts of Europe and provides some of its nomenclature. Seven kinds of tobacco (the first three described by Neander, n. 148), are listed, together with their Latin synonyms as given by numerous authorities. (These have all been recorded in *Tobacco*.) The last four kinds, the author states, are not specifically differentiated by Neander. Information is then given on the cultivation of the plant, and elaborate instructions follow on the various phases of tobacco farming, and the preparation and curing of the leaves. A long section deals with the medicinal uses of tobacco, its inherent "qualities", etc.

The author remarks that (among other advantages) the chief benefit of smoking is that it discourages conversation and promotes reflection. He thinks Worb (n. 407) was too generous when he permitted twenty pipes a day. Six or seven are enough, and, he adds, time, place, temperament and one's personal habits in eating and drinking must be considered when deciding upon a tobacco diet.

A Latin poem, "Elegia Tabaccaria" follows the main part of the chapter. The concluding portion is composed of some further observations, and a stanza in German in which the reader who wishes to understand the subject of tobacco thoroughly is advised to study Greek and Latin [M6m<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-N6n<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]. (Illustrated with a woodcut of two varieties of *N. Tabaccum*, from an unidentified edition of Dodoens.)

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION. Folio (Half-title, engraved title, title, and foreword, each 1 leaf, unsigned; commendatory verses and list of authorities, )(4; A-Z4; Aa-Zz4; Aaa-Zzz4; A3a-Z3z4; A4a-Z4z4; A5a-Z5z4; A6a-O6o4; indices, P6p4-X6x4).

FOLDING FRONTISPIECE ENGRAVING of Theodore Zwinger by J. G. Seiller, after G. Brandmüller; engraved title by I. von Munnichuysen after G. de Laresse; numerous woodcut illustrations of plants, and head- and tail-pieces.

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 14¾ x 9 inches.

REFERENCES: Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 31, 241. Pritzel, n. 1149. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), XV, 488. There is a copy in the Library of Congress.

Theodor Zwinger brought out an enlarged edition of Bernhard Verzascha's herbal, with figures derived from Gesner and Camerarius, in 1696. (Verzascha's work *Neu Vollkommenes Kräuterbuch* first appeared in 1678.) In his preface to the 1744 edition, Friedrich Zwinger states that he has augmented the 1696 edition by using Boerhaave's *Index Plantarum* (Leyden, 1710), new findings in medical research, etc.

BECK, Georg Leonhard

DISSERTATIO INAVGVRLIS DIAETETICO-MEDICA | SISTENS | QVAESTIONES  
QVASDAM | DE | SVCTIONE | FVMI TABACI | QVAM | CONSENSV ET AVCTORITATE

Nos. 732 AND 733

[ 298 ]

ZWINGER; BECK

| GRATIOSI ORDINIS MEDICI | IN | ACADEMIA PATRIA | PRO LICENTIA |  
SVMMOS IN MEDICINA HONORES | OBTINENDI | A. D. XVIII IVN. A. R. S.  
CICIDCCXLV | SOLEMNI DISQVIVISIONI | EXPONIT | GEORGIVS LEONHARDVS  
BECK | ALTORFINVS. | ALTORFII | LITERIS IOH. GEORGII MEYERI ACAD.  
TYPOGR. | [1745]

[Translation of title] Dietetic-medical inaugural dissertation posing certain questions on the sucking [inhaling] of tobacco smoke. Presented by George Leonard Beck of Altdorf for serious consideration, on the 18th day of June in the year . . . 1745, with the consent and authority of the indulgent medical faculty in his native university, for permission to gain the highest medical honors. At Altdorf. With the types of George Meyer, university printer.

THE author first considers the kind of tobacco to be preferred for smoking. Of the five species classified by the botanists the most common is that called *Nicotiana major latifolia*, after Caspar Bauhin. [This is *N. Tabacum* var. *brasiliensis*, Comes.]

Merchants offer a hundred varieties but many of these, Beck remarks, have only artificial differences. The tobacco of Hanover or Bremen is stated to be the best in Germany. Other popular foreign varieties preferred by traveled Germans are mentioned. Four qualities are essential to good tobacco, Beck finds: when smoked, it should have a pleasing odor, a mild taste, it should burn easily, and produce a white ash. For catarrhal and other respiratory diseases medicinal herbs are mixed with tobacco.

It is the author's opinion that smoking is chiefly advantageous to those who live in cold and unpleasant climates, or are of phlegmatic temperaments, and for those who lead hardy outdoor lives. But persons of choleric and sanguine temperaments, as well as the very old or young, should avoid using it. Among other matters Beck observes that summer is the worst time for smoking; that tobacco used after meals affects digestion; that smoking has a soporific effect before bedtime; that it is best to smoke moderately and in the open air. Methods of smoking and the kinds of tobacco pipes used are discussed in another chapter. The beneficial effects of smoking in rheumatic and catarrhal conditions, ailments of the eyes and ears, and even in such grave diseases as arthritis and epilepsy; the use of tobacco in clysters; the prophylactic value of the plant during plagues, etc., are remarked upon, with references to numerous authorities whose opinions on these forms of nicotian therapy the author supports. The last chapter deals with the harm done by excessive smoking. A number of obscure authors are quoted who show that over-indulgence in tobacco affects the digestive and respiratory functions, induces sterility and reduces the span of life, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-C4).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7¾ x 6½ inches.

REFERENCE: SG., 1st Ser., I. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

[ITALY] Tuscany, Francis II, Grand Duke

[Woodcut arms] [Text-heading:] NOTIFICAZIONE. [at foot:] In Firenze nella Stamperia Granducale. [1744/45]

[Translation of heading and imprint] Notification. At Florence in the printing shop of the Grand Duke.

Nos. 733 AND 734

[ 299 ]

BECK; ITALY



BY THIS notification the contractors-general of the duties and revenues of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany announce that at the end of October 1745 they will relinquish active management of the tobacco and aqua-vitae revenues to new sub-contractors in the various districts of the state. All who wish to make offers for these sub-contractorships are to apply to the chancellor of the monopoly office in Florence before the end of March 1745, so that they may enter on their duties 1 November 1745 if their contracts are accepted. Given at the office of the general monopoly, 13 February 1744/45. (V. n. 735.)

BROADSIDE. Folio. Numbered "CLVII".

[ITALY] Tuscany, Francis II, *Grand Duke*

[Woodcut arms] [Text-heading:] EDITTO | *Per le Portate de i Tabacchi, ed Acquavite, e per la Compra, ed efito de i medefimi, | con altre dichiarazioni, &c.* | [At foot:] In Firenze 1745. Nella Stamperia dell' Appalto Generale di Toscana. Allato alla Chiefa di Sant' Apollinare.

[Translation of heading and imprint] Edict relating to the supplies of tobacco and aqua-vitae, and for the purchase and sale of the same, with other declarations, &c. In Florence, 1745. At the printing shop of the General Monopoly of Tuscany . . .

ALL are notified that Giovambatista Lombart will take over from the general monopoly of the revenues the contract for tobacco and aqua-vitae on November 1, 1745. Only those who have been supplied with these commodities by Lombart may deal in them after this date. Sub-contractors and dealers must give an account of stocks on hand to the new contractor within specified times. Supplies unsold by October 1 must be disposed of, at prices agreed upon, to Lombart. When no agreement is reached the wares in dispute must be exported, or deposited in the public customhouses. Penalties of fine (doubled for snuff) are provided for violations of any of the provisions of this edict. Fines are to be divided among the monopolist, judge, and informer. Florence, August 7, 1745.

BROADSIDE. Folio. Numbered "CLXXV" in a contemporaneous hand.

FRAUENKNECHT, Johann Jacob, *Resp.*, Andrew Elias BUCHNER (1701-1769), *Praes.*

DISSERTATIO INAVGVRALIS MEDICO-CHEMICA | DE | GENVINIS VIRIBVS | TABACI | EX | PRINCIPIIS EIVS CONSTITVTIVIS | DEMONSTRATIS, | QVAM | SVB AVSPICIIS SVMMI NVMINIS | ET | CONSENSV GRATIOSAE FACVLTATIS MEDICAE | PRAESIDE | VIRO ILLVSTRI EXCELLENTISSIMO ET EXPERIENTISSIMO | DOMINO | D. ANDREA ELIA BÜCHNERO, | SACRI ROMANI IMPERII NOBILI, | AVGVSTISSIMO BORVSSIAE REGI A CONSILIIS INTIMIS, | MEDICINAE ET PHILOSOPHIAE NATVRALIS PROFESS. PVBL. ORDINARIO, | IMPERIALIS ACADEM. NATVR. CVRIOSOR. PRAESIDE, | ET COMITE PALAT. CAESAREO, | PRO GRADV DOCTORIS | SVMMISQVE IN MEDICINA HONORIBVS ET PRIVILEGIIS | DOCTORALIBVS LEGITIME IMPETRANDIS | AD D. SEPT. A. S. R. MDCCXLVI. | PVBLICE DEFENDET | AVCTOR | IO. IACOBVS FRAVENKNECHT, | BERGA-RVGIVS. | HALAE MAGDEBVRGICAE LITTERIS HENDELIANIS.

Nos. 735 AND 736

[300]

ITALY; FRAUENKNECHT

[Translation of title] Inaugural medico-chemical dissertation on the true powers of tobacco, shown by reason of its constituent principles. Under the auspices of the Almighty and with the consent of the indulgent medical faculty, the author, Johann Jacob Frauenknecht of Bergen in Rügen will present this publicly on the [blank] day of September in the year . . . 1746, for the degree of doctor, and for attaining legally the highest doctoral honors and privileges in medicine. Presided [over by] that most illustrious man, the excellent and energetic master Andreas Elias Büchner, noble of the Holy Roman Empire, of the privy council of the most august king of Prussia, ordinary public professor of medicine and natural philosophy, president of the imperial academy of naturalists and Imperial Count Palatine. In Halle-Magdeburg, with the types of Hendel.

IN THE author's opinion only Schoon (n. 414), among all those who wrote of tobacco, presented an able account of the constituent elements of the plant. The author himself (as he announces in his preface) conducted laboratory experiments in the chemistry of tobacco before attempting this dissertation.

He begins his thesis in a traditional manner with a brief survey of the history of the plant, and its nomenclature, with reference to several authorities. Ludwig's *Definitiones Generum Plantarum* [Leipzig, 1737], is cited for the "two names" by which tobacco is known: *Nicotiana* and *Petum*.<sup>1</sup> Works of Linnaeus are mentioned<sup>2</sup> in support of this general classification; these two authors provide the botanical descriptions which are then given. Linnaeus notes eleven species; an account of the three best known is provided: the broad-leaved, narrow-leaved, and small tobacco.<sup>3</sup>

For his chemical analysis of tobacco the author chose the unmixed leaves of the Virginian variety called "canaster,"<sup>4</sup> because, he says, of the ease with which this kind could be pulverized. Detailed reports then follow of nineteen experiments in distilling and rectifying tobacco. From these tests Frauenknecht deduced that the leaves of tobacco were composed of water, oil, alkaline salt, and earth, and interspersed with these constituents were small odoriferous oily-saline volatile particles. The results of quantitative and qualitative analyses are given. It is the author's opinion that the salt was the active agent in the elimination of mucous humors from various parts of the body; and that the saline and oily volatile particles created the odor (pleasant or offensive) of tobacco. "When more saline volatile particles are combined with fewer oily volatile particles, a pleasant odor is produced . . . when more oily volatile particles are combined with a smaller quantity of saline volatile particles they give forth an 'ungrateful' odor, distasteful to the nostrils . . ." [51] (The effect of offensive or of pleasant smells on the nervous system and other parts of the human organism is explained at considerable length.)

Saline-oily elements, Frauenknecht announces, are less affected by the combustion of the tobacco when smoked, and consequently have more effect on the body than the

<sup>1</sup> That is, *N. rustica* and *N. Tabacum*.

<sup>2</sup> His *Genera Plantarum* (Leyden, 1737) and *Hortus Cliffortianus* (Amsterdam, 1737), p. 56.

<sup>3</sup> The modern terms for those given in the original text are *N. Tabacum* var. *brasiliensis*, var. *fruticosa*, and *N. rustica*.

<sup>4</sup> V. the Glossary and n. 728.

<sup>5</sup> The original of the quoted passage required interpretation by a practical chemist. It was ably translated by Henry F. Muer, and the essential part of his version has been employed here. The editor is indebted to him and to Dr. Leslie G. Jenness who

further clarified the passage with an explanation of its significance and its relation to chemical science. Frauenknecht, in the section quoted, Dr. Jenness observes, presents the concept "that the volatile matter (in tobacco) could be subdivided into oily and saline products in combined form . . . and that the odor depended not only upon the relative ratio of the salt to oily portions, but also upon the volatility of both the salt and the oily portion". Frauenknecht was here undoubtedly presenting the results of chemical analyses which had begun, probably in France, about 1570 (v. n. 17).

No. 736

[301]

FRAUENKNECHT



oily-saline. It is clear that the narcotic quality of tobacco is pronounced and that this plant should be classed with hyoscyamus, mandragora and similar herbs.

The author prefers to leave to others any discussion of the virtues of various nicotian preparations for therapeutic uses. He closes his interesting dissertation (which fairly well indicates the status of chemical knowledge then) with some general comments on the social forms of tobacco usage, mention of the "four general kinds of temperaments" and the effect of tobacco upon the "choleric", the remedial value of the plant in various ailments, etc. The tract is concluded with the usual commendatory verses.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-H<sup>4</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., V. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 209. Waring, ii, 713.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III Joseph, *Duke*

[SUPPLEMENTARY EDICT ON TOBACCO-TRADE.] Straubing, 1746.

VARIOUS provisions of the edict of 18 December 1745, re-establishing free trade in tobacco, are hereby clarified. Only licensed merchants may trade in tobacco; councilors or other private citizens of distinction may import tobacco for their own consumption, upon payment of import duty, etc. Other (and usual) details concerning the regulations for the tobacco trade are given. Straubing, 1 April 1746.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 7<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: Cf. *Ausgewählte Historische Schriften . . . Der Baierischen Geschichten sechste Buch*, H. Zschokke (Aarau, Switzerland, 1830), 236 and note.

PAULLI, Simon (1603-1680), *trans.* by Robert JAMES (1705-1776)

A | TREATISE | ON | [in 2 columns; 1st:] | TOBACCO, | TEA, | [2d column:] | COFFEE, and | CHOCOLATE. || IN WHICH | I. The Advantages and Disadvantages attending the Use of these Commodities, are not only impartially considered, upon the Principles of *Medicine* and *Chymistry*, but also ascertained by *Observation* and *Experience*. | II. Full and distinct Directions laid down for knowing in what Cafes, and for what particular Constitutions, these Substances are either beneficial, or hurtful. | III. The *Chinese* or *Asiatic Tea*, shewn to be the same with the *European Chamelaagnus*, or *Myrtus Brabantica*. | *The Whole Illustrated with COPPER PLATES, exhibiting the Tea Utensils of the Chinese and Persians.* | Written originally by SIMON PAULLI; | AND | Now Translated by Dr. JAMES. | [Quot. from Celsus, 4 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for T. OSBORNE . . . | J. HILDYARD . . . M. BRYSON . . . | and J. LEAKE . . . | M,DCC,XLVI.

This is the first English version of n. 295. Some quotations from this translation are given there.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Half-title, title; B-L<sup>8</sup>; M<sup>6</sup>).

TWO FOLDING COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS, by B. Cole, of Oriental tea utensils.

Nos. 737 AND 738

[302]

GERMANY; PAULLI

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., XIV. Vicaire (*op. cit.* in n. 459), p. 667.

This is a poor and halting translation of Paulli (with some parts of the original omitted). The passages from it, used in n. 295, have, however, been collated with the original.

A | GENERAL DESCRIPTION | OF ALL | TRADES, | DIGESTED IN | ALPHABETICAL ORDER: | BY WHICH | PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and TRUSTEES, | may, with greater Ease and Certainty, make choice | of TRADES agreeable to the Capacity, Education, | Inclination, Strength, and Fortune of the YOUTH | under their Care. | CONTAINING, | [in 2 columns; 1st:] I. How many Branches each is | divided into. | II. How far populous, or necessary. | III. Which they require most, | Learning, Art, or Labour. | IV. What is commonly given | with an Apprentice to each. | V. Hours of Working, and other | Customs usual among them. | VI. Their Wages, and how much | [2d column:] may be earned by, or is | commonly given to, Journey- | men. | VII. What Money is necessary | to set up a Person in each. | VIII. Which are incorporated | Companies, with the Time | of their Incorporation, Li- | very-fine, Situation of their | Hall, Court-day, Description | of their Arms, Mottos, &c. || To which is Prefixed, | An ESSAY on DIVINITY, LAW, and PHYSIC. | LONDON: | Printed for T. WALLER . . . | . . . MDCC XLVII.

PIPE-MAKERS . . .

THESE Artists are obliged to the great Sir *Walter Raleigh* for the Exercise of their Trade, who first brought the Practice of smoking *Tobacco* into *England* from abroad, about the Year 1586,<sup>[1]</sup> in honour to which, I suppose, they have the *Tobacco-plant* for their Arms, the Use of which needs no Description.

It is not very hard Work, but dirty enough; and it is an extensive Business, though not of great Consequence, there being hardly any considerable Town without them.

They take with an Apprentice 5*l.* and sometimes without Money, whose Hours for working are from five to eight. A Journeyman can earn 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and 20 or 30*l.* will set him up in his Business.

They were incorporated into a *Company*, by the Title of *Tobacco-pipe-makers*, in the Year 1663,<sup>[2]</sup> in the Reign of King *Charles II.* but have neither *Livery* nor *Hall*. [H<sub>12</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Under snuff-makers it is remarked that this is a comparatively new, but almost universal, trade in England.

The making of [snuff] is mostly hard, noisome Work, to which they hardly ever take an Apprentice, what Help they want being done by labouring Men, to whom they give 10 or 12*s.* a Week; and to set up a smart Shop will not take up above 50*l.* a great deal of the Goods to furnish which they often have from the *Makers* and *Importers*. [K<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-K<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Under snuff-box-makers is a brief notice of these "artists . . . [who bring] surprising Degrees of beautiful Workmanship, in all manner of Metals, Stones, Shells, &c." to their craft.

Their Work is easy, but very ingenious, the Masters of which are not very nu-

<sup>1</sup> An error; *v.* the *Introduction*, p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> First in 1619; *v.* n. 141 at n. 1 *et passim*.

No. 739

[303]

GENERAL DESCRIPTION



merous, though they take Apprentices, and with one 5*l.* whose working Hours are usually from fix to nine; in which Time a good Hand will often earn 3 or 4*s.* but in common not above 2*s.* and who may fet up for himself with about 20*l.* [K<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In the account of tobacconists it is stated that wholesalers and retailers ("both Cutters and Sellers") are included in the term. The business, the compiler remarks, is a reputable and profitable one. The apprentice fees (30 to 100*l.*) and wages of some employees in the industry are mentioned. In the work of stripping tobacco women are usually employed. The capital required for setting up in this business requires from "100 to 5000, or 10,000*l.* according to the Extent of their Trade". [K<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (Title, preface, each 1 leaf; preliminary essay, a<sup>12</sup>, b<sup>4</sup>; General Description, B-K<sup>12</sup>, L<sup>6</sup>).

OLD BOARDS, sheep back. Size of leaf: 6¼ x 3⅞ inches.

There is a copy in the NYPL.

#### ENGLAND, Customs Department; John THOMPSON

[ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER.] Lancaster, March 8, 1746/7.

AFTER the defeat of the Walpole Excise Bill (n. 668), the smuggling of tobacco became intensified in England and Scotland.<sup>1</sup> The attention of Parliament was again directed to a situation which had become a national scandal, and investigating committees were appointed. Before the adoption of a bill, in 1751 (n. 769), designed to curtail tobacco smuggling and customs frauds, various members of the tobacco trade, petty officials and customs officers submitted to the chancellor of the exchequer (Henry Pelham), apparently upon his request, or to the lords commissioners of the treasury, reports on prevalent conditions and proposals which were to serve in framing the intended bill.

Among the associated documents<sup>2</sup> (later in the Townshend collection, *v. infra*) is the following letter, perhaps intended for Pelham. The writer was apparently an official investigator, or a customs officer.

Sir

After I had done my self the Honour of writing you from Whitehaven of the 14.<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, haveing some time to spare, I thought it might be usefull to inform myself farther of the certainty of what I mentioned to, by going to severall places in

<sup>1</sup> In *The Smugglers* . . . by Lord Teignmouth and Charles G. Harper (London, 1923) vol. I, pp. 37-49, is an interesting account of the growth of tea and tobacco smuggling in the 18th century and the failure of the repressive laws then enacted to prevent illegal importations. In chapter III of this work, a number of letters from customs officers on the subject of smuggling are quoted, together with a part of the correspondence between the prime minister (Pelham) and the surveyor general of the customs (Collier) and between Collier and his under-officers of the customs. Pelham's political opponents (Horace Walpole *et al.*) made capital of the situation and ac-

cused the prime minister and his brother (Duke of Newcastle) of aiding the smugglers. *V.* too, Rive (*op. cit.* in n. 533), pp. 562 ff.

A recent work (n. 2908-B of *Tobacco*), *The Organization of the English Customs System 1696-1786*, by Elizabeth E. Hoon (New York, 1938) has some incidental information on the smuggling of tobacco and refers (p. 153, n. 2) to the treasury papers preceding 1750 which included customs reports, merchants' schemes, etc. (*V.* those catalogued here, indicated in the note following.)

<sup>2</sup> *V.* nos. 744, 745, 753-A-763, inclusive.

the neighbourhood of that and Carlile, in all which I found the runing Trade carrying to a greater height than what I wrote you, and likewise was confirmed in what I have long beleived, viz. that England looses much more by Scotland, then we get by it. There management in the Tobacco Trade ought to be put a stop to, they have the Afsurance to send Tobacco openly to all the Northern Towns, even as far as York, and are dayly selling it there for 6<sup>d</sup> to 6½<sup>d</sup> pr [pound] in large quantitys, 'tho' the Duty and Land Carriage comes to at least 7<sup>d</sup> pr the way they manage is by Shiping off their Tobacco from the Port it is imported in, for Holland &c by which means they are repayed the Dutys, and after the Ship has proceeded a few Leagues, they run her into some of their Bay's about the Highlands, where they have People ready to receive it on Shoar. [A specific case of smuggling, including a trip to the Isle of Man, reported by a friend, is given here.] Now as by M<sup>r</sup> Roberts letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, that I met with at my arrival here a few days ago, you think Proper that I should give you my opinion how these inconveniency's may be prevented, I shall take the libberty of mentioning some methods, that I am certain, will in a great measure, if not intirely put an end to the Villany carried on in the Tobacco Trade, by which alone, I am confident, the Crown looses £200000 pr Ann . . . [I] shall make it my businefs on the Road to inquire into Affairs, that I may be as perticular as possible, when I have the Honour of writing you from [Chester] . . . and where I shall be glad to hear from you by M<sup>r</sup> Roberts in answer to my request by my former, Viz. to have your Promise that whatever I write you shall be shewed to no one, not even to the Commifioners of the Customs—I am— . . . [Signed] Jn<sup>o</sup> Thompson

SMALL FOLIO (2 pp.). Docketed: "M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>no</sup> Thompson, Lancaster March: 8<sup>th</sup> relating to Frauds in Customs &c."

Part of the Townshend family papers, probably collected by Charles Townshend (1725-1767), chancellor of the exchequer (1766), and by Thomas Townshend (1733-1800), first viscount Sydney, lord of the treasury, and twice home secretary.

#### NETHERLANDS, Province of Gelderland; *District of Nijmegen*

[Text-heading:] ORDONNANTIE | OP DEN | TABACK | Waar op binnen 't Quartier van | NYMEGEN Verpacht zal worden | den Impoft van den Taback. | [Colophon:] | *Te NYMEGEN*, | By HENRIK HEYMANS, Boekverkoper, Stads- | en Quartiers-Drukker . . . 1747.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Ordinance on tobacco whereby the tax of tobacco shall be leased within the district of Nijmegen. At Nijmegen, at the shop of Henrik Heymans, bookseller, printer for the city and district . . . 1747.

THIS is a compilation of various ordinances relating to the tobacco monopoly in Gelderland. The first section (dated 13 June 1696) is based largely upon the ordinance of 1680 (n. 368) the only variations being in some of the prices established for tobacco and in minor details. Thereafter follow extracts from the ordinances of 8 June 1725; 10 January 1726; 5 June 1728; 25 May 1737, and 7 June 1738. The various parts of these ordinances given are here amplified, revised or reaffirmed. The extract from the ordinance of 1726 relates to the reduction of the impost on spun and



unspun tobacco; the last extract deals with the elimination of a local tax on Nijmegen dealers. The alterations in other parts are merely details.

SMALL QUARTO (A-B<sup>4</sup>; C<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

# SWEDEN, Frederick I, *King*

Kongl. Maj:ts | Nådiga | Påbud, | Angående | En Confumtions Accis erlåg- | gande af Thé, Caffé, Rök-och | Snus-Tobak samt Puder. | Gifwit Stockholm i Råd-Cammaren then 26. Novemb. | 1747. | [Cut of crown] | Cum Gratia & Privilegio S:æ R:æ Maj:tis. | STOCKHOLM, Tryckt uti Kongl. Tryckeriet, | Hos Directeuren PET. MOMMA.

[*Translation of title*] His royal majesty's gracious order on the payment of a consumption duty on tea, coffee, smoking- and snuff-tobacco and [toilet] powder. Given in the council chamber at Stockholm, 26 November 1747. With the grace and privilege of his royal majesty. Stockholm. Printed in the royal printing shop by . . . Peter Momma.

THE third clause of this decree gives a tariff of the taxes to be paid by all who wish to use the "superfluous article", tobacco. In the larger cities, noblemen, clergymen, persons of quality, and citizens are to pay one Daler Silfwermynt<sup>1</sup> the lb. for pipe-tobacco, and sixteen öre<sup>2</sup> for snuff. For people of lesser quality, such as journeymen, servants *et al.* the tax on pipe-tobacco is 8 öre the lb; for snuff, 4 öre. In other cities and in the country, the tax for the first class is 24 öre for pipe-tobacco and is reduced one-quarter for snuff. The rate for the second class in other cities remains the same. In the country, peasants, servants and millworkers are to pay 4 öre the lb. (Snuff is not mentioned; apparently there was no considerable use of this product among these people.) Soldiers and boatmen are exempt from this excise so long as they are in the service of the crown. Stockholm, 26 November, 1747.

SMALL QUARTO ( )<sup>(4)</sup>.

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

# [GERMANY] AUSTRIA, Moravia

[NOTIFICATION OF THE TOBACCO LEASE, &c.] Brünn, 1748.

THE inhabitants of Moravia are informed that the estates of the realm have again leased from his Imperial Highness [the Holy Roman Emperor, Francis I], the collection of the tobacco revenue for this territory, for the price of 50,000 gulden annually, commencing 1 November 1748. This was done in order to prevent unnecessary hardships [*i.e.*, a private monopoly] to the public. In order to pay for the lease certain taxes are instituted. Every household (chimney) is to pay 10 kreutzer. [The regulations for enforcing the provisions of this decree are given.] Free trade in tobacco is established, excepting in the seven royal cities, and the

<sup>1</sup> This coin was apparently worth about one krona at this period.

<sup>2</sup> The öre (not the modern coin) was worth one-

eighth of a mark. Four marks then equaled one daler.

importation of tobacco is permitted upon payment of a duty of 2 gulden the cwt. Contraband tobacco shall be confiscated.

Regulations are given concerning the commerce in tobacco in the royal cities, which are not required to pay the household tax of 10 kreutzer. The monopoly is under a different jurisdiction in these cities, and the inhabitants of Moravia are warned not to buy any tobacco from the lessees there, under penalties of fine and confiscation. (Brünn, 8 October, 1748.)

SMALL FOLIO (A-B<sup>2</sup>). At the head of page 1 occurs a woodcut of the official coat of arms.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Cf. Wieser (*op. cit.* in n. 496), p. 94.

# ENGLAND, Customs Department; Robert PAUL

[LETTER TO HENRY PELHAM.] 13 February 1747/8.

Sir

You having lately lay'd your Commands on me to consider & propose to you my thoughts for the better Collecting & improving the Customs in general but particularly as to Tobacco I humbly submit them to you. They are chiefly the 4 following things which I beleive will both secure & advance the Customs which now in time of War would be of the greatest service to the Nation.

1. To take off absolutely the Prohibition of Trade with Spain which has been at least £200,000 pr Ann los to the Revenue. By which Step on our part the Spaniards may perhaps become inclined to a reconciliation . . . [Spanish commodities are already being smuggled into Scotland in great quantities.]

2. Let the People of Scotland pay the small Anti-Union Customs which were farmed at £40,000 pr Ann & if Tobacco or other foreign Goods are brought from thence to England by Land let it be through Carlisle or Berwick only, as it was before the Union, or Coastways & let the difference be paid up equal to the present Dutys by a Book of Rates to be framed on purpofe.

3. Let it be enacted that Foreign Goods bro<sup>d</sup> Coastways from Port to Port shall always be on Bond to return a Certificate [containing essential information] . . .

4. Let a short general Clause be prepared that instead of taking security for the Dutys on all East India Goods Tobacco &c which are bondable the Goods themselves shall be all warehoused & kept under the Kings & Merchants Locks till the Dutys are paid in the times at present limited the Importers selling by Samples or Buyers being admitted to view them, paying the full Dutys if for home Consumption & if deliverd for Exportation to pay only the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Subsidy or whatever is now left on receiving the Drawbacks. [Further procedure on this proposition is given.]

By doing all which the variety of Frauds in relanding & otherwise will be greatly prevented. I am certain yourself & the rest of the Honble Persons in the Admin-



istration & in the Parliament will for his Majestys & the nations Service now at a time when a further Subsidy is layed, joyntly make a strong point of these things this Sefsion & get them thoroughly effected. As what is proposed will greatly lessen the Fees of some of the Chiefs and other Officers I hope in Justice Provision will be made by Law, to make them amends for their Lofs. I am with the greatest regard and good wifhes . . . [Signed] Rob Paul.

FOLIO (4 pp.). In the hand of an amanuensis. Part of the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

ENGLAND, Customs Department; Henry SAXBY (*d.* 1771)

[MS, headed:] A PROPOSAL TO PREVENT ABUSES IN THE TOBACCO TRADE.  
[London, 1748.]

IN THIS document, addressed to Pelham, the author points out that when a merchant has given a bond for the duties on tobacco, landed in England and intended for exportation, he penalizes himself to the extent of £16-10-0 in every £100 if he decides to sell the tobacco for home consumption. (*V.* the *Introduction*, p. 110, n. 1, ¶2.) Tobacco which has been exported and has received the drawback can very easily be re-landed along many parts of the English coast. From these two factors, particularly the last, arise most of the frauds practised against the customs.

Saxby suggests that tobacco imported pay no duty at entry, but that the hogsheads (having been weighed and the usual allowances made for damaged tobacco, etc.) be deposited in public warehouses. The duties should then be paid only upon delivery to the importer or purchaser, who cannot buy less than one hogshead. Hogsheads will be distinctively marked, such mark to be valid only for a certain number of years. The present stocks on hand of each merchant must be declared, with a statement of what is intended for export and what for home consumption. The latter is to be secured under the king's lock. No drawback is to be permitted on tobacco withdrawn for exportation unless manufactured [in England]. When unmanufactured it must be exported directly from the warehouse, under bond not to re-land. (Other procedure to cover this phase is suggested.) Certificates of re-landing are to be required for tobacco delivered to Ireland. Only cut tobacco on which the duties have been paid is to be shipped coastwise, under the usual regulations and with bonds for proper delivery. Only cut and rolled tobacco to be removed from private warehouses. The author admits that nothing in these proposals will prevent re-landing without payment of duty, but he thinks his plan, if adopted, would make it impracticable to dispose of contraband tobacco. The huge quantities of snuff now manufactured and brought coastwise make it incumbent to lay an inland duty of a penny or halfpenny the lb. on it. This will require inspections of snuff factories by excise officers. In an added note in his own hand, Saxby further proposes that tobacco warehoused for more than three years be publicly sold and net proceeds paid to the owner after warehouse charges, etc. have been deducted. Signed "H. Saxby", and dated at the customhouse, "London, 19 Jany 1748".

FOLIO (6 pp.). In the hand of an amanuensis, with occasional corrections and additions by Saxby.

ORIGINAL WRAPPERS, stitched, and docketed "Scheme for Warehousing Tobacco Saxby". Part of the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740. For a work on the customs by Saxby, see n. 806.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III Joseph, *Duke*

[EDICT PRESCRIBING PUNISHMENTS FOR TOBACCO SMUGGLERS.] Munich, 1748.

ONLY licensed merchants may deal in tobacco. The provisions of the mandate of 2 January 1748 concerning vagrants who offend against the tobacco regulations are to be put in force. Confiscation and fines are to be inflicted upon workers caught with contraband. Those who cannot pay are to be placed in the stocks, with the tobacco hung around their necks, and flogged soundly, according to the individual's constitution. Second offenders to receive double penalty, etc. Penalties of confiscation and fine are provided for merchants and wagoners conveying contraband tobacco. Officials disregarding the law or prosecuting innocents shall be dismissed, exiled, or otherwise punished according to circumstances. Dated at Munich, 5 August 1748.

BROADSIDE, oblong folio.

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 16½ x 13½ inches. With paper seal guard.

REFERENCE: Zschokke (*op. cit.* in n. 737), 236 and *note*.

[ITALY], Naples, *Tobacco Monopoly*

[Fly-title:] *PER* | *D. Salvatore Cangiani*. | [At end:] | Li 20. Ottobre 1748. | *Andrea Tontulo*  
[Naples, 1748]

[*Translation of fly-title*] For Don Salvatore Cangiani.

THE exclusive right to sell tobacco was bid upon by Antonio Gomez Figueiro and Salvatore Cangiani. The former offered 270,000 ducats; the latter 12,000 less. On June 29th the king<sup>1</sup> sent a dispatch accepting the higher offer and dispensing with all legal requirements and formalities. It appeared to the Giunta that it was rash to permit so valuable a lease to pass to a foreigner, who had no property in the domain. Furthermore Cangiani, a citizen and vassal, had immediately offered 50,000 ducats more (when he learned of his rival's bid) and stated that he would sell tobacco to the public at a lower price than Figueiro. The latter refused to increase his offer.

(The Giunta was therefore faced with the problem of circumventing the king's order, thwarting legal action on the part of Figueiro and preventing any further bids.) Arguments based upon legal decisions are advanced to prove that the king's dispatch was contrary to law and public policy. (These opinions are from Italian and foreign sources. Cicero is also quoted.) The royal order had stated additionally that Figueiro's offer should be accepted without admitting any additional bids, either of a tenth or a sixth.<sup>2</sup> These words, the special pleader notes, were quite definite and provided only against offers of these additional amounts. (Authorities are quoted to explain that there can be no deviation from the exact sense of legal phraseology.) Since, the writer goes on to say, nothing was stated in the order about the acceptance of offers of more than a sixth, and since Cangiani's additional bid was more than the sixth

<sup>1</sup> Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, later Charles III of Spain.

<sup>2</sup> *V.* n. 830, notes 2 and 3.



part of the whole, it appears just, and not contrary to the decree, to accept his proposal. It is further emphasized that as the king's order is contrary to public policy there is special necessity for a strict interpretation of and adherence to its terms, in their legal sense.

Figueiro was guilty of bad faith in having undertaken a contract which, it is clear, he could not keep for he had no tobacco to sell. What a loss this would have been to the state, and sub-contractors involved! The petitioner trusts that the Supreme Giunta will accept the offer of Cangiani, in the best interests of the state.

[According to one of the sections ( $H_4^b$ ) in n. 830, Figueiro's bid was accepted in 1748, renewed 1751, and relinquished in the latter year. ( $V. I_3^b, I_4^b$  and  $D_4^{a-b}$  references in n. 830.))]

DUODECIMO ( $A^8$  [including the fly-title];  $B^{12}$ ).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Contemporaneous ms. notations on fly-title. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{5}{16} \times 6$  inches.

#### NETHERLANDS, Province of Overijssel

REGLEMENT OP DE TABAK-ACCYS. Campen [1748].

[*Translation of title*] Regulation concerning the tobacco excise. [Arms of Overijssel.] At Kampen. Printed at the shop of Aegidius Valkenier, printer of the noble and mighty estates of Overijssel. [1748]

**T**HERE has been a heavy decrease in the tobacco impost. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the provisions of the ordinance of 7 September 1636 (as modified and amplified by the regulation of 1692), relating to the impost, monopolists, etc. have not been observed. The latter regulation is, therefore, here reprinted.

This contains the usual provisions designed to protect the revenue of the monopolist and prevent smuggling. The importer of tobacco into Overijssel was to pay 2 stivers the lb. Full details are given relating to declarations of entry or trans-shipment, weighing, seizures upon suspicion of fraud, indemnification by monopolist for false arrest, etc., permission for individuals to import tobacco upon notification to monopolist, excise chargeable upon inn-keepers and others who keep public houses, the procedure for collection of impost and payments to monopolist; declarations by domestic planters, etc. Dated at Zwolle, 16 April 1692.

Article XV of the preceding, relating to the duties, etc. of the monopolist, is amplified and further regulations given. The regulation of 19 March 1728 is to be fully observed; some of its provisions are re-stated. Hereafter tobacco is to be imported, and delivered, in barrels. Appointed dealers must contract for at least 140 lbs. in the larger cities; 70 lbs. a year in the smaller. No cut or twist tobacco may be brought in; Varinas or roll tobacco shall not be imported in less than 25 lbs. at a time. All importations are subject to certain procedures (here stated) and for the registration of dealers with the monopolist; for the making of declarations, etc. Fines of 200 guilders are to be imposed for noncompliance. The new impost is to be leased for three years from 1 May 1748. Dated at Kampen, 5 April 1748.

# REGLEMENT OP DE TABAK-ACCYS.



T E C A M P E N,

Gedrukt by ÆGIDIUS VALKENIER, drukker van de  
Ed: Mog: Heeren STATEN van OVERYSSEL.

TITLE OF REGLEMENT, 1748

SMALL QUARTO ( $A^4$ ;  $B^2$ ).

OLD WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $8\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.



[ORDER CONFIRMING GRANTS OF FREE TRADE IN TOBACCO.] Madrid, 1748.

TWO earlier cédulas [king's writs or patents] by Philip V, in 1727, permitting free trade in tobacco in the seignior of Vizcaya [Biscay] and the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Alava are given in full, together with some associated matters.

In the cédula for Vizcaya it is stated that, by the decrees of 1717 and 1718, Philip V had established customs officers in all seaports and frontier towns of the kingdom. As these offices offended the rights and privileges of certain exempt parts of the kingdom, in 1722 the superintendent of the tobacco revenue was ordered to restore them to their original posts and continue the exemptions in the stated places. The rights of these provinces and of the seignior of Vizcaya to the free importation of tobacco, sugar, and spices, etc. in sufficient quantity for the use of their inhabitants, were therefore confirmed in 1727. Special provisions are made against the introduction of contraband from the factories near the French border, San Juan de Luz and Bayonne, and against trading tobacco with the provinces of Castille and Navarre which had no exemption. Directions are given for the issuance of customhouse permits for the tobacco brought into Vizcaya from the port of Cadiz, and for the formalities and exchanges of permits in transmitting tobacco to other provinces.

The council and deputies of Vizcaya agreed to the decree and set down eight provisions which were approved by the king. Among these was one that, because of the noted nobility of their blood, offending citizens of Vizcaya were to be exempt from the usual punishments of galleys and prison in Africa, and that their lands, likewise, were exempt from confiscation. Only pecuniary penalties could be exacted as punishment.

The cédula for Guipuzcoa is an exact repetition of that for Vizcaya. The cédula for Alava is omitted, but the eight points of agreement with the deputy of the council of Alava are given under general provisions for the prevention of fraud and smuggling. The only variation from the others is that storekeepers are required to have government permits and may sell no more than two pounds of tobacco at a time. These three decrees and agreements are approved and confirmed by Ferdinand VI, who promises that there shall be no alterations of their provisions.

Signed, at end of printed attestation of agreement with original document, by Don Joseph Maroto, secretary of the tobacco monopoly administration, and each leaf initialed at foot with his paraph. Official stencil stamp and date on first and last leaves.

SMALL FOLIO (A, 1 leaf; B-K<sup>2</sup>; [L], 1 leaf).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11½ x 8 inches. Cover inscribed in a fairly recent hand: "Sobre libertad y franquicia de los generos de Tabaco en Guipuzcoa y Alava. Madrid 1748".

\* \* \*

No. 749-a The same, with heading: EL REY; and colophon: REIMPRESA EN MADRID EN LA IMPRENTA REAL AÑO DE 1821.

No. 749

[312]

SPAIN

Tankar, | Om | Tobaks-Planterings | Nytt och Skada. | Författade | Af | v.B. | STOCKHOLM, Tryckt uti Kongl. Tryckeriet, | 1748.

[*Translation of title*] Thoughts on the advantage and the harm of tobacco cultivation. Written by v.B. Stockholm, printed in the royal printing shop, 1748.

THE author presents his opinions on the advantages or disadvantages of tobacco cultivation in Sweden in parallel columns. On one hand, he says, domestic planting reduces the export of capital, benefits the national treasury, and improves the value of estates where tobacco is grown because such crops are profitable. Poor children and old people find gainful employment in tobacco fields. This plant has become indispensable in social use and, if cultivated in Sweden, its cost need not rise materially in the event of foreign wars. Surplus crops could be exported. Speculation in grain, and price deflation of that commodity, would be curtailed if lands now given over to the excessive production of grain were partly planted with tobacco. Excellent crops have been grown in new soil when proper fertilizers are used and certain manures, formerly thrown away, can be utilized for tobacco.

In opposition to this array of arguments, the author provides "evidence" that "twenty barrels of gold" from tobacco would not compensate for the loss of lands better employed for other crops. More profits would accrue to farmers who planted cabbage. It is better for the poor that they have steady employment in factories, rather than intermittent labor in the tobacco fields. Tobacco is a superfluous article and, in order to prevent excessive use, its price is kept high. Only the state treasury gains by this.<sup>1</sup> When capital is exported profits are shared (thus increasing international good will). It is a false assumption that Swedish tobacco, which is not so good, would exclude the importation of Dutch or Virginian tobacco. The Swedes are not so patriotic as to prefer their own tobacco to better foreign crops. Speculation in grain, etc. is the result of selfishness and precautions can be taken against this. Tobacco requires the very best soil we have, thus crowding out essential crops, &c., &c. The author comes to the conclusion, therefore, that he is not opposed to the domestic cultivation of tobacco at some later date when arable fields are available. At present, however, it would be better to utilize the available soil for grain and other productive crops, such as hemp, flax, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-B<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7¼ x 6 inches.

REFERENCE: *Svensk Tobakslitteratur*, Edgar Lund (Stockholm, 1935), 62.

Anmärkingar | Wid | The Tankar | Som v.B. nyligen låtit trycka | Om | Tobaks-Planterin- | gens Nytt och | Skada. | [Ornament] | STOCKHOLM, Tryckt uti Kongl. Tryckeriet, | År 1748.

[*Translation of title*] Comments on the thoughts which v.B. recently has had printed about the advantage or harm of tobacco cultivation. Stockholm, printed in the royal printing shop, 1748.

<sup>1</sup> This curious argument seems to be in reference to the consumption tax on tobacco, passed by royal order in 1747. *V.* n. 742.

Nos. 750 AND 751

[313]

VON B.; ANMÄRKNINGAR



THE author of this tract offers a refutation of the adverse opinions advanced by v.B. (n. 750) on the cultivation of tobacco in Sweden. For the most part he uses the statistical method to contradict his opponent. Since the ordinance of 1737 (n. 716), whereby the importation of twist tobacco was prohibited, Sweden has saved a considerable sum of money, he says. Some of the statements made by the author of n. 750 are questioned, on statistical grounds. The writer of the *Anmärkning* estimates that 500 acres were then set aside for tobacco in Sweden. He is convinced that this commodity can continue to be produced without interfering with the cultivation of essential cereals.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (4 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Lund (*op. cit.* in n. 750), 10.

TWO | LETTERS | FROM A | Physician in LONDON, | TO A | Gentleman at BATH. | The FIRST containing, | Such plain and easy Rules as will preserve | Health, and prevent all Diseases, until extreme old Age; together with some Observations on the present Use of TOBACCO, | and the particular Effects of it upon the | human Body enquired into. | The SECOND, | An earnest Dissuasive from the Use of *Empiricks*, | [6 lines] | *Published at the particular Request of some Friends, | for the universal Benefit of Mankind.* | LONDON: | Printed for CHARLES CORBETT . . . | . . . 1749. | . . .

THE opinion of tobacco held by this author accorded with that generally accepted by the conservative members of the medical fraternity. A few quotations will suffice to indicate the character of his observations on the use of tobacco.

This *Indian* Simple, according to those who first wrote of it, is hot and dry, almost in the third Degree. In respect of the Excess of these first Qualities, it cannot be safe for young and sound Bodies . . . It is a strong Purger (as hath been often tried by Experience) and an utter Enemy to most Stomachs: It consumes the Moisture, and increases the Heat of perfect Constitutions . . . I see not therefore how Tobacco can be acquitted from procuring the Overthrow of the perfect State of Body and Mind; and that not only in ourselves, but in our Posterity also . . . and the often Use of it will drive you, *lentis gradibus*, into your Grave long before the Time that Nature has assigned . . . [B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>—B<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, 1 leaf [L<sub>4</sub>?]; B—K<sup>4</sup>; L<sup>3</sup>).

HALF CALF. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. From the collection of James T. Bell.

REFERENCE: BM.

\* \* \*

No. 752-a OBSERVATIONS | *DE CHIRURGIE*, | où L'ON EN TROUVE | de remarquables sur les effets de | l'agaric de chêne dans les amputations, & la composition des bougies, souveraines dans les maladies | de l'urètre, | *TRADUITES DE*

No. 752

[314]

TWO LETTERS

L'ANGLAIS | de M. Warner, | [2 lines] | *AUXQUELLES ON A JOINT* | *Deux Lettres d'un Médecin de Londres, | dont la première contient des règles pour | conserver la santé jusqu'à un âge fort | avancé, avec quelques Observations sur l'usage du tabac; & la seconde fait connaître l'abus des remèdes empiriques,* | *TRADUITES AUSSI DE L'ANGLAIS.* | A PARIS, | CHEZ GANEAU . . . | [2 lines] | M.DCC.LVII. | *Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.*

The work attached to Joseph Warner's *Observations* is the *Two Letters*. The passage on tobacco in this first edition in French occurs on V<sub>1v</sub><sup>a</sup>—X<sub>1j</sub><sup>a</sup>. The first English edition of Warner, *Cases in Surgery* . . . was published in 1754.

[Text-heading:] Beschreibung | vom Gebrauch, Wirkung und Nutzen | des Tabacco di Portugallo Sano, | oder | Lifaboner Gefundheit-Schnupf-Tabaks. [N.p., n.d., but c. 1749.]

[Translation of heading] Description of the use, effect, and advantages of tobacco of Portugallo Sano or Lisbon Health Snuff.

THE author praises the fine "health snuff" imported into Germany from Portugal, which the Portuguese manufacture from the best black tobacco leaves. These, he says, have been previously dipped in rose water to remove their pungency, are then dried, run through a pulverizer which has been moistened with balsam, and a coarse powder, golden-brown in hue, is thus produced. Because of its concentrated strength this snuff is to be preferred to all others. It does not lose its moisture, the author remarks, nor does it have the disadvantages of Spanish and other snuffs.

The beneficial effects of this "health snuff" upon the nasal passages, the brain, eyesight and other parts of the body are described. A well-regulated sneeze is healthful when caused by this product of Lisbon. The reader is cautioned not to keep the snuff in a heated room, but in a cool place. The lettering of the wrapper of the "four-cornered" lead box wherein genuine Portugallo Sano is sold is given.

SMALL QUARTO (2 pp.).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{16} \times 6$  inches.

This leaflet is ostensibly an advertisement, undoubtedly issued by the manufacturer or retailer of "Portugallo Sano".

# FRANCE, Tobacco Monopoly

[MS., headed:] Tabac. Recueil des Declarations, arrests et Reglemens rendus sur le tabac, distribués suivant les Textes aux quels ils ont raport. [c. 1744; 1749.]

[Translation of heading] Tobacco. Collection of declarations, acts and regulations made about tobacco, arranged according to the subjects to which they have reference.

Nos. 752-A AND 752-B

[315]

BESCHREIBUNG; FRANCE



THIS compilation commences with a short history of the laws relating to tobacco in France from 1629 on, and of the monopoly there. The text then following is arranged by subject alphabetically. Under the separate headings are given those clauses and parts of the declarations, acts, and regulations, with the date of promulgation or enactment, which relate to the commerce in tobacco, taxation, the monopoly, etc. in France. The longest section deals with articles in the "Proces Verbaux" (v. n. 342, n. 4). The collection is indexed, and the latest date given is 1743.

Bound in is an "Extrait de La Déclaration du Roy du premier Aoust 1721" (v. n. 591). "Observations sur la Douanne de Lyons," and "Nottes d'Arrets," in which the latest date given is 1748. The observations on the customhouse at Lyons are of a general nature; the notes on "arrets" contain a list of acts on various subjects, such as colonial commerce, tariff, taxation, etc.

SMALL QUARTO (Inscription page; 7 pp. of introductory matter; 62 pp. of text [paginated 1-93, with most versos left blank]; index, 4 pp.). The "Extrait" occupies 8¼ pp.; the "Observations", and "Nottes" (both small 8<sup>o</sup>) 4 pp. each.

HALF MOROCCO.

The page preceding the text is inscribed (*trans.*): "Given to M. Monteil historiographer of France by his printer ED. [E. Daverger]," after which follows a note in Monteil's hand (*trans.*): "There are no more historiographers of France and it is no great misfortune. No historiographer of France has written the national history. My friend Monsieur Daverger printed the first which has been done. Monteil"

Amans Alexis Monteil was author of *Histoire des Français des divers états* (Paris, 1828-1844) and other historical works. Daverger printed another of his historical works in 1835.

BURMANN, Peter (1668-1741)

[Headed:] MEDITATIO SERIA | SUPER | TABACATIONE PIPALI, REJECTA NASALI | ET | ANATHEMATIZATA KNABLATIVA. | FUMUS GLORIA MUNDI. | [N.p., n.d., but prob. Leyden, c. 1749.]

[*Translation of heading*] Serious meditation concerning the use of tobacco in pipes; rejecting its use in the nose, and anathematizing the chewing of it. Smoke is the glory of the world.

THIS macaronic,<sup>\*</sup> made of three parts "kitchen" Latin, one part Dutch, is credited to the most famous Dutch philologist of his time. It begins on an elevated note:

Give place, ye nasal ones and chewers; depart impious tribe. What hellish devil has taught you, filthy host, to defile the herb consecrated to the good and honest, with mucous and saliva? For shame! be abashed, remain afar ye profane ones. Fie! fie! I have nothing to do with you. It is the pipe tobacco only which I righteously recommend to all, oh ye connoisseurs.

Then follows an inspired passage wherein the abundance of fish, birds, flowers and leaves serves as an analogy to the praises heaped upon smoking. Not all, the poet

<sup>\*</sup> A part of the humor in this piece is of an obscure or private nature, depending upon words and phrases apparently conceived by the scholarly author.

goes on to say, who have the correct paraphernalia are necessarily faithful devotees of the pastime of smoking. One should inquire whether such a person has mastered the art. If one is to be considered an honest and an able smoker the following injunctions must be strictly observed:

It is not enough to fill a pipe and put it to the mouth and set fire to it, for even the country bumpkin knows as much. It is only correct to hold it dextrously with the left hand, have the right hand provided with a stopper, impress the onlookers with majestic mien, sit in the proper attitude on the chair, and finally, to take enough time for each pipe and not treat with hasty irreverence this heavenly food.

Forsooth, one is not to take quick, but long-drawn puffs, with a graceful countenance, and to blow out the smoke slowly, not to distend the hollow cheeks with a too great inflation and scatter the curved twists [of smoke] through the thin air. Nor is the fire to be permitted to go out, so long as one may use the nail of his thumb. Nor may any proper smoker submerge the floor in a flood of saliva, nor drink wine or beer — only a moderate draught of water. Thus let mouth and lips be gently watered. [One may then proceed to reach perfection in this happy art.] To smoke thus, in my judgment, befits an honest man!

All my wishing is but smoke  
To smoke is also my wish.

FIRST EDITION. Broadside, small folio.

BOUND (folded) in half vellum. Size of original: 15 x 9¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Reprint, ed. F. W. Genthe (Eisleben, 1846); n. 1498 of *Tobacco*. "Bibliography of . . . Burmann's *Meditatio Seria*" by J. Hodgkin (in *Het Boek*, 13 Jaargang, 1924), 301-312.

Hodgkin makes the statement that but two copies of this broadside are known; one in the University of Leyden, in gold lettering, the other in the British Museum, printed in black.

The Bragge catalogue lists (no. 160) also a copy [now Arents?] under [1751] and there is also in the Arents collection (bound in n. 3248), an example of another issue (apparently reset from the same type, and with a floreated initial letter larger than in the one catalogued herewith). Under no. 159 Bragge enters a ms. copy, with "*Trajecti ad Rhenum*, apud C. Vander Post, juniorem Bibliopolam" added.



Martha Feild Tobacconest,  
West Smithfield Bars, LONDON.

TOBACCO LABEL OF THE MIDDLE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

From the Gosden-Daniel-Bragge-Hodgkin-Arents Collections



# ENGLAND, CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

(Numbers 753-A—763)

N.753-A

[MSS. COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS STATISTICS, ETC. ON TOBACCO IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. c. 1749]

THESE reports, apparently collected for the use of the treasury department (*v.* the introduction to n. 740) in relation to the pending bill (n. 769; *cf.* n. 761), consist of original documents, and copies, as follows:

I— Memorandum of “Annuall Exportation of Tobacco upon a medium”, divided into 5 periods varying from 6 to 11 years between Christmas 1709 to Christmas 1746. With other memoranda.

II— [Headed:] The Amount of the Net Produce of the Duties on the Impost on Tobacco, From Christmas 1710 to Christmas 1749.

The greatest amount of revenue from this source was more than £202,000 received in 1733. (This was chiefly owing to the fact that the excise bill, n. 668, was then under consideration. Large quantities of tobacco were imported in order to forestall the stringent regulations in the pending bill.) Importations in 1734 paid an impost of only £48,869. (The figures for several years are left blank.)

III— [Headed:] An Account of the Quantity of Tobacco Imported into London and the Out Ports distinctly in Eight Years to Christmas 1728.

The greatest quantity imported totaled more than 43,000,000 lbs. in 1727; more than twice that imported in 1725.

IV— [Docketed:] Compare of the Net Receipt [of tobacco in England] with The Revenue of the Tobacco for Home Consumption.

The figures for the quantities of tobacco imported and exported between Christmas 1736 and Christmas 1746 show an average of 6,309,036 lbs. annually retained for home consumption. The exchequer net receipt for the same period, however, shows an excess payment of more than £30,000 per annum. This meant that duty (on a base of 4¾*d.* per lb.)<sup>1</sup> was paid on more than 1,500,000 lbs. unaccounted for by customshouse entry records.

V— [Headed:] An Account of the Total Quantity of Tobacco Imported into and Exported from the Several Ports in Scotland for Ten Year's Commencing at Christmas 1737, and ending at Christmas 1747.

From this it appears that 11,959,261 lbs. more were exported than were imported at eleven ports in Scotland. The apparent quantity retained for home consumption, however, was about 450,000 lbs., as seven other ports in Scotland showed a 12,409,116 lb. surplus of import over export.

VI— [Docketed:] An Account of the Import's and Export's of Tobacco in England and Scotland for ten Year's from Christmas 1737 to Xtmass 1747.

Total imports into England exceeded those into Scotland by five to one; the exports by four to one. Nearly 90,000,000 lbs. were retained for home consumption in England; about 450,000

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents an average duty after deductions of allowances and discounts—*v.* n. 673, ¶2.

The full duty then was 6½*d.* per lb. *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 110, n. 2, ¶1, and n. 667, ¶2.

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lbs. in Scotland. (No ports are specified in this summary.)

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VII— [Headed:] An Account of the Total Quantity of Tobacco Imported into and Exported from the Several Ports in England for Ten Year's, Commencing at Christmas 1737, and ending at Christmas 1747.

The figures given for England in n. VI are here augmented.

VIII— [Headed:] An Account of the Quantity of Tobacco Exported for 5 Years from Christmas 1738 to Christmas 1743, distinguishing each Year: with the Medium.

The annual Medium is more than 42,000,000 lbs. (Two copies of this document; one lettered “N<sup>o</sup> C.”, the other “N<sup>o</sup> D.” under the individual dockets.)

IX— [Headed:] An Account of the Net Produce of the Duties on Tobacco from Christmas 1737 to Christmas 1750.

The total for this period was £2,179,000, but the subsidy which commenced 1 March 1747 is not included.

X— [Headed:] An Acco<sup>t</sup> of Weight and N<sup>o</sup> of hds of Tobacco Imported and Exported in Scotland from Xtmass 1738 to Xtmass. 1748.

The total exported (108,704,150 lbs.) is 1,100,921 lbs. more than that imported, showing a loss to the crown of £21,789, exclusive of duty on tobacco retained for home consumption. (No ports are specified in this document. Although the figures are for a comparable period, the export total here is more than 14,000,000 lbs. over that given in No. V. It is probable, of course, that the figures in No. X are for more, perhaps all, Scottish ports.)

XI— [Headed:] An Account of Tobacco Imported and Exported Yearly at the several Ports of Scotland, From the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1740 To the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1747.

More than 73,000,000 lbs. were imported into 16 ports listed, of which about 4,000,000 lbs. were retained for home consumption. The total of tobacco retained in Scotland is almost 10 times the amount shown in nos. V and VI for a longer period. (No comment is made on this discrepancy.)

XII— A memorandum summarizing the law relating to bonds on imported tobacco: The bonds are payable at the expiration of 18 months. Three years are allowed the merchant to export the tobacco and still receive a drawback of duties paid. Although bonds unpaid within 18 months are legally forfeit, in cases where tobacco is intended for exportation no suits of forfeiture are instituted before the 3 years have expired.

The writer inquires how many expired bonds are now outstanding, and why the tobacco secured by these bonds has not been exported. He presents a brief memorandum showing how under the present system an importer uses the crown's money at the hazard of his bondsman, and manages to keep a single bond in force, year after year.

XIII— [Headed:] Tobacco. The present Duties on Tobacco are about five pence a pound if the Duties are paid down on Importation; And if Bonded 10 pr Cent more, the Discount then being only 15 instead of 25 pr Cent w<sup>ch</sup> is deducted when the money is paid down. [Docketed:] An Acco<sup>t</sup> of what Additional Duties on Tobacco, Wood, Iron, Wines and Sugar, will produce for the service of the Publick.

A brief account is presented of tobacco supposedly imported in one year, and its duties, followed by memoranda of the expected income from additional duties on various commodities.

VARYING SIZES, from a fragment to folio. In clerks' hands, usually written on one side of a foolscap leaf, with a docket. Unbound. From the Townshend family papers, *v.* n. 740.

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AFTER giving some details of procedure in the customhouse registration of tobacco entered, the author of the first section presents the essential part of his plan. He proposed that no tobacco be manufactured into roll above 20 lb. weight and that every roll from 2 lb. weight upwards should have a tape interwoven throughout it, with two exposed ends which would be sealed and upon which would appear an official stamp. A specimen stamp is sketched. Only duty-paid tobacco, of course, would be thus officially stamped. An involved system of checks and counter-checks covering all the matters of entry, sale, and distribution of tobacco is carefully outlined. Seals and stamps were to be delivered from a station in Dublin, to officers who would be in charge of sealing manufactured tobacco. All tobacco in the possession of manufacturers was to be reported to the stamp office once a month. Further details are given, together with outlines of various other matters to be considered, such as allowances to manufacturers for increased output, penalties for non-compliance, specimen rolls to be made, etc. There are some marginal notes in the hand of the writer of the next part.

Following this is a page, written in another hand, beginning: "Here follows the Scheme [for Ireland] of the General Registry & method of Country Book keeping, by w<sup>ch</sup> it will appear that the Registry without the Seals or Stamps; or the Sealing without the Registry will be insignificant & ineffectual . . ." The author is certain that the plan "would save vast Sums to the Revenue, as all Tobacco reland[ed]" would, by means of the interwoven tapes, be discovered even if the seals were cut off.

Thereafter follow 16 partially written pages of a sample ledger. The entries are dated in October and November, 1747, and have occasional marginal annotations in the hand of the writer of the second section.

The authors of the scheme seem to have been stationed at, or resident in, Ireland.

SMALL FOLIO (27 pp.). Wrappers, stitched. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

THE smuggling of tobacco into England and Ireland from the Isle of Man, says the writer, results in an annual loss to the crown of £60,000. Florry suggests that the merchants (not the masters or mates of carrying vessels) be required to swear to the destination of tobacco exported from the Isle of Man. Customs bonds of treble its value on tobacco intended for foreign ports should be required, at clearance (from any port in Great Britain), and forfeited if the tobacco be re-landed in the Isle of Man, or England or Ireland. Informers should be encouraged, by offering 5*d.* the lb. on any tobacco they prove has been fraudulently re-landed. A specific method of affixing stamped wood bosses (called "flags") to tax-paid roll tobacco is recommended (*cf.* nos. 754, 755). It is the duty, much neglected, Florry remarks, of every surveyor and gauger in Ireland to visit importers, manufacturers and retailers twice a week. Such officials should have a steel stamp and make impressions in the wood bosses in rolls, or they could stamp all seized tobacco at the customhouse before it is sold. Bosses should be relinquished to the proper officers when rolls are used up. In order to obviate false swearing by servants, merchants in Ireland themselves should be required to appear quarterly and swear that none of the permits issued to them were for illegal tobacco.

Whereas Papists do think it rather meritorious than criminal to defraud his Majesty of his just and Legal Duties, and whereas they do not scruple in such Cafes to swear falsely on the Bible or Book of Common Prayer, Esteeming them as heretical Books, but pay a particular and superstitious veneration to the Sign of the Crofs done in Iron, as well on

account of the metal as the figure, It is humbly proposed that in all permit offices an Iron Crofs be affixed to Every such Book of Common Prayer as they are to Swear by.

Permits for tobacco, it is proposed, shall be signed first by officers who keep the stock accounts. The present laws for seizure and destruction of contraband carriers are ineffectual. Merchants reimburse boatmen or carriers for their losses and thus encourage their illicit trades. A jail term of two years, without bail or mainprise, would be a more powerful deterrent than forfeiture of property. (A paragraph deals with the smuggling of tea and of spirits.) It is observed that the "running trade" is carried on in Ireland chiefly by credit. Therefore, Florry recommends, all bonds, notes or other securities entered into for smuggled tobacco should be voided. Sales of tobacco over 4 lb. weight should be accompanied by a permit. Further details on this phase of internal control are provided.

This manuscript is accompanied by (1) a fair copy, but differing in its conclusion from the edited MS., (2) a rough draft embodying some of Florry's proposals, together with (3) a summary, under ten heads, relating to the duties of gaugers, permits for retailers and manufacturers, seizures of smuggled tobacco, etc., etc. The contents of the first manuscript indicate that Florry was associated with the customs department in Ireland.

QUARTO (6 pp.). Wrappers, gilt edges. The two accompanying MSS. occupy 3 folio pp., unbound; the fair copy is written on 7 quarto pp., bound in wrappers, gilt edges. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

The first MS. seems to have been more carefully prepared than the accompanying pieces which are apparently drafts, written in an illiterate and unintelligent style.

THIS summary of the proposals made in relation to the bill (v. n. 761) then pending was drawn up by English tobacco merchants. They suggested, first, that tobacco laws then in force be retained except those altered by the Act; that hogsheads, upon importation, be progressively numbered and newly marked; that importers deliver to the proper officer a written account detailing any of their shipments of tobacco, three days in advance, and that buyers sign the endorsement.

Among the numerous further recommendations for improvement of customhouse procedure and trade practises occur details on or mention of the following: export certificates, procedures for assertory oaths, package markings, payment of duties before the sale or manufacture of tobacco imported except that intended for exportation, tonnage of carrying vessels, deductions for increase in weight of tobacco exported in roll or carrots, penalties for re-landing, payments to informers, seizure of suspect vessels found with cargo of uncertified tobacco stalks, exportations only from ports of importation, seizure of tobacco conveyed overland without proper permit; seized and condemned tobacco stalks to be burned, and seized tobacco not selling for 2*d.* a lb. more than the duties to be burned also; taking of 4 lb. samples from hogsheads at importation or exportation to be permitted; allowances from customhouse scales. Unnaturalized strangers to be disbarred from exporting tobacco from England; masters and three-quarters of crew of carrying vessels to be English. Masters and mates to be jointly responsible for proper delivery to foreign ports. Owners of vessels to be fined for loose tobacco on board; said forfeitures to be deducted by owners out of wages of sailor responsible. Warehouse stocks to be sworn to and annual return of tobacco on hand to be made by merchants. Manufacturers who use stalks in making snuff or pipe tobacco to make entries under oath of all tobacco and stalks received, and to declare the "specie" they intend to work them into, &c., &c.

Most of the proposals coincided with recommendations then being made by customs officials



N.754-B

and "fair traders". Some were incorporated in the tobacco bill (n. 769). The framers of this "Abstract" seem to have been inspired by a desire for a workable, inclusive Act which would eliminate abuses in the trade and curtail smuggling.

SMALL FOLIO (5 pp.). V<sup>o</sup> of first leaf (blank), docketed: "Abstract of the proposal of the Merchants". Stitched with n. 760. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

N.755

[MS., headed:] FOR IMPROVING THE REVENUE OF CUSTOMS, BY PREVENTING OF FRAUDS IN THE RUNNING OR RELANDING, THE CARRYING COASTWISE OR BY LAND CARRIAGE ANY TOBACCO. [c. 1749.]

PROPOSALS similar to the chief of those made in the manuscript catalogued under n. 754-B occur in this piece. In some additional proposals, it is again suggested (v. nos. 754, 754-A) that all roll tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland have a wood boss "fix'd by a String to the Middle of the Roll by the Manufacturer, burnt thereon, with the Words, British or Irish, Roll . . ." It is urged that the law prohibiting the importation of tobacco stalks<sup>1</sup> be strictly enforced. It is further recommended that no "pricks"<sup>2</sup> above 200 lb. weight be exported from Virginia or Maryland, nor made up on board, nor sold, so made up, in England. No drawbacks should be permitted for tobacco exported to Guernsey or Jersey, etc., etc.

Accompanied by a manuscript with the same title (to which a phrase is added) as that above. This was apparently an earlier form of these proposals, as it contains but 19 paragraphs, with some textual variations from, and additions to, some of the sections.

Together with a further manuscript containing synopses of the 33 paragraphs in the first piece. The purpose and benefit of each proposal is explained. In regard to the prohibition against the importation of stalks and stems it is remarked that such parts of tobacco are of little value "& can be imported for no other than a Fraudulent Account". Some of the sections read "Referred to M<sup>r</sup> B to shew Reasons for each of these Heads".

SMALL FOLIO. No. I, 7½ pp. stitched; No. II, 3½ pp.; No. III, 4¾ pp., stitched. The first piece is docketed: "Proposal for preventing of frauds"; the second, "Tobacco"; the third, "Reasons in support of each Article of a proposal For preventing Frauds in Tobacco". The edges of the second piece are gilded. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

N.756

[MS., headed:] PROPOSAL FOR PREVENTING FRAUDS. [c. 1750.]

THIS document is, in essence, a summarization, in 40 paragraphs, of the main points of n. 754-B. It was apparently written for official use, with a column left blank, and various figures of weights, dates, etc. omitted.

SMALL FOLIO (11½ pp.). Stitched. In a clerk's hand. Docketed as above. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

N.757

[MS., headed:] Heads of a Bill for explaining & amending *An Act passed in the 9th year of His late Ma<sup>ties</sup> Reign for y<sup>e</sup> better securing & ascertaining the duties on Tobacco & for preventing frauds in exporting Tobacco & other for<sup>e</sup> goods & Merchand<sup>ies</sup> or carrying the same Coastwise*; and for preventing the running or relanding such goods both in Great Britain & Ireland. [c. 1749.]

<sup>1</sup> 1726. V. the *Introduction*, p. 135, n. 3.

<sup>2</sup> A popular term among seamen for small rolls of tobacco.

N.757

THIS manuscript of the proposed bill consists of 29 clauses for procedure in handling tobacco imported, exported, and distributed for domestic consumption. Chief emphasis was laid upon the importance of warehousing tobacco brought into England, thus assuring supervision by the customs department. Suggested procedure for allowances of discounts for ready money, of debentures, and for damaged tobacco, etc., etc. conform, for the most part, with the practises then in effect. It is recommended that all roll tobacco manufactured in England be labeled in such a fashion (*cf.* nos. 754-A, 755) that it would be difficult to smuggle this commodity into Ireland or to re-land it in England. Various other clauses cover tonnage of vessels exporting tobacco; fraudulent landing in Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man; penalties for mixing rubbish with tobacco, etc.

The act referred to in the heading is catalogued under n. 534. This manuscript appears to have been drawn up by some one associated with the customs department.

SMALL FOLIO (7 pp.). Stitched. Docketed: "Heads of a Bill to prevent Frauds in y<sup>e</sup> Tobacco Trade"; [in another hand:] "Warehousing mentioned herein"; [at foot, in the first hand:] "Mr Bryan". From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

N.757-A

[MS., headed:] REMARKS ON A SCHEME OF A TOBACCO BILL SAID INTENDED TO BE BROUGHT INTO PARLIAMENT. [c. 1749.]

THE writer, apparently a Scottish tobacco merchant, presents objections to various proposals incorporated in the draft of the pending tobacco bill (n. 761). He indicates that several of the clauses relate to rules already complied with. An intended regulation, that no drawback be allowed except for a minimum 300 lb. weight of tobacco, exported in its original cask from the port of entry, cannot be observed because of legal allowances, already established, for removal of damaged tobacco, breakage of casks, defacement of marks, etc. Furthermore, he observes, that in times of war it is expedient for merchants to export tobacco to Holland from Burrowstoness, and that it would be more proper to allow one port in the Forth, for exporting tobacco not entered there. The writer's further objections and opinions relate to the matter of export certificates, the inability of manufacturers to swear to "identities" of the different tobaccos which compose the rolls produced by them, the palpable unfairness and unreasonableness of requiring customhouse entry for tobacco passing from south to north Britain (from England to Scotland), the probable violation of a section of the Treaty of Union by this proposed condition, etc., etc.

SMALL FOLIO (3 pp.). Docketed: "Remarks on the Tobacco Bill R<sup>d</sup> [Received] 7 Feb: 1749. Copy". From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

N.758

[MSS. COLLECTION OF PROPOSALS FOR PREVENTING FRAUDS IN THE ENGLISH TOBACCO TRADE. 1749.]

I— The first document is docketed "Tobacco Merchant's Proposals and the Commifs[ioners]' of the Custom's Observations thereon." It is recommended by the merchants: (1) that detailed manifests of tobacco cargo shall be delivered to the master of each ship by the colonial clearing officer, of which a copy is to be sent to the customs office at London, and (2) the original of which is to be delivered to the proper official at the port of entry; (3) that this manifest shall be entered by the landwaiters at the port of entry; (4) that unmanufactured tobacco receive no drawback upon exportation unless sent out in its original cask from the port of entry; (5) that cockets and bills for unmanufactured tobacco intended for export be marked and numbered as the hogsheads are, together with the weights; (6) that importers who intend to manufacture tobacco give a full account of its hogshead markings, weights, etc. to the proper officer at the port where he resides; (7) that copies of all customs transactions be sent by landwaiters, searchers, *et al.* to the port of London monthly; (8) that there be no



traffic in tobacco, coastwise or overland, until it has been entered at the proper customhouse and oath made that the duties are paid; and (g) that English colonial tobacco be entered as heretofore, except as altered by these proposals. In the column left blank for the commissioners' "observations" are notations in the same handwriting as in the main section. The commissioners agreed to the majority of the proposals, noticed that one or two of the regulations recommended were already in practise, and made some slight alterations to two of the proposals.

II- A verbatim copy of the foregoing (without the commissioners' "observations"), except for the last paragraph here omitted. In place of this is a suggestion that the reduction of the duty to 3½*d.* per lb. would prevent smuggling and increase the public revenue.

III- An elaboration of the first document, headed: "Remarks upon the Scheme or Proposals of the Tobacco Merchants for preventing the Frauds in the Tobacco Trade". These proposals, it is stated, are based upon the schemes of the merchants "of London &c." and of Mr. Grosett (Inspector-General of the Customs of Scotland) for preventing frauds "by an Amendment of the Laws, without lessening the Duties . . . encreasing the Expence of management, or having recourse to an Excise Scheme".

The left-hand column contains the merchants' proposals, as in entry I above, following the same order up to, and including, the sixth article of (g). The last two articles of the original proposals are discussed in full detail; the seventh is omitted. Grosett's scheme, sometimes amplifying or altering the merchants' plans, appears in the right-hand column. The "Remarks" on each section are then presented. These "remarks" expound the existing law in relation to the proposals made, notice that one of the regulations proposed is already in force, explain some of the frauds practised, and indicate that one of the recommendations made will not effectually obviate these frauds, and present counter-proposals. The author (or authors) of the "Remarks" disclose some of the frauds not revealed by Grosett's scheme:

It has become a practice at the Out Ports to wrap a Leaf or two of Tobacco round seven or eight Tobacco Stalks or Stems reimported from the [sic] France, and to draw back the Duties upon Exportation thereof as Roll Tobacco . . . [also, to ship] Mofs, Peat, Turf & other Rubbish, & obtaining a Drawback upon the Exportation of these materials, in place of the Tobacco that should have been shipped & exported . . .

Various clauses of Acts relating to tobacco are presented and recommendations made for their extension, etc., etc.

IV- A document containing certain clauses to be added to the merchants' proposals, "being an Abstract of some of the Clauses in the Tobacco Bill prepared by the Commifisioners and sent in a Letter to M<sup>r</sup> West of the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1749". It recommends that tobacco be imported in casks, chests or cases of 500 lb. weight and small quantities be permitted for use on shipboard; that the same weight apply for unmanufactured tobacco exported from England; that no drawback be allowed for tobacco stalks or stems exported by themselves, nor for tobacco packaged with stalks or stems or mixed with rubbish; and suggests regulations for debentures, for ships hovering off the coasts, and for due dates of bonds and interest on them.

V- A document headed "To prvent ffrauds in ye Tob:<sup>o</sup> Traid 1749", dealing with tobacco shipments from Virginia or Maryland, ships' manifests, payment of duties at entry, bonds, etc., allowances at weighing in; penalties (including exile for 7 years) applying to shipmasters convicted of smuggling; seizure of uncasked tobacco which cannot be proven duty-paid; warehouse procedure and punishment for officers conniving at smuggling.

VI- The authors of this memorial, "Unto The Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Henry Pelham Esq.:", propose that all machines and tools employed in the manufacture of snuff and tobacco be taxed. Water-, wind- and horse-mills, "engines" with standing presses, mortar presses, mill and pintle, etc. are to be taxed various sums. In this manner, the authors believe, the unlawful running of tobacco and snuff can be prevented and about £30,000 annually brought "to the Government and . . . an End [put] to all former disputes, Occasion'd by these new Machines". [Signed:] "Lodk: Gordon, And<sup>r</sup> Gardner;" [docketed:] "A Memorial for a Scheme of Taxation on Snuff and Tabbacco. 1749".

FOLIO AND SMALL FOLIO (No. I, 3 pp.; No. II, 2½ pp.; No. III, 7 pp. stitched; No. IV, 2½ pp.; No. V, 3 pp.; No. VI, 1 p.). Each piece unbound (except No. III) and docketed. In clerks' hands. Probably a part of the Townshend family papers; v. n. 740.

GILDART, Richard and John HARDMAN, *petitioners*

[AUTOGRAPH LETTER.] Liverpool, 1749.

THIS "memorial", addressed to the Lords Commissioners of his majesty's Treasury by two tobacco importers, on behalf of themselves and others in the trade in Liverpool, represents that a clause in the pending bill (v. n. 761) will deprive them of the long-established privilege of repacking and exporting tobacco.

The tobacco manufactured in Liverpool, the petitioners state, is exported to Jutland, Denmark and other parts. Many people are employed in this trade. Tobacco for the Irish market "requires the best and stoutest Tobacco"; the poorer grades are unsalable there. The manufacturer must, therefore, break open many hogsheads to obtain the desired quality of tobacco. The inferior residue cannot be sold for domestic consumption, but is exported to Germany, Holland, Spain, etc.

If a clause in the pending bill is retained, the manufacturers of Liverpool will no longer be able to break open hogsheads and repack them for exportation. The petitioners pray that provision be made to "obviate the Inconvenience . . . and ill Consequences" certain to ensue if the clause referred to be retained.

SMALL FOLIO (2 pp.). Apparently in Hardman's hand; signed by both petitioners. Docketed: "Tobacco Representation to the Treafury 1749. From Liverpool". From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740. Gildart was an alderman in Liverpool (d. 1770) and Hardman, M.P. for Liverpool (d. 1755).

[MS., docketed:] PROPOSALS FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SECURING THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO. [c. 1750.]

TEN proposals are made: Bonds given to secure the duties on tobacco to be paid on or before the expiration of 18 months, notwithstanding any pretense of tobacco being on hand; each hogshead of tobacco to be properly stamped at importation with date of entry; hogsheads undated (as recommended), to be forfeited; containers of tobacco to be similarly marked upon exportation or when shipped coastwise; no unmanufactured tobacco to be exported in casks or hogsheads weighing less than 500 lbs.; no drawback allowed for any unsound or adulterated tobaccos; no debenture to be made or drawback allowed for tobacco shipped anywhere in a vessel under 60 tons burden, etc., etc.

SMALL FOLIO (3 pp.). Docketed, as in heading *supra*, with "(Copy)" added, and marked "Com.<sup>rs</sup> of Customs" at foot. Stitched with n. 754-B. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.



MANY great frauds and abuses are frequently committed and contrived by several ill-designing persons concerned in the tobacco trade, to the great prejudice of his majesty's revenue, and to the great loss and discouragement of the fair trader. Further provisions are therefore required for the more effectual prevention of these frauds and abuses.

On and after [25 July 1750, in marginal note in the MS.; 25 March 1752 in n. 769] the proper officers at the port of exportation in America shall deliver to the master of the vessel conveying tobacco a true manifest of all the tobacco on board, with the number of hogsheads, casks, chests, etc. and all the details relating to marks, numbers, tare of each hogshead, etc. This said manifest shall be immediately transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs in London. Masters of ships are required to deliver the manifest to the proper officer upon arrival in Great Britain. [The duties of land-waiters, attached to the customs, are stated.] On and after [29 Sept. 1750, in marginal note; 29 Sept. 1751 in n. 769] no debenture or drawback shall be allowed on any unmanufactured tobacco exported, unless exported in the original package in which it was received, and from the port of entry. Eight lbs. [in marginal note; 10 lbs. in n. 769] of tobacco may, however, be taken from any container for samples of quality. [Allowance is made for repairs to casks, etc., and for damaged tobacco, and full details are given of the procedure for handling the latter.]

Exporters of unmanufactured tobacco must submit to certain regulations when shipping, in order that correct records may be kept. Persons planning to manufacture tobacco are required to give full details relating to the place of origin of the tobacco, manifest marks and number of each hogshead, etc. Importers when they have sold tobacco must abide by the same regulations, within 14 days of delivery to the purchaser. No tobacco stalks or snuff [24 lbs. of the former, 10 lbs. of the latter, in n. 769] may be conveyed by land without passing through the towns of Carlisle, Hexham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne [these places not specified in n. 769] upon certificate from the port officer where the tobacco was entered, showing that the duties were paid or secured and that the tobacco had been condemned [for use as cut, roll tobacco, etc.]. These certificates are to be delivered to the proper customs officer in the aforesaid towns, transmitted within the space of a month to the proper receiving officer, who, upon assurance of correctness, shall issue a true duplicate, after which the tobacco, stalks, or snuff may be removed.

Tobacco, tobacco stalks, or snuff conveyed coastwise shall not be removed without proper certificates of the same nature as when conveyed by land. [The duties of customs officers relating to their records are stated in detail. Penalties are prescribed for any erasures of marks, forgeries, neglect of any provisions of this act, on the part of officers, importers and manufacturers, etc.] No tobacco to be imported in casks, etc. of less than 450 lbs. weight of neat tobacco, nor to be exported in casks, etc. of less than 425 lbs. weight, except in cases of tobacco exported in the original container, where damaged tobacco has been removed from it. No drawback shall be allowed for tobacco mixed with rubbish or dirt. Tobacco may not be shipped for exportation in vessels of less than 80 tons [70, in n. 769] burden, except when the destination is Ireland. Vessels containing such tobacco which shall fail to proceed on their way, after clearing properly, and which shall hover

near port or shore, except in unavoidable cases, shall be seized and the tobacco confiscated. Doubts having arisen as to whether the bonds given for the payment of tobacco duties within 18 months, as required by law, shall be put in suit upon expiration, and whether or not interest shall accrue to the crown after the expiration of the said 18 months until the said bond shall be vacated by a proper debenture, it is hereby enacted that such bonds shall be due upon the day mentioned in the condition of said bond, and that interest shall be paid to the crown, in accordance with an Act of 4 Anne [1706], computed from the due date of the bond to the date of its discharge. The time limit for the allowance of the drawback upon exportation remains at 3 years. [The procedure of officers of the exchequer in relation to bonds is explained.]

Penalties of fine for violations of some of the provisions of this Act, and confiscation of tobacco and conveyances, together with fine and imprisonment for other parts are provided.

SINGLE FOLIO SHEETS (30 numbered pp.). Stitched. Written in five different clerks' hands, with marginal references to dates, amounts of fines, etc. Occasional pencil corrections, in a later hand. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

THIS is a summary of the MS. of the tobacco bill, n. 761, its various paragraphs corresponding with those in the latter, but reduced to essentials. In the right-hand column, left blank for notations, there are occasional queries in the hand of the writer of the main part of this MS. The date when it was assumed the Act would be effective, 29 September 1750, is written in where required, and the pecuniary penalties are, in each instance, stated.

SMALL QUARTO (22 pp.). Stitched, gilt edges. Written in two hands, docketed: "Tobacco Act." From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

THE frauds and abuses in the tobacco trade are here listed as follows: the entering of less than actual weight, by the landwaiters; the endorsement of more than actual weight on cockets, by exporters; smuggling; relanding, and

. . . the Importer giving Bond for the Duties at Importation selling those Tobacco's for home consumption Importing a fresh Cargoe and giving Bonds for the Duties then exporting the Last Cargoe of Tobacco and swearing it to be of the first Importation in order to Discharge the Oldest Bonds and thereby make use of the publick Money as long as he pleases to prevent which altho the Present Bill will not put an effectual stop to the many illicite practices it will answer many great purposes for the benefitt of the Revenue.

The probable effectiveness of the pending bill (v. n. 761) in preventing or curtailing the frauds noticed above is then commented upon. Thereafter follows an account of the tobacco imported into and exported from Scotland between 1738 and 1748. It is shown by these figures (cf. n. 753-A, entry X) that more than 1,200,000 lbs. of tobacco, stalks and snuff were sent coastwise over and above the amount retained for home consumption. It is charged that neither the quantity retained for use at home, nor the excess sent coastwise paid any duty in Scotland.

SMALL FOLIO (2 pp.), unbound. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.



LES | SOUHAITS | RIDICULES | CONTE | A MADEMOISELLE [sic] DE LA C. . . . |  
AVEC L'EXERCICE | de la Tabatiere, representé au naïf | en 14 Articles, au même exemple  
| du Moufquet & de la Pique. | [Type-ornaments] | A GUIBRAY, | Chez la Veuve de JEAN  
OURSSEL, | rue du Pavillon, entre la Croix | Verte, & la Verte Foret. | *AVEC PERMISSION.*  
| [Rouen(?) c. 1750]

[*Translation of title*] The Foolish Wishes. A tale [addressed] to Miss de la C. . . . With the  
drill of the snuff-box, described for the uninitiated under fourteen headings, in the manner of  
musket and pike drills. At Guibray, from the shop of the widow of Jean Oursel . . . With  
permission.

THE snuff-box drill in this chap-book has nothing to do with Perrault's popular  
tale, which has nothing to do with tobacco. The conceit was undoubtedly in  
limited vogue then (as, in an earlier period, was the military routine for taking a pipe—  
v. n. 174) and this appears to have been its only publication. The drill occurs on  
the verso of the title:

1. Take the snuff-box in the left hand.
2. Carry the snuff-box in the left hand.
3. Tap on the snuff-box.
4. Open the snuff-box.
5. Offer the snuff-box to the company.
6. Take back the snuff-box.
7. Keep the snuff-box always open.
8. Gather the snuff together by tapping on one side of the box.
9. Take a pinch correctly in the right hand.
10. Hold the snuff between the fingers for a time before carrying it to the nose.
11. Carry the tobacco to the nose.
12. Snuff with gusto in both nostrils without making a grimace.
13. Sneeze, cough, spit.
14. Close the snuff-box.

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (4 leaves, unsigned).

OLD THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{11}{16}$  inches.

The stated place of publication, Guibray, a suburb of Falaise in Normandy, was the scene of  
a summer fair, long held there. According to Georges Lepreux (in *Gallia Typographica* . . .  
*Vol. III Normandie*—Paris, 1912—pp. 350-430) printing was not authorized in Falaise until  
1789. At Rouen, not distant from Falaise, lived the Oursels, a family of printers, several of  
them named Jean. The printer-publisher of this trifle was undoubtedly the widow of Jean III  
who died some time before 1750. She herself withdrew from the printing shop in 1752. The  
chap-book was, most likely, printed at Rouen and sold at the Guibray fair.

[Headed:] LE | RAPEUR | A | YRIS. [Rouen(?), c. 1750.]

[*Translation of heading*] The snuff-taker to Iris. [A poem.]

THERE is no use in heckling me, Iris, I simply cannot give up snuff. True, I  
did agree with you and I condemned it, but I find myself helped by its virtues.  
Surely it is not a vice to like what everyone enjoys. As an evidence of the richness

of this treasure it is carried about in gold or agate snuff-boxes. All Spain and all  
England find snuff as delightful as do we of France . . .

You blame the odor of tobacco, but are not perfumes equally importunate? One  
cannot ever abandon the habit of snuffing when once it has been formed. It cheers  
us in sadness, gives us new spirit, evokes a blessing when we sneeze.

Beautiful Iris speak not ill of snuff. It inspires me as do you. I languish without  
my snuff-box as I do when you are absent.

Each year tobacco brings the state a revenue of five hundred thousand écus. Your  
invective is imprudent; you attack the king's privilege. As for me I shall attempt  
to increase the royal treasure by singing the praises of tobacco, salt and wine.  
Perhaps my verses will bring me a pension!

BROADSIDE. Unbound. Size of leaf:  $13\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

This piece has a head-band of typographical ornaments and another, wider series, separating  
the two columns of verses. The chief tool used is the same as that employed in n. 763-A.  
While a common pattern (and though type ornaments were often exchanged by small, local  
shops) it is likely that this broadside was printed at Rouen, by one of the Oursels, for sale at  
the Guibray summer fair. (V. conclusion of n. 763-A.)

CONSIDERATIONS | SUR LE | COMMERCE | ET LA | NAVIGATION | DE LA |  
GRANDE-BRETAGNE. | *Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois de* | Mr. JOSHUA-GEE, | *Sur la*  
*quatrième Edition.* | [Ornament] | A GENEVE, | Chez ANTOINE PHILIBERT | *Libraire au Perron.*  
| MDCCL.

[*Translation of title*] Considerations on the commerce and navigation of Great Britain. Trans-  
lated from the English of Joshua Gee, from the fourth edition. At Geneva, at the shop of  
Antoine Philibert . . . 1750.

IN HIS first chapter, which reviews the history of English commerce from the days  
of William the Conqueror, the author gives credit to the Anglo-American colonies  
for England's great wealth. The tobacco and sugar produced by them, he states,  
brought a large merchant marine into being and made it possible for the English  
practically to eliminate the Portuguese in the markets of the Baltic, Germany, the  
Netherlands and France. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Elsewhere Gee points out that the tobacco-producing colonies import from England  
numerous commodities which employ great numbers of workmen in the mother-  
country. It is Gee's opinion that there is no more certain way to enrich the kingdom  
than to import tobacco from the colonies, in large enough quantities to export the  
surplus. [B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

A Law was made some Time ago for burning all the Tobacco the Merchant thought  
proper to throw upon the Crown, at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per Pound, the Reason of which was the  
Planters had overstock'd the Market, and therefore this Expedient was found out.



But instead thereof, if the Enumeration had been taken off,<sup>[1]</sup> and our Merchants had had Liberty of fending that Tobacco, which is called Scrubs, and other ordinary Sorts, directly to the *Streights*, the Crown might have saved that Money, for doubtless a great deal might be sold all along the Coast of *Spain*, within the *Streights*, as well as *Leghorn*, Coasts of *Italy* and *Africa*, and would beat out the *Levant* Tobacco, ours being much more valued, but because theirs is cheaper they now supply them; for this round about Navigation, bringing Home, Landing, and Re-shipping, makes the Freight of ours as dear again as it would be to carry it directly to the *Streights* . . . [C<sub>12</sub><sup>a</sup>—D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Other references to colonial tobacco exportations to various parts of Europe through England occur in the chapters dealing with individual European countries. The author expresses the fear that the French, if they can establish themselves along the Ohio River valley, are likely to participate heavily in the tobacco trade, to the disadvantage of the English. [D<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SECOND FRENCH EDITION. Small duodecimo (\*12; A—I<sup>12</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 6¼ x 3¾ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Cf. *The Economic History of England*, E. Lipson (London, 1931), II, 92, 214, 458; III, 62 [on the 1730 edition].

The original work (anonymous) was *The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain considered* . . . London, 1729. It was succeeded by editions in 1730, 1731 (with a supplement), 1738, 1750. The first French edition was published at London in 1749. The work was praised by Anderson in his . . . *Historical . . . Deduction of the Origin of Commerce* . . . (n. 959).

The passages given above occur in the first edition of 1729 on A<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, C<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>—C<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>, G<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, and H<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> respectively.

#### NETHERLANDS, Provinces of Holland and West Friesland

[Text-heading:] Confumtie van den Tabak. | Ordonnantie/ Waar op | in den Lande van Holland en West- | vriesland/ ten behoeve van de gemeene faake/ | van weegen en volgende het consent van de Staa- | ten van den felven Lande/ by collecte geinnet sal | werden den Impoft op de confumtie foo van de | Rook- als Snupftabak. Ingaande met den eer- | sten January 1750. [N.p., n.d.]

[Translation of heading] Consumption of tobacco. Ordinance whereby the tax on the consumption of both smoking- and snuff-tobacco shall be collected in Holland and West Friesland, for the common good and with the consent of the States of the same land. Commencing 1 January 1750.

MERCHANTS and marine traders in smoking- and snuff-tobacco who do not keep a shop shall pay a tax of 25 guilders annually. Merchants who can show that the import duty has been paid are exempt from the consumption tax; this applies also to tobacco-spinners who do not sell their product within the province. Taxes shall be paid by shop-keepers dealing in tobacco. [A scale based on stock quantities is given.] All dealers to register themselves with the monopolist; to place a distinctive sign, such as a snuff-pot in front of their shops, &c., &c.

<sup>1</sup> Tobacco was one of the commodities enumerated under the Navigation Act; v. the *Introduction*, p. 110, n. 6.

The various annual consumption taxes to be paid by coffee-house keepers in the large cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague; in the secondary cities of Dordrecht, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden and Gouda; and in smaller cities are stated. Innkeepers are to pay the tax on a basis of the number of their employees. Further details of registration, annual reports to the tax collector, certificates of assessment, and methods of procedure in paying the tax, are provided.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 8¼ x 6¾ inches.

REFERENCE: *Resolutien van de Heeren Staaten van Holland en West-vriesland in haar Edele Groot Mog. Vergadering* . . . 1750 [1751] (N.p., n.d., 113, 114–118, 927–928; [1751 vol.], 234).

#### REICHEL, Christophe Karl (1724–1771) *Resp.*, Georg Augustus LANGGUTH (1711–1782) *Praes.*

DISPUTATIO INAUGVRALIS | MEDICA | DE | TABACO | EIVSQVE VSV MEDICO | QVAM | SVMMA REGIA AVCTORITATE | SVFFRAGANTE GRATIOSO MEDICORVM ORDINE | PRO | GRADV DOCTORIS | HABEBIT | M. CHRISTOPHORVS CAROLVS REICHEL | DRESDENENSIS | MEDIC. CAND. | VITEMBERGAE. D. XXIII. MART. MDCCL | EX OFFICINA SCHLOMACHIANA

[Translation of title] Inaugural medical disputation concerning tobacco and its medical use which Master Christophe Karl Reichel of Dresden, candidate in medicine, will give for the degree of doctor, with the highest royal authority, with the gracious support of the medical fraternity. At Wittenberg, March 23, 1750. From the printing-office of [Johann Friederich] Schlomach.

DESPITE the opinions of Tournefort, Ray, Linnaeus and others (here mentioned) that such dissimilar plants as “petum” and “nicotiana” are the same, Reichel agrees with Rivinus (and other authorities named) that they are distinct and separate. (The terms refer to the older names for *N. Tabacum* and *N. rustica*.) He quotes Rivinus’ description of the physical characteristics of the plant.<sup>1</sup> Details of the cultivation and preparation of tobacco are provided and the author refers, too, to the various methods employed for improving the odor and taste of smoking and of snuff-tobacco. A quotation from Balde (n. 262), on the materials used in pipes, is given.

Tobacco, having an inherent narcotic quality, is an anodyne, Reichel observes, and he comments upon the fact that it contains volatile alkaline and acid salts. The experiments of Neumann<sup>2</sup> with tobacco are described at some length, and the behavior of the chemical constituents of the plant are briefly commented upon.

The remainder of this thesis differs but little from the usual academic disputation. It may be particularly noticed that Reichel accepted the current favorable opinions of the therapeutic use of tobacco, ridiculed the statement that smoking could render the brain sooty, and regarded the social use of snuff dangerous because of the consequent sneezing. He doubted the belief, held by some physicians, that worms could be introduced into the head through snuff because, he remarks, these organisms could not survive the process of pulverization, etc.

<sup>1</sup> From the unpublished *Tyrocinium Botanicum*, seu *Characteres Plantarum* of Augustus Q. Rivinus.

<sup>2</sup> Caspar Neumann’s *Praelectiones Chemicæ . . . oder Gründlicher Unterricht der Chemie* (Berlin, 1740.)



He was of the opinion that the chewing of tobacco had some benefits; among these, a favorable effect upon the auditory sense through action on the Eustachian tube. The purgative value (and the violent effects in some ailments) of infusions, nicotian decoctions, and tobacco juice or water, are commented upon. The author provides the correct dose of each of these preparations. Tumors are cured, and paralytic livers revived, by the correct use of oil of tobacco properly infused with other ingredients.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-D<sup>4</sup>; E<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8½ x 7 inches. (Bound with n. 766-A.)

REFERENCES: BM. *SG.*, 1st Ser., XII. Haller, *Bibl. Bot.*, II, 399. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), XI, 115. (Meusel gives 1762 as the date of Reichel's death.)

# LANGGUTH, Georg August (1711-1782)

ORDINIS MEDICORVM | IN | ACADEMIA WITTENBERGENSI | H. T. PRO-DECANVS | D. GEORGIVS AVGVSTVS | LANGGVTH | ANATOM. ET BOTAN. PROF. PVBL. ORDIN. | H. T. ACAD. RECTOR | PANEGYRIN MEDICAM | AD D. XXIII. MARTII d<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>o</sup> CCL | HABENDAM | INDICIT | ET DE | IMMODERATIONI TABACI ABVSIONE | COMMVNI IUVENILIS AETATIS | PERNICIE | AD HIPPOCR. APHOR. II. XXXIX | QVAEDAM COMMENTATVS | DISSERIT | [Colophon:] | P. P. Wittenbergae, Dom. Iudica, A.S. cId Id CCL. | EXPRESSIT IO. FRIDER SCHLOMACH

[Translation of title and colophon] Master Georg August Langguth, at this time dean of the medical faculty in the university of Wittenberg, ordinary public professor of anatomy and botany, and now rector of the university, appoints a medical gathering to be held the 23rd day of March 1750. Having considered carefully certain things according to Hippocrates' Aphorisms II. 39, he discourses on the destruction [caused] by a too immoderate abuse of tobacco, common to young people. Published at Wittenberg . . . 1750. Printed by Johann Friederich Schломach.

THIS programma, associated with Reichel's disputation (n. 766), opens with quotations from Hippocrates and Cornaro on the necessary regimen of health for the young to assure well-being in old age.

The abuse of tobacco by young people is, alas, too well known to require proof. The author's dear pupil, Reichel, presents evidence that the immoderate use of tobacco causes various evils, but . . . he will receive no reward for his effort to correct this social abuse. Physicians who attempt to reprove the habitual users of tobacco receive scant attention. Reichel will tell us more about himself.

Thereupon follows a five-page personal resumé by the candidate including a précis of his medical degrees and honors, together with the subject submitted by him for a master's degree, etc. Concluding remarks by Langguth contain the announcement that the candidate (Reichel) will receive the doctoral honors on March 24th.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-C<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8½ x 7 inches. (Bound with n. 766.)

REFERENCES: Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), VIII, 67. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), V, 514. Waring, ii, 714.

No. 766-A

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LANGGUTH

# SHORT, Thomas (1690-1772)

DISCOURSES | ON | TEA, | [in 2 columns; 1st:] | SUGAR, | MILK, | MADE-WINES, | [2d column:] SPIRITS, | PUNCH, | TOBACCO &c. || WITH | PLAIN and USEFUL RULES | FOR | GOUTY PEOPLE. | By THOMAS SHORT, M.D. | LONDON: | Printed for T. LONGMAN . . . | and A. MILLAR . . . | MDCCL.

SHORT devotes an entire chapter to the subject of tobacco, with especial reference to the plant as a simple. He had a faith as uncritical as that of the nicotian panaceists of the XVIth century in the remedial value of tobacco and in various products, such as ashes, derived from it. His account of the plant is interlarded with reproof of the immoderate use of tobacco for pleasure and moral exhortation directed against social smokers and snuffers together with some brief comment (partly inaccurate) on historical matters. In the introductory section to this chapter the author remarks

The first Author who wrote of this Plant, was *Charles Stephanus* [*i.e.*, Estienne; *v. n.* 12], in 1564. This was a mean, short, inaccurate Draught, till Dr. *John Seibault* [*i.e.*, Jean Liébault; *v. ibid.*] wrote a whole Discourse of it next Year . . . [Q<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

King *James's* violent Prejudices against all Use of Tobacco, arose from his Aversion to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, its first Importer into *England*, whom he intended a Sacrifice to the Gratification of the King of *Spain*. [R<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]

A considerable number of the diseases or ailments catalogued by earlier specialists in nicotian therapeutics are again recorded here, together with an account of the various forms in which tobacco was applied in the treatment of numerous maladies. As an indication of the author's opinions on the remedial value of tobacco the following quotations will suffice:

In Indigestion . . . Smoaking helps much . . . partly . . . [because] the Salts of the Tobacco being swallowed . . . stimulate and excite the lazy membranous Coats of the Stomach to a brisker Action: And lastly, as these Salts attenuate the fecerned Liquor, stimulate the Glands, and deterge them from their sculking slimy Mucus; or if their excerned Liquor be too serous and thin, this Stimulation contracts their Vessels, straitens their Tubes, and diminishes the Secretion . . . [Q<sub>7</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

In paralytic or apoplectic Dispositions, or in Obstructions of the optic Nerves [amaurosis is meant here; *v. the Introduction*, p. 34, n. 4], called *Gutta Serena*, chewing Tobacco is serviceable, as a constant Drain of some of those viscous or redundant Serofities from the Head, which loaded and foaked the Nerves. [R<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Short offers himself as a case history when writing of the value of snuff. He had, he says, an "hereditary Tooth-ach", which "at last consumed most of my Grinders". Having tried all else, he finally turned to tobacco snuff, which eased his pains and saved his teeth.

The author finds that the "greatest Inconvenience arising from habitual Smoaking" is the infatuating nature of tobacco. The habit can only be broken off by violent effort; some habitues even "commit shocking Crimes to get it". The use of this herb

paves the Way to a most vicious and often a criminal Life; Parents consume their Children and Families, Fortunes or Profits, and Children their Parents's, whilst

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their Families are ready to starve; many have bartered away their best Effects for a Scantling of this enchanting Weed. Nay, Multitudes have sold one another into perpetual Slavery for a Trifle of it; and these not only Strangers or Captives, but their own Countrymen, yea their own Relations; Princes have not only sold their Subjects, but Prisoners unjustly accused of Crimes; and Masters for it and Spirits, dispose of their Servants and Slaves. [R<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>-R<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Short concludes the chapter by repeating an observation often used to terrify snuffers or smokers: that the "*Patera* of the Brain" of dissected criminals, and of dead soldiers who were also snuffers, was found upon examination to be in blackened condition. He mistakenly assigns this statement to Hoffmann (probably referring to the author of 526). [S<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, 1 leaf; A<sup>4</sup>; B-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Dd<sup>8</sup>; Ee<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., XII. Simon (*op. cit.* in n. 679), 89.

GRASSI, *Abbot*

DISCORSO . . . SULL'UTILE . . . D'INTRODURRE LA PIANTAGIONE DEL TABACCO.  
Jesi, 1750.

[*Translation of title*] Discourse made to the provincial assembly of the Marca [Marches] on the usefulness and necessity of introducing the planting of tobacco into the papal states. The year 1750. In Jesi. In the printing-house of Gaetano Caprari. With license of the Superiors.

THE preliminary part of this discourse treats of the natural advantages of the land in the province of the Marches and the economic misfortunes of the inhabitants there which have brought them to the point where they cannot pay their taxes. The governor-general had called a meeting of the foremost residents to examine into the situation and present means to ameliorate it.

Many people, because of their poverty, engage in smuggling. The monopolists have had recourse to the sovereign against the contrabandists, but the latter did not have an opportunity to present their side of the case and to protest the frauds in the manufacture of tobacco, commonly practised under the monopolists. Now the people are exposed to the fury of armed men and the greed of the commissioners, and blood has been spilled unjustly. There is universal consternation over this state of affairs.

One thing will restore harmony to the states, redound to the profit of the rulers and the apostolic camera, and that is to introduce the cultivation of tobacco into this territory. Ludovico Muratori<sup>[1]</sup> has written about the tobacco-farming and snuff-manufacture, introduced by the king of Sardinia into his realm, which put much waste land to use and brought employment to many of the poor.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently his *Della Publica Felicità, oggetto di buoni principi trattato* (Lucca, 1749).

DISCORSO <sup>13</sup>

D A T O

ALLA CONGREGAZIONE PROVINCIALE

DELLA MARCA

SULL' UTILE, E NECESSITA'

D' introdurre la Piantagione

DEL TABACCO

Ne' Stati Pontifizj

L' ANNO M D C C L.



I N J E S I

NELLA STAMPERIA DI GAETANO CAPRARI.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

TITLE OF GRASSI, 1750

Wherever the planting of tobacco has been tried in the papal states it has been successful.<sup>[2]</sup> Those who have used local Italian snuff admit its superiority over

<sup>2</sup> The monks of the Cistercian Abbey of Chiaravalle are traditionally credited with the culture of

tobacco in the Marches. (Pasetti, *op. cit. supra*, p. 12.)



the foreign kind. It is an accepted principle that the state should be self-supporting. If our sovereign lord, Benedict XIV, were aware of the amount of currency which is exported from his states for the purchase of tobacco, to the enrichment of other kingdoms, he would shed tears.

The pope is represented as expressing his chagrin over the situation and a determination to alter it. The author then writes of the ease with which tobacco can be grown, says something more of the evils of the present monopolistic system and assures his readers that the enlightened pope and his chief minister are certain to permit the cultivation of tobacco in the province.<sup>3</sup>

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A<sup>6</sup>).

BOARDS. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Pasetti (*op. cit.* in n. 724), 12-13.

Grassi was the Abbot-General of the Sylvestrines, an offshoot of the Benedictine order, founded in 1231.

# ENGLAND, George II, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGII II. | [2 lines] | VICESIMO QUARTO. | At the Parliament begun . . . at *Westminster*, | the Tenth Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1747, | [4 lines] | And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the | Seventeenth Day of *January*, 1750, being the Fourth Session of | this present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | LONDON: | Printed by *Thomas Baskett* . . . | . . . and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1751.

An Act for the more effectual securing  
the Duties upon Tobacco.

THIS is the printed version of the manuscript copy of the Act catalogued under n. 761. The chief alterations from the ms., of dates, figures, etc. are indicated in their proper places in n. 761. The bill represented the result of surveys and proposals by tobacco merchants, customs commissioners, and the lords of the treasury (*v.* the introduction to n. 740). The ms. concludes with details of procedure in the issuance of extents against impoverished signers of tobacco bonds, before the due date, when the crown's duties appear to be endangered. Only a part of this section occurs in the printed version, which concludes instead with a recital (on several pages) of various clauses in earlier Acts relating to bonds, discounts, warehousing of tobacco, method of recovery of penalties and forfeitures, limitation of actions, etc.

SMALL FOLIO (11 U<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; 11X-11Z<sup>2</sup>; 12A-12C<sup>2</sup>; 12D<sup>1</sup>. Paginated [997, the title; 998, blank]; 999-1026).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 12 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches. (Bound with n. 778 and other pieces.)

REFERENCES: Siemssen, p. 13. Hoon (*op. cit.* in n. 740, n. 1), 152-153, and *cf.* 245 ff. *Commons Journal*, XXVI, 194, 226, 231-232, 244-245, *et passim*.

<sup>3</sup> The tobacco monopoly was abolished in the papal states by Benedict XIV in 1757. (Pasetti, p. 13.) Cf. nos. 808; 816.

The text of the title of this edition is the same as that in n. 769. The woodcut of the royal arms here is the conventionalized one and the imprint reads: *EDINBURGH*: | Printed by ADRIAN WATKINS, His Majesty's | Printer. M.DCC.LI. The work is a duodecimo, collating A-H<sup>4</sup>, bound in old half morocco.

AN | APPEAL | TO THE | PUBLIC; | In Relation to the | *TOBACCO* \*\*\* [Bill]: | And a Revival of the | OLD PROJECT, | To establish | A General EXCISE. | [Quot., 4 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for W. OWEN . . . | . . . MDCCLI. | . . .

IT IS the opinion of the author, vigorously expressed, that the original bill designed by the "fair traders" in tobacco (*v.* n. 754-B) was altered by amendments which largely contradicted the basic intentions of the framers, that these changes were inspired by the principle of a general excise and that they served (in the accepted bill, n. 769) to defeat one of the chief purposes of the merchants: to prevent tobacco smuggling by the Scotch.

After a long preamble the author deals specifically with those clauses so "grievous to the fair Traders [and] the Manufacturers, who first solicited a Bill against the *Smugglers* of Tobacco . . ." The pamphleteer finds particular reason to object to the restrictions placed upon manufactured tobacco, the regulations relating to certificates, the kind of rigorous supervision of every detail of importation and exportation, and hints at Parliamentary favoritism for the Scotch. He relates that part of the Act which gives regulative control to the inland revenue department, to the discredited excise bill of 1733.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, 1 leaf [prob. I<sub>4</sub>]; [B]-H<sup>4</sup>; I<sup>3</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Shaw (*op. cit.* in n. 654), 129. Br., n. 161. Watt (*op. cit.* in n. 517), IV, 4Z<sup>b</sup>. There is a copy in the NYPL.

THE | PRESENT STATE | OF THE | Tobacco-Trade, | As the late ACT affects the | LONDON-MANUFACTURERS, | CONSIDERED: | In a LETTER to a Friend. | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for, and Sold by M. COOPER . . . | . . . 1751. | . . .

BY THE process of interpreting literally various clauses of the Act (n. 769) the author (apparently a tobacco manufacturer), who signs himself "Britannicus," demonstrates that these provisions cannot be complied with by the London manufacturer-traders of tobacco. Outport merchants, at Bristol, Liverpool, etc. may be able to conform with them, because they are importers as well as manufacturers. Under the express letter of the law, Britannicus states, the Act, for instance, makes no provisions for the disposal of stocks on hand; supposedly requires manufacturers to swear to the "identical mixtures" in the snuff they produce, despite the obvious difficulties of distinguishing each kind of tobacco made into snuff; unreasonably complicates the conveyance of manufactured tobacco by land or coast-wise, etc., etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (B-D<sup>4</sup>, last blank).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Shaw (*op. cit.* in n. 654), 128.



## BOHNSACK, Berndt J.

Wässman-Lands | Tobaks-Planta/ | Thet år: | Utförlig Underwifning | Om | Tobaks-Planteringen. | Tryckt i WESTERÅS | [Published by J. L. Horrn] 1751.

[*Translation of title*] The tobacco-plants of Vestmanland. Complete instruction on its planting. Printed in Vesterås, 1751.

THE author announces in his preface that he has been commanded by the king and the Royal Chamber to write this pamphlet to instruct those of his countrymen who wish to cultivate tobacco. Lacking the requisite knowledge, he began to experiment with this plant in 1749, when he took charge of the royal gardens. He has, since then, been able to give information on the subject which has been of interest throughout Vestmanland. Tobacco farmers have begun to reap profit from their plantations. The chief purpose of this pamphlet is to emphasize the importance of climate and to suggest the use of garrets as excellent substitutes for drying-sheds. Planters who follow his advice will be able to produce fine crops, worth 12 to 16 daler koppermünt the hispound (18 lbs., 12 oz.) at the factories. A technical account of the cultivation of tobacco then follows.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{9}{16}$  x 4 inches.

REFERENCE: Lund (*op. cit.* in n. 750), 15.

The preface is signed by Johan L. Horrn, the publisher.

## NETHERLANDS, City of Rotterdam

EXTRACT | Uyt de *Generale Keure en Ordonnantie* der | Stad *Rotterdam*. | Houdende | ALTERATIE en AMPLIATIE | Van de ORDONNANTIE | Voor de | Raffactiemeefters van | den TABAK. | [Arms of Rotterdam] | Tot ROTTERDAM, | Gedrukt by Gerrit en Pieter van Waesberge | Drukkers der voorfz: Stad, 1751.

[*Translation of title*] Extract from the general statutes and ordinances of the city of Rotterdam, containing alterations and amplifications of the ordinance for the adjusters of tobacco. At Rotterdam, printed at the shop of Gerrit and Pieter van Waesberge, printers of the aforesaid city, 1751.

ARTICLE I of the ordinance (unspecified, but 29 April 1724; n. 539) is hereby annulled and replaced with a substitute clause of a more specific character. Hereafter, this states, the adjusters will serve the tobacco trade by deciding upon the proper allowances for damage on newly imported damp, old, rotten or decayed tobacco, and no other kind. Any adjuster who makes allowances in excess of actual value, or for others than the merchants he is to serve will be heavily fined. A slight change is made in another article.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>3</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

There is a copy in a collection of Dutch statutes and ordinances in the NYPL.

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## NETHERLANDS, Provinces of Holland and West Friesland

[Text-heading:] | Extract uit het Register | der Refolutien van de Edele | Mog. Heeren Ge-committeerde | Raaden van de Staaten van | Holland en Westvriesland, | genomen op | Den 20 Maart 1751.

[*Translation of heading*] Extract from the book of resolutions of the noble and mighty lords delegated councillors of the estates of Holland and West Friesland, taken 20 March 1751.

THAT section of the ordinance of 7 August 1748 which relates to the impost on imported tobacco has been deliberated upon. It is now decreed that this tax is to apply to all tobacco coming into the provinces, whether it is retained by local dealers or is trans-shipped. All skippers and carriers are to make declarations at the port of first entry and to pay the impost. Penalty of a large fine and confiscation is decreed for noncompliance. Domestic tobacco is exempted from the provisions of this resolution.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves, unsigned, the second blank except for printed docket, headed "RESOLUTIE", on v<sup>o</sup>).

BOUND (folded) in wrappers. Size of leaf: 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Resolutien* (*op. cit.* in n. 765), [1750 vol.], 927-928; [1751 vol.], 234.

ENGLAND, George II, *Parliament*

[Headed:] The two first Clauses of *An Act for the more | effectual Securing the Duties upon* TOBACCO. [N.p., n.d., but probably James Parker, New York, c. 1752.]

THAT part of the Act (n. 769) which requires from the proper customs officer in an American port a manifest of tobacco on board, before clearing, and the delivery of the papers by shipmasters upon arrival in England, is reprinted here. (*Cf.* n. 761)

BROADSIDE, small folio.

MOROCCO. Silked; "Licence Bond" inscribed across text, in an early hand. Size of original: 12 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

From the library of John H. Osborne (Amer. Art Assn., 1916, n. 278.)

No other copy of this piece has been traced. It is apparently the earliest broadside printed in the Anglo-American colonies which relates to tobacco.

## ENGLAND, Customs Department

[MS., docketed:] New Regulation for the Weighing of Tobacco Imported Into Scotland. [At end:] Custom House Edinburgh 23<sup>d</sup> January 1752 . . .

Gentlemen

Having been Inform'd by the Commifioners at London of the Practice in Weighing Tobacco at that Port, We direct you Conformably thereto, to Observe the following Method Viz:

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That after an Hogshead is placed in One Scale, the Weights are to be put into the Opposite Scale, and both Scales brought nearly to an Equilibrium, but Always with these two Circumstances, first that the Weights shall preponderate, and Secondly, that two pounds either taken from the Weights or put into the Scales with the Hogshead, shall make the Hogshead preponderate, in which situation the Hogshead then Having the Turn of the Scale, the weights in the Opposite Scale are to be set down by the Land Waiters, and Searchers, as the Amount of its Contents, from which the Ten pounds are to be deducted at the foot of the Account in the Land Waiters Books, as Usual.

You are to take Care that this Method be Constantly followed at Your Port, as a Regulation of Importance to the Revenue, and as putting every Merchant upon the same Equal footing, in all the Ports, and therefore no Excuse will be Admitted by Us, for Your Deviating upon any Occasion from this Order.

Care is to be taken that the Beams and Scales in Your Port, be Constantly in due Order, any Defect in which will be Imputed to the Chief Officer attending the Discharge and the Land Surveyor (to whom You are to Communicate this Order) as a Neglect of Duty, for which We will Admitt of no Excuse . . .

Your Loving Friends

. . . Collector & Compt<sup>r</sup>

SMALL FOLIO (1 p.). MS. copy in a clerk's hand. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

#### ENGLAND, Customs Department

[MS., docketed:] Minute 31 Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1752, Dismissing the Coll[ector] & Compt[r]oller of Barnstaple.

THIS document deals with the dismissal from office, for neglect of duty, of two customs officers at Barnstaple. The report made by an inspector for the commissioners and the answers of the accused to the charges are taken into consideration. (These are not included in this paper.) There had been an earlier inspection, referred to here, and special attention is given to the fact that on 14 December 1749, as a result of that survey, the commissioners had written a letter of complaint and instructions to the dismissed officers.

The trial officials state that there has been total neglect in the management of the customs at Barnstaple, which probably accounts for the increase in frauds and smuggling there. The collector and deputy comptroller were warned, in 1749, to mend their behavior, but their irregularities and laxity continued. They have been guilty of granting land-carriage certificates for a greater quantity of tobacco than appeared in the land waiters' books. Details of a specific case, including records of false affidavits, are given. Persons of insufficient credit have been admitted as security for merchants' tobacco bonds. In support of this charge a case is cited of a merchant whose security for tobacco bonds of several thousand pounds comprised the master of a sailing vessel (who has taken the pretended title of Governor of Lundy, an uninhabited island), a footman in livery to the said merchant, a person now in jail charged

with having sunk one of the merchant's vessels, and the fourth the master of a vessel now abroad. None of the four has any visible property.

In order to protect the revenue and maintain order in the customs department at Barnstaple, the two accused officials are dismissed and the collector at Dartmouth is ordered to proceed to an examination of their accounts.

SMALL FOLIO (6 pp.). Stitched. Inscribed: "Copy Comm<sup>rs</sup>: Minute". From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.

#### ENGLAND, George II, *Parliament*

Anno Regni | GEORGH II. | [2 lines] | VICESIMO QUINTO. | At the Parliament begun and holden at *Westminster*, | the Tenth Day of *November*, *Anno Dom.* 1747, | [4 lines] | And from thence continued by several Prorogations to the | Fourteenth Day of *November*, 1751, being the Fifth Session | of this present Parliament. | [Royal arms] | LONDON: | Printed by *Thomas Baskett* . . . | . . . and by the Assigns of *Robert Baskett*. 1752.

An Act . . . for Relief of *James Guthrie*, with Respect to the Duties paid and secured upon a Quantity of Tobacco, burnt at the Port of *Kircudbright* . . .

THE ship *Neptune* being loaded with tobacco, bound for Dieppe, France, on 16 June 1750, capsized within the limits of the port of Kircudbright, whereby the tobacco, amounting to 223,480 lbs., was rendered useless. The duties thereof had been paid and secured at the above port by James Guthrie & Co., merchants in Dumfries, and others, at importation according to law. The whole of the said damaged tobacco was burnt by direction of the customs officers. It is therefore enacted, that the proper officer at the said port shall grant a correct debenture for the total amount of tobacco destroyed, whereby the said James Guthrie & Co. may be entitled to draw back such part of the duties as had been paid at the importation of the said tobacco, and the bonds and securities granted for the remainder shall be discharged and vacated, together with any interest due thereon from 16 June 1750, any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding. [8E<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO (8D<sup>2</sup> [first, the title]; 8E<sup>2</sup>. Paginated [657, the title; 658, blank]; 659-663, [664, blank]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 12<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. (Bound with n. 769 and n. 1881.)

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXVI, 383, 415, 484-487, 499, 515.

#### FRANCE, Lorraine and Barrois, *Tobacco Monopoly*

RECUEIL | DES ÉDITS, | DÉCLARATIONS, | ARRESTS | ET | RÉGLEMENS | Concernant la Ferme Générale du | Tabac de Lorraine & Barrois. | [Arms] | A NANCY, | Chez LESEURE, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, | & DROUIN, Marchand-Libraire. | M.D.CC.LII.

[Translation of title] Collection of edicts, declarations, acts and regulations concerning the General Farm of tobacco in Lorraine and Barrois. At Nancy, at the shop of Leseure, printer in ordinary of the king, and Drouin, bookseller. 1752.



THIS volume contains acts, etc. (separately catalogued<sup>1</sup> in *Tobacco*), some of which have already appeared in collected form in the volume recorded under n. 537-A. In addition to the 20 numbered pieces listed in n. 537-A, the *Recueil* of 1752 contains the pieces catalogued under n. 1002 (also in a collection, n. 713-A), 1003 (also in a collection, n. 717), and those acts, ordinances, etc. published separately earlier than this volume (n. 779) listed under nos. 1006-A, 1007-D, 1018-A (a variant), 1019-C, and 1028-B.

In addition to the foregoing this volume contains those acts, etc. which do not appear in the Arents library in earlier separate or collected editions. These are catalogued under nos. 632, 976, 977, 978-A, 994, 994-A, 995-A, 996, 997-A, 997-B, 999-C, 1000, 1003-B, 1004, 1004-A, 1005, 1005-B, 1006, 1007-B, 1008-B, 1009, 1009-A, 1009-B, 1010, 1010-A, 1011, 1011-A, 1011-B, 1012, 1012-A, 1013, 1013-D, 1014, 1014-B, 1015, 1015-A, 1015-B, 1016, 1016-A, 1017-B, 1021, 1021-A, 1021-B, 1022, 1022-A, 1023, 1023-C, 1025, 1026, 1027-B, 1029, 1029-A, 1029-B, 1030, 1030-A, 1031-A, 1031-B, 1033-A, 1033-B, 1035-A, 1035-B, 1036 and 1037-A. The leaves which these pieces occupy in the collected edition of 1752 are indicated in the above-numbered catalogue entries.

Many of the pieces in this collection do not appear to be exact copies of official records. Discrepancies occur occasionally between the actual decisions, as revealed by the contents of the individual acts, etc. and the apparent decisions, as indicated in their title-headings. (For an example see n. 1015.) There seems to be no valid reason for these occasional variations between the subject matter of titles and contents of texts, unless one concedes the probability of error on the part of the writer of the headings.

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. Small quarto (Title and chronological table, A-C<sup>4</sup>; text, A[rep.]<sup>4</sup>; B<sup>2</sup>; C<sup>3</sup>; D<sup>2</sup>; D<sup>4</sup>; E<sup>2</sup>; F<sup>2</sup>; G<sup>1</sup>; H<sup>2</sup>; I<sup>4</sup>; K<sup>3</sup>; L<sup>2</sup>; M<sup>2</sup>; N<sup>3</sup>; O<sup>1</sup>; P<sup>2</sup>; Q<sup>2</sup>; R<sup>1</sup>; S<sup>2</sup>; T<sup>3</sup>; V<sup>2</sup>; X<sup>2</sup>; Y<sup>1</sup>; Z<sup>3</sup>; Aa<sup>1</sup>; Bb-Ee<sup>2</sup>; Ee<sup>2</sup>; Ff<sup>2</sup>; Ff<sup>4</sup>; Gg<sup>3</sup>; Hh-Nn<sup>2</sup>; Oo<sup>3</sup>; Pp<sup>3</sup>; Qq<sup>3</sup>; Rr<sup>2</sup>; Rr<sup>2</sup>; Ss<sup>2</sup>; Tt<sup>2</sup>; Vv-Yy<sup>2</sup>; Zz<sup>3</sup>; Zz<sup>3</sup>; Aaa-Ccc<sup>2</sup>; Ddd<sup>3</sup>; Ddd<sup>3</sup>; Eee<sup>2</sup>; Fff<sup>3</sup>; Ggg<sup>2</sup>; Hhh<sup>4</sup>; Iii<sup>2</sup>; Kkk<sup>4</sup>; Lll<sup>2</sup>; Mmm<sup>4</sup>; Mmmij<sup>3</sup>; Nnn<sup>2</sup>; Ooo<sup>4</sup>; Ppp<sup>2</sup>; Qqq<sup>4</sup>; Rrr<sup>2</sup>; Sss<sup>2</sup>; Ttt-Xxx<sup>2</sup>; Yyy<sup>4</sup>; Zzz<sup>2</sup>; A3a<sup>3</sup>; B3b-C3c<sup>4</sup>; D3d<sup>3</sup>; E3e<sup>3</sup>; F3f<sup>2</sup>; [G3g excluded]; H3h<sup>4</sup>; I3i<sup>3</sup>; I3iij<sup>2</sup>; K3k<sup>4</sup>; K3kij<sup>2</sup>; K3kij[rep.]<sup>2</sup>; L3l<sup>3</sup>; M3m<sup>2</sup>; N3n<sup>1</sup>).

ORIGINAL SHEEP. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{9}{16}$  x 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

The chronological table is foliated, the volume paginated, and there are occasional corrections in an early hand. "Ex libris Vaultrin" written on title in an early hand. A printed slip is pasted at the conclusion of one of the acts on Yy<sup>2</sup><sup>b</sup>.

#### [ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, King

EDITTO | DI SUA MAESTÀ | Riguardante la Gabella del Tabacco. | *In data de' 28. di Febbrajo 1752.* | [Royal arms] | IN TORINO, | NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[*Translation of title*] Edict of his majesty regarding the tax of tobacco. Dated 28 February 1752. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

IN ORDER to prevent losses, because of smuggling and other fraudulent practises, in the royal rents from the tobacco tax, it is decreed that no one in the realm, regardless of privilege, may trade in tobacco except the monopoly (*v.* nos. 718; 724).

<sup>1</sup> *V.* Vol. II (of *Tobacco*), p. 441 at n. 13 for the system adopted in cataloguing these pieces.

Severe penalties are provided for any found possessing contraband weighing more than 1 rubbo [*i.e.* rubbio, a grain measure] of Piedmont measure: confiscation of tobacco and conveyance; and the galleys for 2 years or corporal punishment for minors and women, according to age and sex (public whipping for women over 25 years old; 6 months in jail for boys over 18). Those seized with less contraband than 1 rubbo are to be fined. Smugglers captured in bands of more than 3 shall be sent to the galleys for 5 years; such of those who resist shall be sentenced to the galleys for from 10 years to life.

Further and full details relating to those liable to arrest as accessories to the fact; penalty of fine for those accused by 2 worthy witnesses, even when the contraband tobacco is not found upon the accused; and penalties for possession of unsealed tobacco, and for forgery of monopoly stamp, etc. are provided. Licenses are required before one may plant "Erba Regina" (tobacco) for medicinal use, and for possession of more than 2 lbs. of Brazilian tobacco in roll. Tobacco for snuff to be sold only in rolls but, if already converted into snuff, to be distributed in leaden pots of 1 or 2 lbs. each, with revenue seal. The sale, manufacture or importation of tobacco pipes is reserved to the monopoly. The rewards for informers, disposition of confiscated tobacco, some of the prices of tobacco (*v.* n. 781), the division of confiscated tobacco and properties between arresting officials and soldiers, immunity and rewards for accomplices aiding officials, etc., etc. are among the other subjects dealt with.

The prices of tobacco set are not to be exceeded by the monopoly. Those parts of the realm exempt by privilege from the tobacco duty are to pledge themselves to have no commercial dealings in tobacco, with other parts of the realm, except through the monopoly. Because of the excessive smuggling of tobacco in the city of Turin all cargoes of imported goods are to be carefully inspected. (Approved and published by the Royal Chamber of Accounts, 4 March 1752.)

SMALL FOLIO (A<sup>9</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

#### [ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, King

TARIFFA | FORMATA | DALLA REGIA CAMERA | In efecuzione del Regio Editto de' | 28. Febbrajo 1752. per la fissazione | del prezzo, fecondo cui si ha da | vendere al Pubblico qualunque | genere di Tabacco nelle Terre dell' | Abbazia di S. Benigno, del Princi- | pato di Masserano, del Contado | di Crevacuore, e Tigliole. | [Royal arms] | IN TORINO, | NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[*Translation of title*] Tariff made by the Royal Chamber in execution of the royal edict of 28 February 1752 for fixing the price according to which each kind of tobacco is to be sold to the public in the territories of the Abbey of San Benigno, of the principality of Masserano, of the county of Crevacuore, and Tigliole [in Piedmont]. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THIS list of wholesale and retail prices of tobacco, in the parts of the realm mentioned on the title, is an adjunct to the preceding edict (n. 780). (Different tariffs were established in various other parts of Piedmont, *v.* n. 782.) Eleven commercial varieties are listed here, ranging in price from 9 soldi wholesale (10, retail) for ordinary "store" tobacco to 54 soldi (60, retail) for the choicest leaf. Shopkeepers



who fail to adhere to the prices set are to be fined. (10 April 1752. By the Royal Chamber [of Accounts]).

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

MANIFESTO | CAMERALE | Con cui si dichiara, che il Tabacco a raper | fino, detto d'Olanda in bastoni, debba | venderfi nelle Provincie d'Alessandria, | Lumellina, Alto, e Basso Mon- | ferrato, compreso Valenza, | a soldi trentacinque | per libbra. | *In data delli 2. Giugno 1752.* | [Royal arms] | IN TORINO, | NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[*Translation of title*] Manifesto of the chamber in which it is decreed that fine rappee tobacco, called Holland in rolls, should be sold in the provinces of Alessandria, Lumellina, Upper and Lower Montferrato, including Valenza [in Piedmont], at 35 soldi the pound. Dated 2 June 1752. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THE royal Chamber of Accounts explains that the tobacco monopolists have requested that the price of the Dutch snuff mentioned in the title be corrected. In the "manifesto" of 10 April 1752 this snuff was priced at 20 soldi the lb., for the provinces listed.

FOLIO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS, uncut. Size of leaf:  $12\frac{3}{16} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

SMART, Christopher (1722-1771)

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. London, 1752.

The BAG-WIG and the TOBACCO-PIPE.  
A FABLE.

<p>A Bag-wig of a jauntie air, Trick'd up with all a barber's care, Loaded with powder and perfume, Hung in a spendthrift's dressing-room; Close by its side, by chance convey'd, A black Tobacco-pipe was laid; And with its vapours far and near, Outstunk the effence of Monsieur; At which its rage, the thing of hair, Thus, bristling up, began declare.</p>	<p>"Bak'd dirt! that with intrusion rude Breaks in upon my solitude, And with thy fetid breath defiles The air for forty thousand miles— Avaunt—pollution's in thy touch— O barb'rous English! horrid Dutch! I cannot bear it—Here, Sue, Nan, Go call the maid to call the man, And bid him come without delay, To take this odious pipe away.</p>
<p>Hideous! fure some one smoak'd thee, Friend, Reverfely, at his t'other end.</p>	

Nos. 782 AND 783

[344]

ITALY; SMART

# P O E M S

O N

## SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

B Y

CHRISTOPHER SMART, A.M.

Fellow of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge.

—nonumque prematur in annum. Hor.



L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, by W. STRAHAN;

And sold by J. NEWBERRY, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

MDCCLII.

TITLE OF SMART, 1752

<p>Oh! what mix'd odours! what a throng Of salt and sour, of stale and strong! A most unnatural combination,</p>	<p>Enough to mar all perspiration— Monstrous! again—'twou'd vex a faint! Sufan, the drops—or else I faint!"</p>
--	---

No. 783

[345]

SMART



The pipe (for 'twas a pipe of foul)      In fmoke, like oracle of old,  
Raifing himself upon his bole,      Did thus his fentiments unfold.

"Why, what's the matter, Goodman Swagger,  
Thou flaunting French, fantaftic bragger?  
Whofe whole fine fpeech is (with a pox)  
Ridiculous and heterodox.  
'Twas better for the Englifh nation  
Before fuch fcoundrels came in fashion,  
When none fought hair in realms unknown,  
But every blockhead bore his own.  
Know, puppy, I'm an Englifh pipe,  
Deem'd worthy of each Briton's gripe,  
Who, with my cloud-compelling aid  
Help our plantations and our trade,  
And am, when fober and when mellow,  
An upright, downright, honeft fellow.  
Tho' fools, like you, may think me rough,  
And fcorn me, 'caufe I am in buff,  
Yet your contempt I glad receive,  
'Tis all the fame that you can give:  
None finery or fopp'ry prize;  
But they who've fomething to difguife;  
For fimple nature hates abufe,  
And Plainnefs is the drefs of Ufe." [Ee<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-Ee<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (Title, dedication, list of subscribers, and errata, 8 leaves [some signed "a"]; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Gg<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

FRONTISPIECE, copperplate engraving for the "Hop-Garden", by C. Grignon after F. Hayman, and an etched plate by Thomas Worlidge, dated 1751, for an "Ode".

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Large Paper. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{16}$  inches. (Bound with two other works.)

"Robt Eden 1752" inscribed on title; penciled notes by Buxton Forman. (Sir Robert Eden was an original subscriber.)

From the libraries of Sir Robert Eden; Sir John Eden with his armorial bookplate; William George Eden, fourth Baron Auckland and H. Buxton Forman (1920, n. 1114).

REFERENCES: BM. "Christopher Smart", by F. T. Wood (in *Englische Studien* 71 Band, 2 Heft, Leipzig, 1936) 191-213. *Catalogue of the Library of . . . John Henry Wrenn*, by H. B. Wrenn, ed. T. J. Wise (Austin, Texas, 1920) IV, 151.

VIRGINIA, Colony of

THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. Williamsburg, 1752.

(Sessions begun 23 October 1705)

In the "Act for Improving the Staple of Tobacco; and for Regulating the Size and

THE  
A C T S  
O F  
A S S E M B L Y,  
Now in Force, in the COLONY of  
V I R G I N I A.  
WITH THE  
TITLES of Such as are Expired, or Repealed;  
NOTES in the Margin, fhewing how, and at  
what Time they were Repealed:

AND

An exact TABLE to the WHOLE.

*Publiſh'd purſuant to an Order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.*



WILLIAMSBURG:

Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER. MDCCLII.



Tare of Tobacco Hogheads" it is ordered that all who tender seconds shall forfeit 500 lbs. of tobacco for every tithable person employed on the plantation where such seconds are grown. Overseers are liable to like penalty. Those exposing to sale or tendering tobacco "false-packed" and mixed with trash shall forfeit 1000 lbs. of tobacco per hhd. The court which receives the complaint is to appoint a surveyor to examine the tobacco. An allowance of 5 lbs. per hhd. shall be made for sand, dirt, and "mean" tobacco, etc. Those who offer tobacco, by the last of January, in order to discharge a debt, may demand the appointment of 3 surveyors. If these find that the tobacco tendered be merchantable it shall be marked for the creditor in discharge of said debt. Provisions are made for the protection of creditors, in regard to this last clause.

Every tobacco hhd. shall be made of dry and well seasoned timber which has been hewed at least 3 months before being set up. The length of staves, etc. is prescribed. Coopers shall be placed under oath not to make tobacco hhds. larger than permitted by law, and to mark the true weight of every hhd. made, under penalty of 500 lbs. of tobacco for every infraction. Justices receiving complaints of non-compliance by coopers may allow for increase in weight, through moisture, of casked tobacco which has "lain some Time packed". Buyers are to receive tobacco at the stated tare and allow 30 lbs. for the hhd. (Exceptions to this last clause are provided for paying rents, etc. when the cask was to be included in the lease, and when the planter shipped his own tobacco.) All former laws relating to the above matters are repealed. [Chap. XLVI, T<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-U<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

(Acts regulating the tares of tobacco hhds. were several times passed by the Assembly from 1686 on, as they expired. The last of the revivals was repealed in 1704. In 1748 that part of the foregoing Act which relates to the size and tare of hhds. was suspended, the tender of tobacco and allowance for cask being already provided for by other Acts. That part which relates to improving the staple of tobacco, after various expirations and revivals, was repealed by amendment in 1748. *V. infra.*)

(Sessions begun 25 October 1710)

For the better support of the government of Virginia an export duty of 2s.<sup>1</sup> is placed upon every hhd., or other container of tobacco, to be paid by the shipper. A like sum is to apply to every 500 lbs. of tobacco shipped in bulk.

It is explained in a footnote that as the duty Act of 1680 had received the royal assent it could not be altered by this Act, but there were no essential differences between them. The later Act makes specific mention of the various kinds of containers in which tobacco is shipped and is to apply only in exportation by water, not, as in the former Act, by land or water. [Chap. V, X<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

(The 2s. export tax was first passed by Assembly Act in 1659; renewed 1661/2<sup>2</sup> and was several times revived.)

(Sessions begun 6 May 1742)

The Act for regulating and collecting certain official fees, etc. lists the payments to be made to the secretary of the colony, county-court clerks, sheriffs, coroners, constables, and surveyors for various services.<sup>3</sup> A few of the fees are recorded in money, but chiefly in tobacco, for the secretary; only in tobacco for the other officials. Sev-

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the Introduction, p. 100, n. 11, ¶2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *V. n.* 456.

eral hundred entries appear in this Act, apparently dealing with all known phases of legal procedures and official duties entitled to fees, and with the official work of surveyors. Among these it may be noted that clerks and the sheriff received 1200 lbs. of tobacco annually for general public services in addition to the individual fees permitted them. Sheriffs were allowed 30 lbs. for an arrest; 20 lbs. for pillorying or ducking any person, and 10 lbs. for placing a person in the stocks. [Chap. VI, B2b<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-E2e<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

(Sessions begun 27 October 1748)

The Act for "Prevention of Abuses in Tobacco shipped on Freight" requires that shipmasters intending to load tobacco shall give bond and make oath not to "crop, cut away the Bulge, draw the Staves, or otherwise abuse or injure, any Tobacco Cask . . ." They are prohibited from loading tobacco in casks before such bond and oath are given. The Act to be effective from 10 June 1751. [Chap. XXIII, K3k<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-K3k<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

(*Ibid.*)

In an Act to prevent the tending of seconds it is stated that the growing and curing of tobacco slips and suckers for making seconds is prejudicial to the colony because the value of tobacco is thereby depreciated. Therefore any who hereafter weed, house, cure, strip or pack, etc. any seconds, suckers or slips shall forfeit 500 lbs. of tobacco for each person so employed on his plantation. Only in the event of destruction of tobacco by a tempest, etc. may anyone tend seconds or slips upon the same stalks, without being liable to the penalty aforesaid. Constables are to survey plantations at certain periods in order to maintain the provisions of this Act. Effective from 10 June 1751. [Chap. XXIV, K3k<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

(A similar Act had been passed in 1660/1, Chap. CVII, and again in 1720, Chap V. The foregoing Act [1748], was repealed by proclamation in April 1752.)

(*Ibid.*)

In the Act for the better support of the College of William and Mary, it is observed that by an Act of Parliament (1673/4), a duty of 1d. per lb. was laid on all tobacco exported from Virginia to other British plantations in America, which was granted to the college as part of its support. But this revenue, it is noticed, has of late proved deficient because of divers frauds and abuses. Therefore, every person shipping goods to other British plantations must make oath of the contents of such packages, and must not ship any such packages before paying the required duty on tobacco, under penalty of forfeiting all the goods. No one to ship tobacco to North Carolina to be exported thence, without paying the duty in either colony, under penalty of forfeiture of the value of such tobacco. Effective 10 June 1751. [Chap. XXXV, §5, Q3q<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

(This Act was repealed by proclamation in April 1752.)

(*Ibid.*)

An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, and preventing Frauds in His Majesty's Customs.

This, the most complete and explicit of all the tobacco Acts passed in this long session, states in its preamble that the laws heretofore made to prevent the exportation of bad and trash tobacco have been found ineffectual and the practise of deceiving the customs has increased considerably.



It is therefore enacted that all tobacco to be exported, except such as has been inspected, is to be brought to some public warehouse, etc. and there viewed. No tobacco is to be put on any vessel for exportation before inspection. Masters of vessels shall take oath not to take tobacco on board before being stamped by inspectors. All tobacco found on board without proper stamps shall be seized and forfeited and the master shall be penalized. Servants on board who conceal frauds shall be whipped. [Details of manifests, clearance papers, transportation of tobacco, etc. are given.] Tobacco damaged in carriage and refused acceptance by a ship's master shall be carried to a public warehouse, there to be repacked, weighed and stamped, without fee. But if the owner fails to separate and repack the tobacco within 10 days the inspectors shall do it and receive 5s. for each hhd. or cask. Two inspectors shall view all tobacco. [The manner of appointing them is given, penalties for accepting bribes stated, etc.] Inspectors are to give notes for all tobacco received, which notes shall be current in all tobacco payments. An allowance of 4 per cent is made for each hhd., but the minimum allowance for any hhd. is 30 lbs. of tobacco. Every transfer hhd. shall contain 950 lbs. of tobacco at least.<sup>4</sup> Allowances are made for casks and shrinkage, etc. All crop tobacco in hhds. intended for export shall be delivered to inspectors who shall stamp them and give proper receipts. During the continuance of this Act, no tender for a tobacco debt is lawful unless in inspector's notes or receipts. Stemmed tobacco must be laid straight, in order to prevent it being mixed with trash or packed in "unfizable Casks". Tobacco to be packed in hhds. which do not exceed 48 inches in the length of the stave, 30 inches at the head within the crow, with allowance for prizing of 2 inches above the gauge in the prizing head. Tobacco refused by the inspectors as not merchantable shall be burnt, unless the owner desires to sort and separate the bad from the good, within a month of its receipt. The trash tobacco shall then be burned by the inspectors. In order to prevent frauds in the customs, all weights of tobacco to be exported shall be properly entered in official records, etc.

Numerous other details are given of penalties for forging stamps or certificates; for taking false oath, etc.; how levies shall be paid and what notes shall be accepted in payment of levies; what allowances shall be made out of such public dues, etc.; salaries of inspectors in tobacco, and lengthy notices relating to rents, building, equipment and maintenance of warehouses.

Inspectors paying away tobacco upon presentation of their notes or receipts shall open the hhds., when required to do so. No tobacco may be cut or manufactured before being viewed. Owners of transfer notes may, at any time before the first of October in every year, receive and mark hhds. of tobacco for satisfying such notes, and the inspectors shall then take in their former notes and deliver crop notes and receipts for such hhds., and shall be answerable for the safe-keeping of such tobacco. Each person thus tendering transfer notes for tobacco shall pay 5s. 6d. for the inspection and nails provided by the inspectors. [Chap. LI, B4b<sup>a</sup>-H5h<sup>b</sup>]

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the Introduction, p. 137, n. 8, ¶2.

The miscellaneous entries of laws which had expired or had been repealed show that in 1661 there was a law prohibiting the courts to take cognizance of any action involving less than 200 lbs. of tobacco (repealed 1748); that artificers not planting tobacco were freed from payment of the levy, 1661 (repealed, 1748); that malicious divulgers of false news if convicted could be fined 2000 lbs. of tobacco, 1661; that tobacco of Maryland growth should be free of duty, 1667 (which Act expired); that the justices of the several county courts were restrained from levying tobacco upon the people for their accommodation and expenses while keeping court, 1674 (repealed 1748). In 1705 an Act was passed prohibiting the importation of tobacco from Carolina or other parts outside the Capes of Virginia (repealed, 1748). By an Act of 1732, masters of ships were permitted to employ their own sloops, boats, and sailors in carrying tobacco from the public warehouses on board their ships. In 1734 an Act was passed requiring the justices of James-City and York to levy tobacco for certain officers of the city of Williamsburg to defray charges in connection with legal matters. Persons not concerned in "making" tobacco were permitted to discharge their levies and officers' fees in money, by an Act of 1742. There are, of course, the usual frequent references to the use of tobacco as forfeitures and for the payment of fines, etc.

In the session laws of 1752, bound with this volume (*v. infra*), the "Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco" was continued and amended. The amendments consist of stating which public warehouses for tobacco inspection are to be discontinued, which new ones appointed, salaries of inspectors, etc. [Chap. III, A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Because of a severe storm and tidal overflow large quantities of tobacco in public warehouses were damaged or lost. An Act for making reparation to the owners was passed. A schedule is appended listing the warehouses, amounts of tobacco destroyed, owners, etc. [Chap. VIII, C<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION in this form. Folio (Blank, title, each 1 leaf; list of subscribers, 2 leaves; catalogue, a-b<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]; A-Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>2</sup>; A2a-Z2z<sup>2</sup>; A3a-Z3z<sup>2</sup>; A4a-Y4y<sup>2</sup>).

OLD CALF. Bound with the collection of Acts passed at the General Assembly session begun 27 February 1752, signed A-M<sup>2</sup>. Size of leaf: 13<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. S., xxvii, nos. 100388, 100246. Swem (*op. cit.* in n. 673) Part III, 1919, nos. 22562, 22559.

According to Swem, this is the second collection (first revisal) of Virginia laws to be printed in the colony. The first, published at Williamsburg in 1733, was not a revisal, says Swem. Clayton-Torrence (*op. cit.* in 456), n. 205, describes it, however, as the second revisal. The first collection of Virginia laws was printed at London in 1662; the second at London in [1684?].

BUTEL-DUMONT, Georges Marie (1728-1788), *ed. by* Jean-Baptiste LE MAS-CRIER (1697-1760)

MÉMOIRES | HISTORIQUES | SUR | LA LOUISIANE, | CONTENANT ce qui y est arrivé de plus | mémorable depuis l'année 1687. juf- | qu'à présent; avec l'établissement de la | Colonie Françoisse dans cette Province | de l'Amérique Septentrionale sous la | direction de la Compagnie des Indes; | le climat, la nature & les productions | de ce pays; l'origine & la Religion des | Sauvages qui l'habitent; leurs mœurs | & leurs coutumes, &c. | Composés sur les Mémoires de M. DUMONT, | par M. L. L. M. | Ouvrage enrichi de Cartes & de Figures. | TOME PREMIER. [SECOND.] | A PARIS, | Chez CL. J. B. BAUCHE, Libraire . . . | . . . | M.DCC.LIII. | Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.



[*Translation of title*] Historical memoirs of Louisiana containing the most memorable things which have happened from the year 1687 to the present. With the establishment of the French colony in this province of North America under the direction of the Compagnie des Indes; the climate, the nature and the products of this country; the origin and the religion of the savages who inhabit it; their manners and customs, etc. Composed from the memoirs of M. Dumont by M. L. L. M. [Monsieur L'Abbé Le Mascrier]. Illustrated by maps and drawings. First [Second] Volume. At Paris. At the shop of Cl. J. B. Bauche, bookseller . . . 1753. With the approval and privilege of the king.

THE suitability of the soil of Louisiana for the cultivation of tobacco, the superiority of the variety developed at Natchez over that of Virginia and of St. Domingo, the periods when the seed is sowed and the various steps in cultivation, seasoning, preparation of tobacco for the market, etc. are commented upon, or related in some detail, in the chapter on the culture and manufacture of tobacco.<sup>1</sup> [I, B<sub>v</sub><sup>b</sup>-B<sub>r</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Another section deals with the calumet and the ceremony associated with it:

In general the Indians are fond of the smoke of tobacco; they will swallow ten or twelve mouthfuls and retain this in their stomachs without difficulty; then ceasing to draw, they will exhale the smoke in several puffs through nose and mouth. They mix the tobacco with the leaves of the sumac tree, either to lessen the strength of the former or to use the latter as tobacco.<sup>2</sup> The two mixed and chopped together is called by them Feningue; their pipe they call calumet. The pipe of peace is famous and was in former days a passport and the symbol of friendship among the savage nations. But today it may not be so generally trusted as has been proved by the sad experience of the French, for the Indians often abuse this sign of peace to carry out their most barbarous designs.

The calumet consists of a wooden tube about four feet long, with a hole running through its entire length. It is painted in various colors and ornamented with porcupine bristles usually painted red or yellow. From the middle of this tube extends a bunch of white and red feathers, arranged as a peacock's train; at the end of these are attached the manes and tails of horses killed in war, also colored vermillion. One of the extremities of this tube bears a bowl usually of stone red like coral, sometimes black, resembling marble . . .

Fifteen to twenty Indians will leave their village to offer the calumet to the chief of another nation to ask the continuance of his friendship, help against their enemies, or any other favor. [An account of the customary procedure is given, relating to the dispatch of an advance courier for permission to enter the village, the preparation by the women of the village for the reception of the visitors, etc.] The most skilful of the emissaries carries the calumet, and all dance and sing as they approach the village. [The ceremonies attending their reception are described.] The bearer of the calumet twirls it about now low, now in the air, making many contortions of his body, followed by the others bearing the presents.<sup>3</sup> Arrived at the tent of the chief they find him . . . surrounded by the warriors and important

<sup>1</sup> V. n. 730 (IV, G<sub>xij</sub><sup>b</sup> ref.), n. 788, and Gray's *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* (Washington, 1933), I, pp. 69-71 and n. 108

there.

<sup>2</sup> V. the *Introd.*, p. 15, ¶2.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the illustration in *Tobacco*, Vol. I, p. 26.

men. The calumet is then filled with tobacco and offered to the chief by its bearer who also holds a lighted brand to the tobacco. The chief lights the pipe, takes a few puffs, and the calumet is then passed . . . from mouth to mouth. Meanwhile the gifts are placed before the chief . . . After the calumet has returned to its bearer who smokes last, there is a great silence. Then this bearer addresses the chief and discloses the reasons for their visit. The chief grants or refuses their wish, but the presents are always well received no matter what his reply may be, and the calumet . . . is given to the chief as a pledge. The bowl alone is removed from it, as this serves for other similar ceremonies. [I, H<sub>xi</sub><sup>a</sup>-I<sub>i</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. Duodecimo (I: Half-title; a<sup>6</sup>; A-L<sup>12</sup> [last, blank]. II: Half-title, title, each 1 leaf, unsigned; A-N<sup>12</sup>; O<sup>4</sup>; P<sup>10</sup> [last, blank]).

FOLDING MAP of Louisiana by Chambon; 3 folding plans; 6 engravings of plants, etc. (on 3 folding ll.)

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 6<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. S., iii, n. 9605. Field, n. 463. Rich (*op. cit.* in n. 453), I, 104. *Catalogue d'Ouvrages sur L'Histoire de L'Amérique . . . sur celui du Canada, de la Louisiane . . .* G. B. Faribault (Québec, 1837) p. 20.

The author served the French in Louisiana for 25 years in an official capacity.

ENGLAND, Customs Department; Claud JOHNSON, (c. 1670-1760) *petitioner*

[MS., headed:] To the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, The Humble Petition of Claud Johnson of London Merchant . . . [At end:] London, 1753.

AT THE request of two other London tobacco merchants (George Buchanan and William Hamilton) the petitioner, Claud Johnson, had become bound with them for the payment of £5763-17-9, due 28 March 1753, for the duties on 250,000 lbs. of tobacco, imported by his fellow bondsmen. Buchanan and Hamilton assigned 200 hhds. of tobacco to the petitioner in order to secure and indemnify him, but shortly thereafter they removed 101 hhds. without his knowledge or consent. As further security the importers assigned 42 other hhds. of tobacco to the petitioner.

Buchanan and Hamilton became bankrupt and 135 hhds. were seized, by suit of the crown, for tobacco duties owing. The petitioner entered his claim for these hhds., but was awarded only 42 hhds. by the special jury which heard the case. The 200 hhds. to which he was originally entitled have been lost to him.

Johnson understands that an argeement was entered into between the commissioners of customs and the assignees, under the commission of bankruptcy, whereby they were to have all the tobacco seized, in consideration of a certain sum to be paid by the said assignees. But the bond in which the petitioner was bound with Buchanan and Hamilton had not been included, the commissioners alleging as their reason that it was not yet due.

The petitioner has already paid £2000 in part and discharge of said bond and is endeavoring to raise another £1000. But as he will suffer greatly unless relief is granted him before the bond becomes due, next month, the petitioner prays that their lordships will give the matter their consideration and mitigate the sum due. (Signed in full)

FOLIO (2 pp.). In a clerk's hand. Docketed. From the Townshend family papers, v. n. 740.



[Text-heading:] Anno vicefimo sexto | Georgii II. Regis. | An Act for the more effectually preventing the fraudulent Removal of Tobacco by Land or | Water, and for the Ease of the fair Trader in | Tobacco . . . | [4 lines] | [London, 1753.]

THE preamble recites the Act (n. 769). Tobacco imported prior to 29 September 1751 may be removed by land or water. After 1 June 1753 no tobacco imported before the above-cited date, nor tobacco stalks stripped, nor manufactured snuff, may be removed by land or water, under penalty of forfeiture, etc. Tobacco, etc. removed in greater quantity than the Act allows, without a certificate, may be seized, etc. Proof of fraud lies on the claimer or seizers. Nothing in this Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco imported before 29 September 1751. Details relating to the manner in which certificates are to be subscribed are given. [3R<sup>a</sup>-3S<sup>b</sup>]

FOLIO (3R<sub>2</sub>; 3S-3T<sup>2</sup>. Paginated 251-259 [260, blank]).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 13 x 8 1/8 inches.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXVI, 707, 771 *et passim*.

ENGLAND, Customs Department; Alexander BROWN, *complainant*

[Autograph Letter, docketed:] Copy. Letter M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Brown, 20<sup>th</sup> December 1753.

Honoured Sirs

I have just received the inclosed Letter from my Partner at Leith, who last night told me the Coll<sup>r</sup> at Leith insisted We should give in an Account of all Our Tobaccos on hand, which We are by no Law bound to do, unless they have been Imported 18 months. We have no Tobaccos Imported 12 months, and if he means Tobaccos formerly Imported, They have been Sold & Exported, the Moneys & Bonds Clear'd within the 18 Months; So that We have no Account to give in.—Your Honours must be sensible there can be no Reason to harras the Fair Traders by Compelling them to do what is in itself illegal; We would avoid ev'ry Question and dispute in Our Power, and humbly hope, You'l not put Us to any unconvenience by insisting on Us to do what is inconsistent with the Laws, which are our Protection.

I am &c. Alexander Brown

Edinburgh 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1753.

[In another hand:] Read the Law Sec: 18: pa: 39-41

I have read over the 18<sup>th</sup> Sec: of the late Tobacco Act, and I am humbly of Opinion that an Account of all Tobaccos now on hand, whether Imported 18 months ago or not must be given in to the proper Officers on or before the 5<sup>th</sup> of January next, and in default thereof, the Person Offending will be subject to the Penalty of £50 for each Offence.

20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1753.

R<sup>d</sup> Swainston. . .

The Board agree with the Solicitor in the above Opinion.

W N for the Secretary.

SMALL FOLIO (1 p.).

Nos. 787 AND 787-A

[354]

ENGLAND

[MS.] Etat general de la Situation des Provinces du Roiaume En l'année 1746. Premier Volume [and other titles, *v. infra*]. [Probably Paris, c. 1753]

[Translation of title] General state of the situation of the provinces of the realm in the year 1746. First [Second] Volume.

THE French mercantilists had long looked upon Louisiana as the potential source of a vast tobacco supply. The *Compagnie d'Occident* attempted to give practical expression to this expectation and experienced tobacco cultivators were sent to the colony in 1719.<sup>1</sup> Various factors operated to curtail production, however — among them the bursting of the “Mississippi Bubble” — but after the Compagnie's control in the tobacco monopoly in France was vested in the *Fermiers-Généraux*,<sup>2</sup> in 1730, interest in the Louisiana tobacco industry was renewed.

A section of this manuscript (the last portion of the supplementary part, “Extraits . . .” — *v. infra*), is a “Memoire” on the project to establish tobacco plantations in Canada and Louisiana. Its writer states that French manufactured tobacco was made up from the kinds grown in Virginia, other foreign American colonies, and from the Netherlands or Germany. He was of the opinion that all the required tobacco could be cultivated in the French colonies of Canada and Louisiana. By this step, he remarks, the *Fermiers-Généraux* would profit and the king could receive an increased price for the lease of the tobacco monopoly.<sup>3</sup>

In the event that this project were unsuccessful, however, the author recommends that an attempt be made to cultivate tobacco in the south of France. He observes that the proposal relating to colonial plantations contained in this “Memoire” had been adopted by the Council in 1749 and that 600,000 livres had been sent to the Intendant in North America for new tobacco plantations in Louisiana and Canada. While it is assumed that several years would pass before there could be satisfactory results from this venture the author notices that by the end of 1752 some “sufficiently good” tobacco had been produced in Louisiana.<sup>4</sup> [II, pp. 118-122]

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. Two volumes. Small quarto (written on 634 pp.). In 4 main sections, titled as follows:

Vol. I—(1st title), “Etat general de la Situation des Provinces du Roiaume En l'année 1746. Premier Volume.” (This part contains a sectional title, p. 5, pertaining to the “Generalités où Provinces des finances” to 1751); (2d title), “Situation des Provinces du Roiaume de France En l'Année 1746. Second Volume”; Vol. II—(3d title), “Situation actuelle des Prov.<sup>ces</sup> du Roiaume de France En l'année 1746. 3<sup>me</sup> Volume”; (4th title), “Extraits Des Memoires Présentés au Roi en 1748. Concernant Le progrès de l'Agriculture. Celui du Commerce interieur, et exterieur. [several words scored out here] Avec Plusieurs Observations”.

The last piece is written in a hand different from the 3 preceding parts.

CONTEMPORARY CALF.

From the library of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay (not recorded in the Sotheby sale catalogue, 1907), with the Dogmersfield Library label.

<sup>1</sup> Pénicault in *Annals of Louisiana* (French Hist. Collections, New Series), 146. Cf. n. 730 (IV, G<sub>xij</sub><sup>b</sup> and VI, H<sub>ij</sub><sup>a</sup> refs.), n. 785 (1st ref.) and nos. 812, 839.

<sup>2</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 144, n. 11.

<sup>3</sup> *V. Tobacco*, II, p. 440, ¶2.

<sup>4</sup> Between 170,000 and 450,000 lbs. were exported from Louisiana in the early 1750's (Gray, *op. cit. infra*), p. 71.

No. 788

[355]

ETAT GENERAL



REFERENCE: Gray, in his *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*, I, 69-71, provides a brief, valuable survey of tobacco commerce in Louisiana at this period.

This neatly written ms. (probably arranged for publication, but apparently unpublished) seems to have been prepared for government use. It contains a report on the population (including the number of men of military age), and the manufactures and industries of the provinces and large towns of France. The fourth section is devoted to special industries, overseas trade, colonies, etc.

LINNÉ [LINNÆUS], Karl von (1707-1778)

SPECIES PLANTARUM. Holm, 1753.

[*Translation of title*] Species of plants, showing plants properly studied, referred to their genera, with their specific differences, common names, selected synonyms, native places. Arranged according to a sexual system by Karl von Linné, court physician to his royal majesty of Sweden, Professor of Medicine and Botany at Upsala, Knight of the Order of the Polar Star, as well as Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academies of Montpellier, Brussels, Toulouse, Upsala, Stockholm and Paris. Volume I [Volume II]. With the privilege of his royal majesty of Sweden, and of his royal majesty of Poland and of the Elector of Saxony. At Stockholm, published by Lawrence Salvius. 1753.

THIS famous work, the foundation of modern botanical science, revolutionized the system of plant nomenclature.\* Under the general heading "Nicotiana" it records first several varieties of *N. Tabacum* (side-note *Tabacum*), with references to the author's own earlier works and those of others. The next entry has the side-note *rustica*, with similar references for the several varieties listed. The physical characteristics of both species are very briefly described. The third and fourth kinds listed, *paniculata*, and *glutinosa*<sup>2</sup> are described and the physical differences between them and the first two commented upon.

The habitat of both the *Tabacum* and *rustica* is given as America (both annuals; the latter then considered also a European plant); that of the last two as Peru (also annuals). [I, M<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-M<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. Octavo (I: )o(6; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Mm<sup>8</sup>. II: Title-page; Nn-Zz<sup>8</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>8</sup>; A3a-F3f<sup>8</sup>; )o(8; )o( )o(8 [last, containing the page of errata]). With the reprinted leaves, E<sub>6</sub> (pp. 75-76); F<sub>4</sub> (89-90), and R<sub>2</sub> (259-260) revised by Linnaeus, replacing the original leaves.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 7¾ x 4¾ inches. Unidentified (partly erased) library stamp on titles.

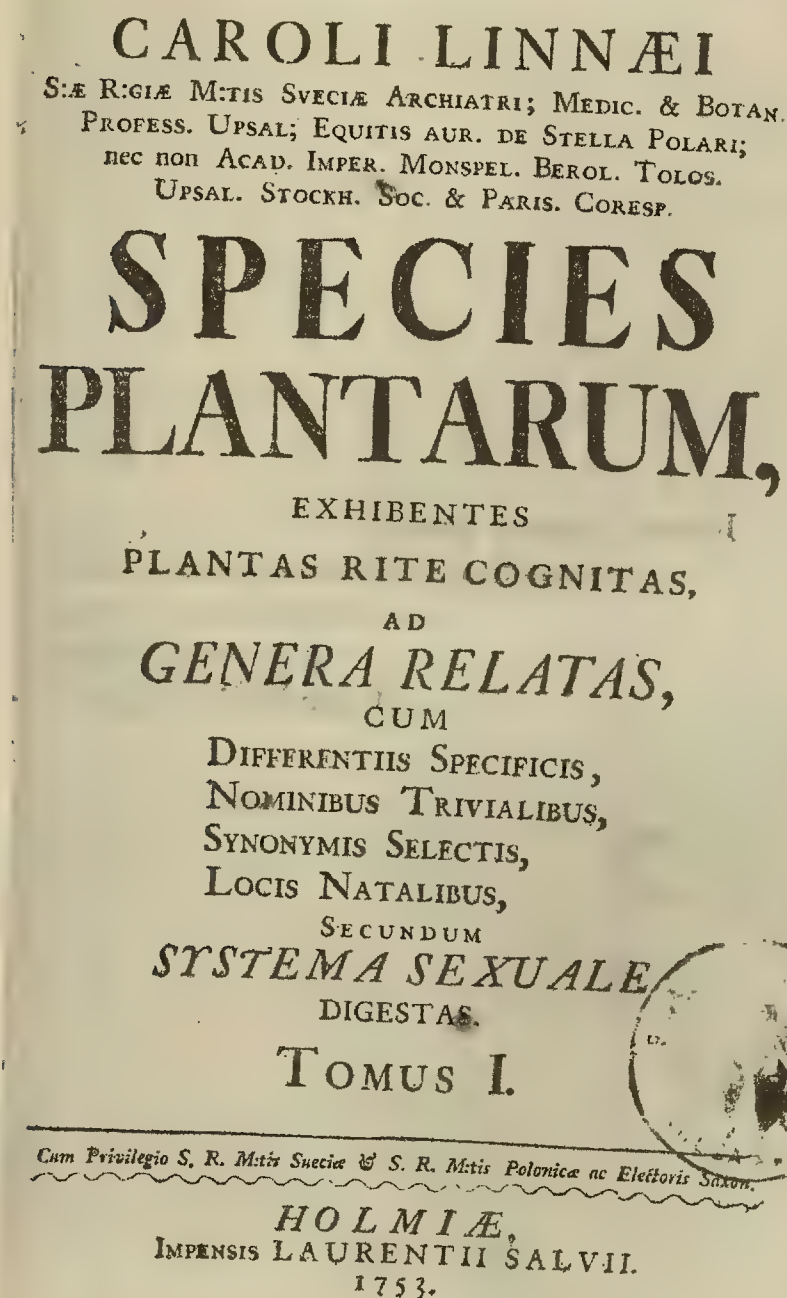
REFERENCES: *A Catalogue of the Works of Linnaeus . . . in the libraries of the British Museum . . .* (London, 1933), 42. *Linnaeus . . . the Story of his Life, adapted from . . . T. M. Fries . . .* by B. D. Jackson (London, 1923), 273-274, 393-394. Pritzel, n. 6004.

In his *General View of the Writings of Linnaeus* (London, 1805), pp. 107-110; 544-545, Pulteney quotes Haller's opinion that the *Species Plantarum* was the botanist's greatest work, and an everlasting one. (*Bibl. Bot.* II, p. 252.)

\* It is the full development of the binominal system which is shown in the *Species Plantarum*. The use of specific names occurs in Linnaeus' *Genera Plantarum*, 1737, and in *Oländska och Gothlandska*

*Resa*, 1745.

<sup>2</sup> Placed by Comes (*Monographie*) under *N. rustica* (p. 24).



TITLE OF LINNÆUS, 1753

[GERMANY] PRUSSIA, Frederick II, "the Great", King

EDICT | wodurch das unachtsame | Toback-Rauchen | in denen | Scheunen, Ställen, Wäldern, Heyden und | auf denen Straffen verboten wird. | d. d. Potsdam, den 14 October 1753. | [Device] | Breslau, bey Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn.



[*Translation of title*] Edict whereby the careless smoking of tobacco in barns, stables, forests, meadows and streets is forbidden. Given at Potsdam 14 October, 1753. Breslau, at the shop of Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn.

THE chief part of the contents of this edict is noted on the title. Innkeepers, and others are charged with the duty of preventing their guests from leaving their places with lighted pipes. Offenders are to be denounced to the proper authorities.

FOLIO (2 leaves, unsigned).

HALF CALF. Size of leaf:  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$  inches. From the library of James T. Bell.

REFERENCE: Corti, 285.

[MS.] Manufactures du Tabac ou Dissertation Generale de toutes les operations, administrāon, & police d'une Manufacture du Tabac, Etablie, ou à Etablir, sur quelque pied qu'on veuille la mettre. 1754.

[*Translation of title*] Tobacco factories, or, a general dissertation on all the operations, administration, and policing of a tobacco factory, established, or to be established on any scale desired.

THE complex details of the operation of a tobacco factory are surveyed with admirable thoroughness by the anonymous author. He recommends, in the first chapter, that the site of the factory be on flat terrain near a navigable river. (Apparently an experienced production manager and efficiency expert, he had a good deal to say about workers. He interrupts his treatise here to make a typical remark — and one characteristic of the period: workers must be docile and willing to labor for little.) The various steps in the manufacture of tobacco are outlined: sorting, disposition of spoiled leaves, moistening, cutting, rolling, pressing, tying and making rolls, together with the kinds of rooms in which these processes are carried on.

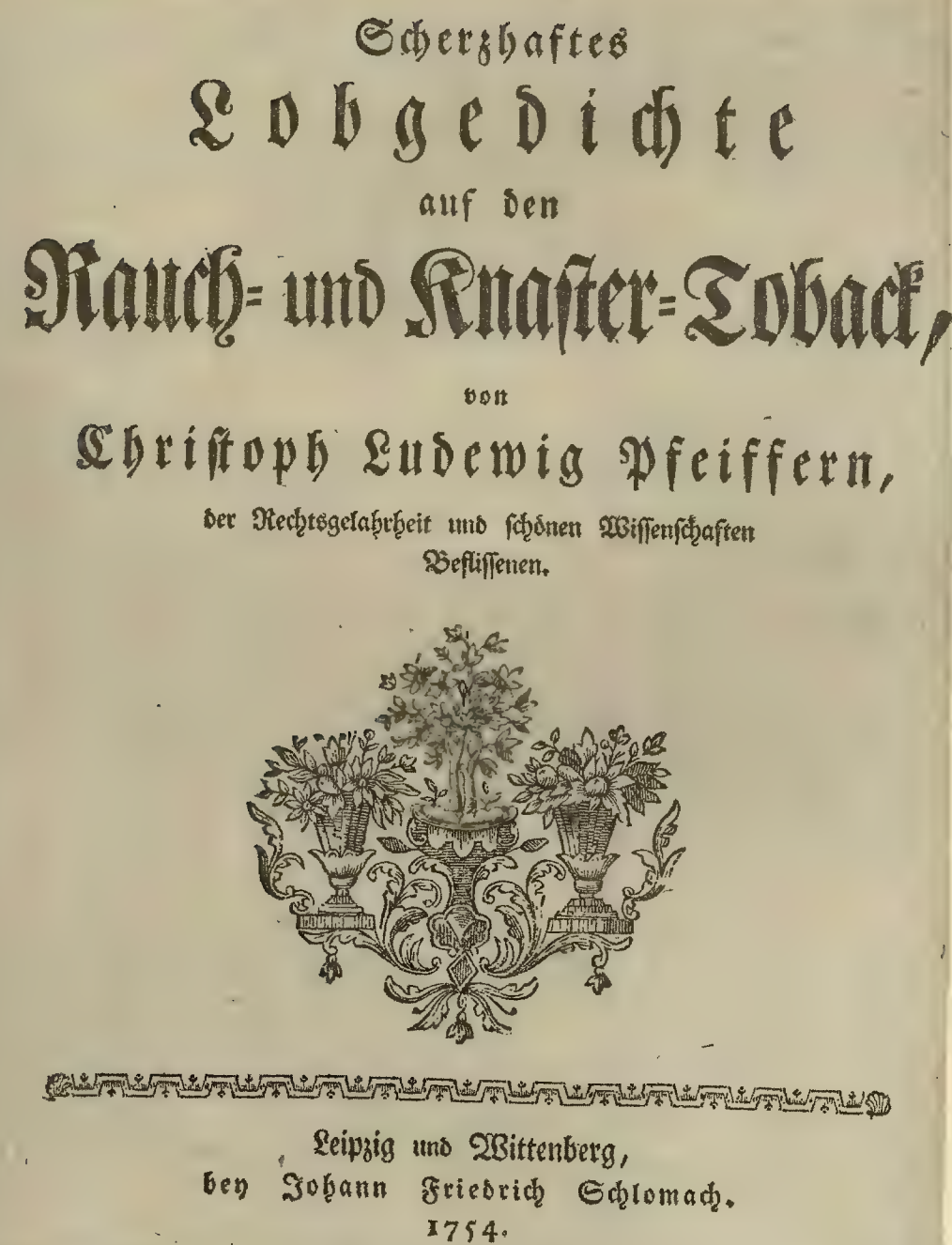
In his second chapter the author treats of the different kinds of tobacco leaves in commercial use, the methods employed in ageing and curing them, and explains more fully manufacturing processes outlined in the first chapter. An account of the manner in which tobaccos are blended in order to improve their flavor, and descriptions of Amersfoort, pressed Virginia, and other tobaccos, are given. The duties of officers in the inspection of raw or manufactured tobacco, and of the bales in which this commodity is shipped, the terms for designating the quality of tobacco, the manufacturing difficulties likely to arise and the solution of these problems, the taste of various kinds of tobacco, are among the subjects discussed in chapter III.

One of the sections deals with "abusive" practises among the tobacco-spinners. These, says the author, have caused trouble before and had to be suppressed with a strong hand. The spinners have become arrogant because they regard themselves as indispensable, and, he goes on to say, have frequently caused revolts among the workmen when they demanded increased wages or when their working conditions dissatisfied them. They have cleverly propagandized to the effect that it was extremely difficult to train spinners — a belief apparently accepted by the manufacturers, who have spoiled these people. As a matter of fact, the author states, a young person, properly trained, can become sufficiently expert in three weeks' time. The concluding chapter is concerned with the method of choosing officers to police the factories, super-

vise the workers, exclude strangers, guard the secrets of the plant, etc., etc.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT. Small quarto (written on 159 pp., including half-title, preliminaries, title and index).

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. This ms. is a calligraphic specimen. While apparently prepared for publication it seems never to have been printed.



TITLE OF PFEIFFER, 1754



LOBGEDICHTE AUF DEN RAUCH-UND KNASTER-TOBACK.  
Leipzig and Wittenberg, 1754.

[*Translation of title*] Facetious panegyric on smoking- and canaster-tobacco, by Christoph Ludewig Pfeiffer, student of jurisprudence and the polite sciences. Leipzig and Wittenberg, at the shop of Johann Friedrich Schlomach, 1754.

A PART of this anacreontic piece (apparently a youthful literary exercise) is addressed to brides. They are advised not to forbid their husbands the use of tobacco as the smoking of “Knaster” increases sexual potency. The poet announces, too, that many inns would be empty were it not for tobacco, for smoking increases one’s thirst. Gallant ladies enjoy the use of pipes, and tobacco is the chief joy of the poor peasant. As for himself, the poet says, only death shall part him from his beloved “Knaster”.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A–C<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7¾ x 6 inches.

REFERENCES: Jöcher-Rotermund (*op. cit.* in n. 443), v, 2194. Cf. Goedeke, IV, 52.

The author wrote panegyrics on tea and on coffee in 1752 and 1753, according to Goedeke. Goedeke classes Pfeiffer with the Anacreontic school of XVIIIth century poetry. He is, apparently, the same writer who brought out some serious works on legal matters in 1778 and 1781 (*cf. Das gelehrte Teutschland*, G. C. Hamberger and J. G. Meusel, Lemgo, 1798, Vol. VI). The book itself is a dainty typographical example.

Vermischte | Auffätze | zum | Nutzen und Vergnügen | der | menschlichen | Gefellschafft | von | T. | [Ornament] | Frankfurt und Leipzig. 1754.

[*Translation of title*] Various essays for the use and pleasure of human society, by T[röltsch]. Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1754.

UNDER the chapter-heading (*trans.*) “Praise of Snuff-Boxes, 1751” the author notices that these tobacco-containers are more deserving of attention than such trivia as pet dogs or fans. Unless one has a snuff-box he cannot, says Tröltsch, be considered really smart. Continuing in a satirical vein he remarks upon the various pictures each finds in his own snuff-box and comments amusedly upon a mythical Mrs. Ehrenplan who is so fond of snuff that it is estimated she consumes thirty kreuzer of tobacco weekly. [F<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>–G<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

SECOND[?] EDITION. Sixteenmo (A–F<sup>8</sup>; G<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 6½ x 4 inches.

REFERENCES: Holzmann and Bohatta (*op. cit.* in n. 501), I, 118. Hamberger-Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 792), VIII, 121. *Vollständiges Bücher-Lexicon* . . . C. G. Kayser (Leipzig, 1834), I, 121.

The authorities listed above all give the place of printing (apparently the original edition) as Schwabach.

A | DICTIONARY | OF THE | ENGLISH LANGUAGE: | IN WHICH | The words are deduced from their ORIGINALS, | AND | ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS | BY | EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS. | TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, | A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, | AND | AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR. | BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M. | IN TWO VOLUMES. | VOL. I [II] | [Quot. from Horace, 9 lines] LONDON, | printed by W. STRAHAN, | For J. and P. KNAPTON; T. and T. LONGMAN; C. HITCH and L. HAWES; A. MILLAR; and R. and J. DODSLEY. | MDCCCLV. [Title in red and black]

PIPE . . . 2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

[Quotation from Bacon (n. 159), being part of a sentence (revised) in the Ii<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup> reference, (v. FUME, *infra*).]

His ancient *pipe* in fable dy’d  
And half unfmoak’d lay by his fide. *Swift.*

My husband’s a fot,  
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*<sup>1</sup> [19R<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SNUFF . . . 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

[Quotation from Pope (n. 489), being the penultimate couplet in the Bb<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> reference, together with the 2 lines in n. 2 there.] [24L<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SNUFF’BOX. The box in which snuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

[Quotation from Pope (n. 489), the Aa<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup> reference, lines 4 and 5] [24L<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

TOBA’CCO. *n.s.* [from *Tobacco* or *Tobago* in America.]<sup>[2]</sup> The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

[Quotation from Hudibras (n. 286), the M<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> reference, lines 2–5, Vol. II.]

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke* [*Essay Concerning Humane Understanding*.]

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOB’ACCONIST. *n.s.* [from *tobacco*] A preparer and vender of tobacco. [26P<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Under “FUME [I]” the second definition has the same quotation from Bacon given under “PIPE” (*supra*.) but commencing “It were good to try the taking of *fumes* . . .” [9Y<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

<sup>1</sup>These two quotations occur, respectively in “Cassinus and Peter” (in *A Beautiful Young Nymph* . . . 1734; *Works*, Faulkner ed., 1735, Vol. II, p. 337) and “Verses Made for Women Who Cry

Apples, &c.” (in *The Story of the Injured Lady* . . . 1746; *Works*, Faulkner ed., 1746, Vol. VIII, p. 190).  
<sup>2</sup>This bracketed explanation occurs in the original.



FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. Two volumes (bound in 3). Folio (I: A-K<sup>2</sup>; a-d<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]; B-Z<sup>2</sup>; 2A-13A<sup>2</sup>; 13B<sup>1</sup> [signed 13B-14Z]; II: title, 1 leaf; 15A-16Z<sup>2</sup>; 17A<sup>1</sup> [signed 17A-17Z]; 18A-22E<sup>2</sup>; 22F<sup>1</sup> [signed 22F-22Z]; 23A-27D<sup>2</sup>; 27E<sup>1</sup> [signed 27E-28Z]; 29A-31C<sup>2</sup>). (Except for those parts indicated in brackets, so signed on the original sheets, the condensed signatures given here have the usual inclusive alphabets and are in inclusive numerical sequence.)

In this issue the definitions under V precede those under U.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 16 $\frac{5}{16}$  x 9 $\frac{15}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *A Bibliography of Samuel Johnson*, W. P. Courtney and D. N. Smith (Oxford, 1925), 39-55. "Johnsonian Bibliography. A Supplement to Courtney", R. W. Chapman (in *Proceedings . . . Oxford Bibliographical Soc.*, V, part iii, Oxford, 1939), 137-138.

## NETHERLANDS, Province of Gelderland, District of Nijmegen

[Text-heading:] NOTIFICATIE | [Colophon:] *Te NYMEGEN*, | Gedrukt by HENRIK HEYMANS, Boekver- | koper, Stads en Quartiers Drukker . . . | . . . 1755.

[Translation of text-heading and colophon] Notification. At Nijmegen, printed by Henrik Heymans, bookseller, printer for the city and district . . . 1755.

IT IS ordered that the monopolists of the tobacco impost are hereafter to permit private persons (not tobacco merchants) to import under 100 lbs. of tobacco (canaster included) into the district. On the same basis as that stipulated in the Resolution of 9 November 1752 relating to the monopolies on brandies, the monopolists of the tobacco-impost may, with the knowledge of the proper officials, sublet their lease in parts of their district. Neither the monopolist nor his associates are to sell tobacco, etc. (Nijmegen, 27 November 1755)

SMALL QUARTO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 6 inches.

## LANCIEGO, Joseph

[Text-heading:] ✠ | CARTA | *ESCRITA AL SEÑOR CONDE DE VALDEPARAISO*, | à resulta de la Real Resolución de S. M. en la Causa de un Desc- | mino de catorce Cargas de Tabaco echo en el Reyno de Navarra, y Reales Or- | denes con que se procedió en ella. | [Dated at end:] Pamplona, y Septiembre 18. de 1755.

[Translation of heading, etc.] Letter written to the Count de Valdeparaiso, resulting from the royal resolution of his majesty in the case of a seizure of fourteen cargoes of tobacco made in the kingdom of Navarre, and the royal commands by which action is taken in [the case]. Pamplona, 18 September, 1755.

THE addressee was lord chancellor; the writer, Joseph Lanciego, a judge in the supreme court of Navarre. Although judicially disassociated from the tobacco monopoly administration, Lanciego became the trial judge in two highly important cases when the regular monopoly judge withdrew from their consideration, on the

plea of advanced age and ill health. The viceroy of Navarre, the lord chancellor and the king had approved of the assignment of the case to Lanciego.

One of the trial matters dealt with the theft of a quantity of tobacco, coincident with the rifling of a safe in the home of the general manager of the tobacco monopoly in Navarre, Joseph Antonio de Flon; the other with the seizure of fourteen wagonloads of contraband tobacco on the public highway, 27 March 1752.

A succession of notes between Lanciego and the viceroy, and between the viceroy and the Marques de la Ensenada (then lord chancellor?), who delivered the royal orders, are recorded and offer proof of the author's contention that the cases had been tried fairly and with proper consideration for their gravity. Evidence clearly showed that De Flon and others in the monopoly service were implicated. The king had repeatedly given orders that examples be made of offending monopoly agents. Lanciego duly passed a severe sentence, including the penalties of dismissal from service and confiscation of the offenders' properties. (The dates of the interchanged letters imply that the case was closed early in 1754.)

At a crucial moment, however, just before final decision was rendered, the viceroy of Navarre died. Hence the entire responsibility fell upon the judge. Shortly after sentence had been pronounced, the Marques de la Ensenada was removed, and the Count de Valdeparaiso succeeded him. Influence being exerted, a plea of unjust sentence was brought forward.

The harried judge, his health undermined by this difficult case, had left Pamplona to recuperate. He was informed by letter from the Count de Valdeparaiso that the king had pronounced his decision null and void, and had given full pardon to the defendants. Lanciego was being accused of all degrees of injustice, bribery and corruption, and his judicial reputation was in a fair way to be ruined. He offers the testimony in the present letter in his own defence.

FIRST EDITION. Small folio (A-C<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS, with an abbreviated title, and "S.l.n.a. Pamplona? 1755?" written in a late XIXth century hand, on front cover. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

## VADÉ, Jean Joseph (1719-1757)

LA | PIPE CASSÉE, | *POÈME* | EPITRAGIPOISSARDIHEROICOMIQUE, | Par M. VADÉ. | TROISIEME EDITION. | *Enrichie de belles Vignettes en Taille-Douce.* | Le prix est de 24 sols. | [Ornament] | A LA GRENOUILLIERE, | Et se trouve à Paris, | Chez DUCHESNE, Libraire . . . | [2 lines] | M.DCC.LV.

[Translation of title] The broken pipe. Epitragivulgarheroicomic poem, by M. Vadé. Third edition. Illustrated with beautiful copperplate vignettes. The price is 24 sols. At the frog-pond, and found in Paris at the shop of Duchesne, bookseller . . . 1755.

THIS famous burlesque piece contains parts for a number of male and female voices, written in the argot of the Parisian market-places. La Tulipe, a male character, is represented as a frequent smoker. In the last episode, during a quarrel scene (one of several), his pipe is broken into many pieces.



THIRD EDITION. Small octavo (A-C<sup>8</sup> [last with advertisement of Vadé's works]).

FOUR VIGNETTE head-pieces by C. Eisen, engraved by Aveline and by Sornique.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *Etude sur le langage populaire ou patois de Paris* . . . C. Nisaud (Paris, 1872), 388-390. *Jean Joseph Vadé und das Vaudeville*, Max Müller (Greifswald, 1911), p. 42 and n. 2 and p. 43. *Charles Eisen*, Vera Salomons (London, 1914), 169-170.

The first edition, with imprint "A la Liberté chez Pierre Bonne-Humeur . . ." (undated) was probably printed c. 1750.

Vadé became celebrated because of the original quality of his literary burlesques. He wrote for the theatre, but is chiefly remembered as the founder of the "litterature poissarde". This was distinguished by a patois employed by the French marketplace women of the XVIIIth century, similar to the ingenious and emancipated language of Billingsgate. Nisaud gives *La Pipe Cassée* first place in Vadé's "œuvres poissardes"; Müller regarded it as a masterpiece of its school.

# JENICHEN, Gottlob August

GOTTLÖB AVGVSTI IENICHEN, | CONSILIARII AVLICI HASSO-DARMSTADTINI, | ATQVE IN ACADEMIA LVDOVICIANA | IVRISCONSULTI ET ANTECESSORIS, | OBSERVATIONES SELECTAE CRIMINALES | DE | TABACO. | VIRO | AMPLISSIMO CONSVLTISSIMOQVE | DOMINO | BERNHARDO FRIDERICO | RVDOLPHO LAVHNIO, | SELECTISSIMAE IVRISCONSULTO DOCTRINAE, | AVGVSTISSIMO POLONIARVM REGI AC | SAXONIAE NOVENVIRO A COMMISSORVM | NEGOTIORVM CONSILIIS, ET PRAEFECTO | TAVTENBURGENSI | L. M. Q. | CONSECRATAE. | GIESSAE, | APVD IOANNEM IACOBVM BRAVNIVM | A. R. S. CIOCCCLVI.

[Translation of title] Selected criminal observations on tobacco of Gottlob August Jenichen, court councillor of Hesse-Darmstadt, and jurisconsult and professor of civil law in the University of Ludwig [Giessen]. Admiringly dedicated to the very honorable and experienced Master Bernhard Friedrich Rudolph Luhn, jurisconsult of excellent learning, and one of nine members of the council on general affairs to the most august king of Poland and Saxony, and magistrate of Tautenburg . . . At Giessen. At the shop of Johann Jacob Braun . . . 1756.

AS a gift to his friend Luhn, and in congratulation for his recent appointment to the Polish royal council, Jenichen presents him with these selected observations, connecting tobacco with law. (The assumption is that this is a phase of legalistic information heretofore neglected, which will be of reference value to the dedicatee — but v. n. 443). Some of Jenichen's "observations" are of a tenuous nature: mention of a duelist who threw a piece of tobacco-pipe at the feet of his adversary; use of a pipe to inflict a mortal injury in a quarrel, etc. In the last case, Jenichen remarks, the defense pleaded that the assailant was drunk with wine and tobacco and that the victim, who smoked twenty or more pipes daily, had ignored medical advice for healing the wound.

The author notices that pregnant women who wish to induce abortion (a criminal practise) bring about the desired result through the immoderate use of snuff, which causes violent sneezing. Whether or not the crime of poisoning could be proved when only the powder of a pulverized tobacco-pipe (but no poison) was found in the body

of the deceased, was discussed in a debate at the University of Julia, in 1719. The use of a lighted tobacco-pipe in the commission of arson has been noticed, and the tobacco habit has been employed as an excuse by persons who were seized while engaged in the crimes of adultery and of theft. When caught in embarrassing places the offenders frequently excused their presence on the premises by stating that they were there but to light their pipes.

Unscrupulous members of the clergy have been known to accuse their parishioners of smoking in church in order to fine them heavily, as in the case of Liber Baro of Bylandt who thus penalized the people of Reidt for an assumed offense of this nature. The author feels that at some times (as when they go to administer extreme unction), the clergy should shun tobacco. He charges soldiers with a too immoderate use of the herb. He thinks it inexcusable to permit jailors to give prisoners freedom to smoke on the steps of their prisons, etc., etc.

The work is well documented with footnote references to legal authorities (excluding, however, Krantz, n. 443, as noticed above), records of cases, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-B<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{15}{16}$  x 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), VI, 257. Jöcher-Adelung, *Fortsetzung* (*op. cit.* in n. 514), II, 2261.

There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College, Library, and in the NYPL.

# NETHERLANDS, Province of Gelderland, District of Nijmegen

[Text-heading:] VERPAGTINGE | VAN HET | MONOPOLIE | DER | Gebrande Wynen, en Gedistilleerde | Wateren, mitsgaders den Impoft | op den TABAK, | Over het NYMEEGSE | Quartier. | [Colophon:] | Te NYMEGEN, | Gedrukt by HENRIK HEYMANS, Boek- | verkoper, Stads en Quartiers Drukker, | naaft het Stadthuys, 1756.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Leasing of the monopoly of brandy, distilled waters and of the tobacco-impost in the district of Nijmegen. At Nijmegen, printed at the shop of Henrik Heymans, bookseller, printer for the city and district . . . 1756.

IT IS ordered that bidding for the various leases designated will be in "pagt-gulders" (monopoly guilders) of 26 stivers, 4 pennings each. [The method of bidding is described and provisions made for suspending bidding if the amounts offered are insufficient for the values of the leases.] The monopolies are to be leased for three consecutive years from 1 July 1756. Monopolists are to give security in the form of real estate or cash to the value of a quarter of their annual lease. No impost is to apply on hogsheads of tobacco transported on the river, in accordance with a resolution of 7 December 1746, nor on carotte or other snuff tobacco manufactured, but not consumed, in the district and exported thence, as ordered by the resolution of 16 March 1753.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>9</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.



DISSERTATIO MEDICA | DE | VSV ET ABVS NICOTIANAE | QVAM | DIVINIS AVSPICIIS  
| CONSENSV GRATIOSAE FACVLTATIS MEDICAE | PRO | CONSEQUENDIS SVMMIS IN ARTE MEDICA  
HONORIBVS | PVBLICE DEFENDET | AVCTOR | SIGISMVNDVS PETITMAITRE | NEOSTA-  
DIENSIS | D. XXXI. AVG. MDCCLVI. | H. S. | IN AVDITORIO MEDICORVM AESTIVO. | [Quot.  
from Horace, 2 lines] | [Ornament] | BASILEAE. | TYPIS, JO. HENRICI DECKERI, ACAD.  
TYPOGR.

[Translation of title] Medical dissertation on the use and abuse of tobacco which, under divine auspices and with the consent of the indulgent medical faculty, the author, Sigismund Petit-maitre of Neustadt, will publicly present in order to attain the highest honors in the medical art, on 31 August 1756, at the usual time in the summer auditorium of the medical school. At Basle. With the types of Johann Heinrich Decker, printer of the university.

THE candidate has something to say, but nothing new, about the use and value of tobacco in medicine. He depends upon many familiar authorities for his information. Among these is Linnaeus whose *Species Plantarum* provides a description of the "four species" of tobacco (as given in n. 789). The verses from the French edition of Neander (n. 148-b) are quoted here on the virtues of the three kinds illustrated there (v. *Tobacco*, II, p. 88).

Various forms in which tobacco is employed in the treatment of different ailments, its alleviative value in hunger and thirst (from Monardes), the therapeutic uses of essence or tincture of tobacco (from Rivière, Glauber, *et al.*) and the aid given by syrup of tobacco to sufferers from asthma and catarrh are among the several matters commented upon.

The remainder of the tract offers further evidence of the importance of tobacco in materia medica (with references to several writers already recorded in *Tobacco*), comments briefly upon Oriental smoking apparatus, deals with the favorable effect of tobacco upon the mental faculties and the digestive system, notices that smoking reduces overweight, rests the fatigued, gives courage to those unhappy and disheartened, etc., etc.

Petitmaitre seems to have accepted without criticism everything said about tobacco by the writers he quotes or refers to. From the evidence supplied by frequent quotations from older authorities in this tract, and the additional references to a group of obscure authors at the conclusion of the thesis, Petitmaitre must have engaged in considerable research. He was undoubtedly awarded his degree on the basis of earnest labor — not for originality or intelligence.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto ( )<sup>2</sup>; A-B<sup>4</sup>; C<sup>2</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking].

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7½ x 6 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Jöcher-Rotermund (*op. cit.* in n. 443), v, 2020.

There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

A N  
A C C O U N T  
O F T H E  
European Settlements  
I N  
A M E R I C A.

IN SIX PARTS.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| I. A short History of the Discovery of that Part of the World. | III Of the Spanish Settlements.      |
| II. The Manners and Customs of the original Inhabitants.       | IV. Of the Portuguese.               |
|  | V. Of the French, Dutch, and Danish. |
|  | VI. Of the English.                  |

Each PART contains

An accurate Description of the Settlements in it, their Extent, Climate, Productions, Trade, Genius and Disposition of their Inhabitants: the Interests of the several Powers of Europe with respect to those Settlements; and their Political and Commercial Views with regard to each other.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:

Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY in Pall-Mall.

MDCCLVII

TITLE OF BURKE, VOLUME I, 1757



A BRIEF account of the method of cultivating, curing, and packing tobacco occurs in the section dealing with Virginia (II, O<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>-O<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>). Then follows a pithy paragraph (occasionally quoted by contemporary writers), of considerable interest in the economic history of the colony:

In trade they distinguish two sorts of tobacco, the first is called Aranokoe, from Maryland and the Northern parts of Virginia; this is strong and hot in the mouth, but it sells very well in the markets of Holland, Germany, and the North. The other sort is called sweet scented, the best of which is from James's and York rivers in the Southern parts of Virginia. There is no commodity to which the revenue is so much obliged as to this. It produces a vast sum, and yet appears to lay but a very inconsiderable burthen upon the people in England; all the weight in reality falls upon the planter, who is kept down by the lowness of the original price; and as we have two provinces which deal in the same commodity, if the people of Virginia were to take measures to straiten the market, and raise the price, those of Maryland would certainly take the advantage of it; the people of Virginia would take the same advantage of those of Maryland in a like case. They have no prospect of ever bettering their condition; and they are the less able to endure it as they live in general luxuriously, and to the full extent of their fortunes. Therefore any failure in the sale of their goods, brings them heavily in debt to the merchants in London, who get mortgages on their estates, which are consumed to the bone, with the canker of an eight per cent usury. But however the planters may complain of the tobacco trade, the revenue flourishes by it, for it draws near three hundred thousand a year from this one article only; and the exported tobacco, the far greater part of the profits of which come to the English merchant, brings almost as great a sum annually into the kingdom. To say nothing of the great advantage we derive from being supplied from our own colonies with that for which the rest of Europe pays ready money, besides the employment of two hundred large vessels, and a proportionable number of seamen, which are occupied in this trade. From us the Virginians take every article for convenience or ornament which they use; their own manufacture does not deserve to be mentioned. The two colonies export about eighty thousand hogheads of tobacco of eight hundred weight. [II, O<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-P<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

In an account of exports from North Carolina is an entry "Tobacco, abt. 100 hogheads", from all the ports of that colony. There is a further observation:

They raise likewise much more tobacco than I have mentioned, but this, as it is produced on the frontiers of Virginia, so it is exported from thence. [II, R<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes, small octavo (I: A<sup>4</sup>; B-U<sup>8</sup>; X<sup>4</sup>. II: title, 1 leaf; B-X<sup>8</sup>). The text of the title, Vol. II, omits "In TWO VOLUMES"; otherwise it is the same as Vol. I.

FOLDING MAP of South America in Vol. I; of North America in Vol. II, both by E. Bowen, dated 1747.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 7<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. B., iii, n. 1148. S., iii, n. 9282.

No. 801

[368]

BURKE

In the *Life of . . . Edmund Burke* by James Prior (London, 1872), pp. 51-52, the author gives it as his opinion that William Burke was probably only an amanuensis or assistant in the composition of this work. Sir Philip Magnus, however (*Edmund Burke*, London [1939], p. 15) writes, "This book, which treated the subject from a commercial standpoint, was written by William Burke, but it was subjected before publication to extensive revision by Edmund". He gives as his authority the *Boswell Papers*, Vol. 2, p. 268, "Journal in London," April 30, 1782, with the quotation "I revised it and do not say there is nothing in it by me".

Prior, however, stated that he had seen the receipt for the "copy money" in Edmund Burke's hand. In discussing the work he states "Nearly all its pages bear traces of the superior workman—a little ambitious perhaps in style . . . the reflections original and just . . . It is not however retained in his works".

# FRANCE, Franche-Comté, *Tobacco Monopoly*

RÉGLEMENS POUR LA RÉGIE DU TABAC. Besançon, 1757.

[Translation of title] Regulations for the tobacco administration in Franche-Comté. Volume One. At Besançon, from the shop of Cl. Jos. Daclin, printer in ordinary to the king, of the Farms, &c. 1757.

THIS volume contains regulations, etc. published prior to n. 802, separately cataloged<sup>1</sup> in *Tobacco* under numbers 345, 550, 559-A (these three also in a collection, n. 495-A); 564, 995 and 1003 (these three also in a collection, n. 717), and nos. 543-A, 553, 589, 591, 607, 625, 636, 646, 985, 986, 986-A, 987, 991, 995-B, 998, 999, 999-B, 1001 (v. reference to n. 802 there), 1003-A, 1006-A, 1017-A, 1018-A, 1019, 1019-C, 1031, 1032-A, 1034-A, 1040 and 1043.

In addition to the foregoing this volume contains those regulations etc. which do not appear in the Arents library in earlier separate or collected editions. These are catalogued under nos. 343-C, 346-C, 347, 557-A, 558, 563, 996-A, 997, 1000-A, 1007, 1008, 1013-A, 1020, 1020-A, 1024, 1024-C, 1026-A, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1037, 1037-B, 1038-B, 1039, 1039-B, 1039-C, 1040-A, 1041, 1041-A, 1041-B, 1042, 1042-A, 1043-A, 1043-B, and 1044.

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. Small quarto (Blank, title, each 1 leaf; A-B<sup>4</sup>; C<sup>2</sup>; D-F<sup>4</sup>; G<sup>2</sup>; H<sup>6</sup>; I<sup>2</sup>; K<sup>4</sup>; L-M<sup>6</sup>; N<sup>2</sup>; O<sup>8</sup>; P-R<sup>4</sup>; S<sup>6</sup>; T<sup>4</sup>; V<sup>8</sup>; X<sup>2</sup>; Y-Z<sup>6</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>6</sup>; Cc<sup>4</sup>; Dd-Ff<sup>6</sup>; Gg<sup>4</sup>; Hh<sup>8</sup>; Ii<sup>2</sup>; Kk<sup>10</sup>; Ll<sup>4</sup>; Mm<sup>8</sup>; Nn<sup>4</sup>; Oo<sup>2</sup>; Pp-Xx<sup>4</sup>; Yy<sup>2</sup>; Zz<sup>6</sup>; Aaa-Ddd<sup>2</sup>; Eee-Kkk<sup>4</sup>; Lll-Nnn<sup>2</sup>; Ooo<sup>6</sup>; Ppp<sup>2</sup>; Qqq-Rrr<sup>4</sup>; Sss<sup>2</sup>; Ttt<sup>6</sup>; Vvv-Xxx<sup>2</sup>; Yyy<sup>4</sup>; Zzz<sup>6</sup>; A3a<sup>4</sup>; B3b-E3e<sup>2</sup>; F3f-G3g<sup>4</sup>; H3h<sup>2</sup>; I3i-K3k<sup>4</sup>; L3l<sup>2</sup>; M3m<sup>4</sup>; N3n-P3p<sup>2</sup>; Q3q<sup>4</sup>; table, a-c<sup>2</sup>).

(The last leaf in A, B, E, F, K, L, M, S, T, V, Y, Z, Bb, Ee, Ff, Hh, Kk, Mm, Xx, Ccc, Iii, Kkk, Qqq, Ttt, A3a, G3g, I3i, M3m, O3o, Q3q, and c is blank).

ORIGINAL SHEEP. Size of leaf: 9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

<sup>1</sup>The editors of Halkett and Laing assign it to William, revised by Edmund Burke, as does the *D.N.B.* on the authority of Boswell. Richard Shackleton (a friend and early editor of Edmund Burke) credited the latter with this work, according

to Prior. It is given to Edmund Burke, without question, in John Morley's life of him (New York, 1902), p. 20. [N. 802:] <sup>1</sup>V. Vol. II (of *Tobacco*), p. 441 at n. 13 for the system adopted in cataloguing these pieces.

No. 802

[369]

FRANCE



# RÈGLEMENS POUR LA RÉGIE DU TABAC EN FRANCHE-COMTÉ.

TOME PREMIER.



A BESANÇON,  
Chez **CL. JOS. DAGLIN**, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roi, des  
Fermes, &c.

M. DCC. LVII.

TITLE OF REGLEMENS, 1757

No. 802

[370]

FRANCE

THE | *Gentleman's Magazine*, | AND | Historical Chronicle. | VOLUME XXVII. | For the YEAR  
M.DCC.LVII. | [Quot. 1 line, with center ornament] | By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.* | LONDON:  
| Printed for D. HENRY, and R. CAVE, at St JOHN'S GATE.

OUT of the vast array of miscellaneous information which comprises this volume of a popular journal only one of its pieces seems to have been inspired by tobacco:

*Chusing a Wife by a Pipe of Tobacco.*

Tube, I love thee as my life;  
By thee I mean to chuse a wife,  
Tube, thy *colour* let me find,  
In her *skin*, and in her *mind*.  
Let her have a *shape* as fine;  
Let her breath be sweet as thine:  
Let her, when her lips I kifs,  
*Burn* like thee, to give me blifs:  
Let her in some *smoke* or other,  
All my failings kindly smother.  
Often when my thoughts are *low*,  
Send them where they *ought to go*.  
When to study I incline,  
Let her aid be such as thine:  
Such as thine her charming pow'r,  
In the vacant social hour  
Let her live to give delight,  
Ever *warm*, and ever *bright*:  
Let her deeds, whene'er she dies,  
Mount as *incense to the skies*. [p. 83]

OCTAVO (General title as above, and preface, each 1 leaf; pp. [1]-608 [including monthly title pages]; index, 16 unnumbered pages). (Only the first part of this volume is signed, in one alphabetical sequence. Binder's numerals and occasional signatures occur on the remainder of the sheets.)

NINE MAPS (some folding); 12 engraved plates (some folding), all from coppers, and a woodcut repeated on each monthly title.

OLD BOARDS, sheep back. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 5 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. "*The Rise and Progress of the Magazine . . .*" by John Nichols (in *General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine . . . 1787-1818*, London, 1821), Vol. III, iii-lxxx. *English Literary Periodicals*, W. Graham (New York, 1930), 150-160 *et passim*. There is a copy in the NYPL.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, the first English periodical miscellany of importance, was founded by Edward Cave (1691-1754) in 1731. It was the most successful journal of its character published in the XVIIIth century and counted among its "correspondents" some of the outstanding men of letters and science of that period. It was published regularly until 1907 (303 volumes) — the longest-lived paper of its kind. Although it was no longer issued as a regular journal after 1907 it is still "in progress" by virtue of titles and some pages of letter-press regularly filed with the British Museum. After Cave's death the *Magazine* was edited by David Henry and Richard Cave, a nephew of the founder.

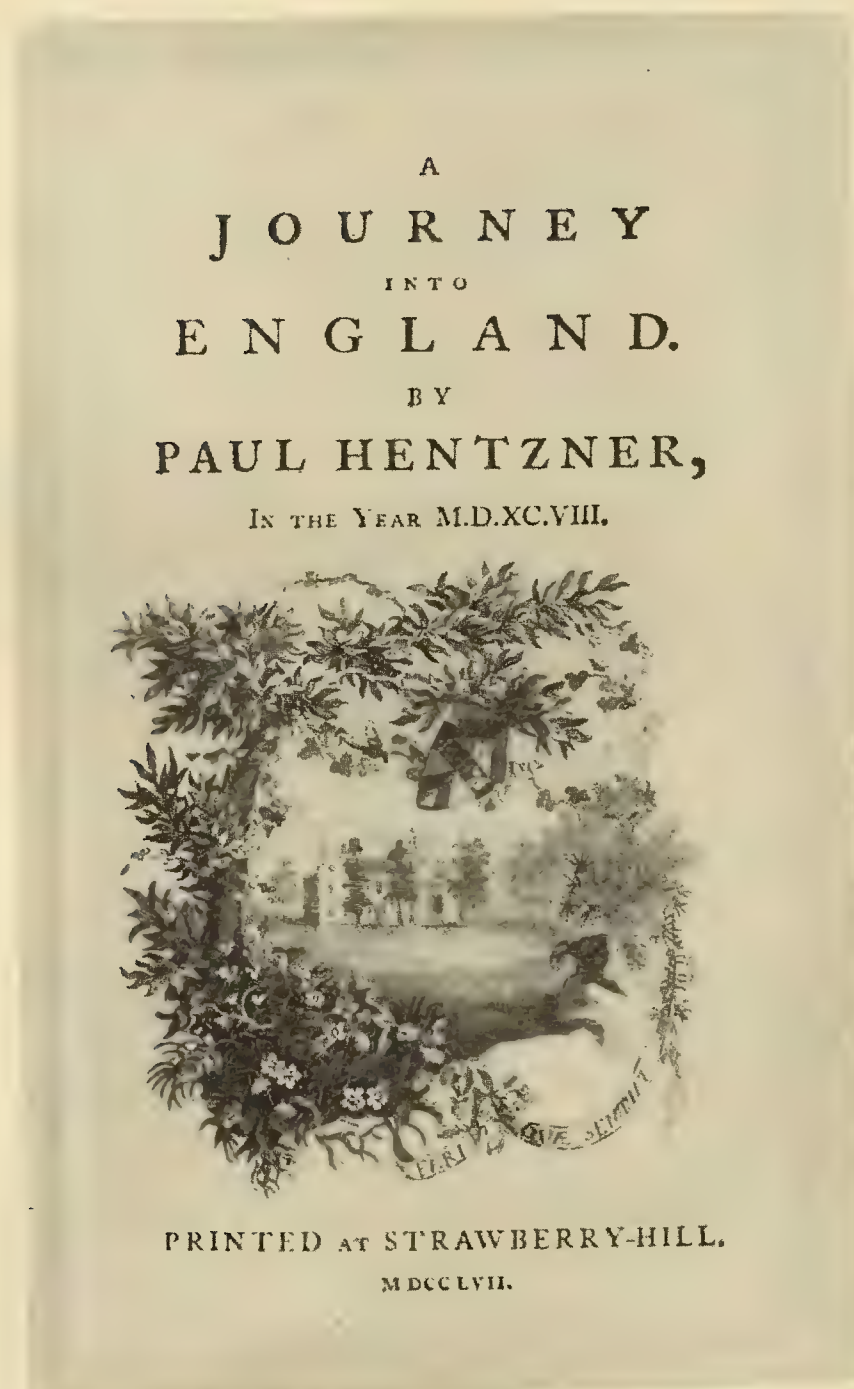
No. 803

[371]

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE



HENTZNER, Paul (1558-1625), *trans. by* Richard BENTLEY (1708-1782)  
A JOURNEY INTO ENGLAND. Strawberry-Hill, 1757.



The passage on tobacco, of which a slightly more explicit version is given in n. 102 occurs in this translation on N<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, abridged. Small octavo (A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Ee<sup>4</sup> [last, blank]).

No. 804

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HENTZNER

ORIGINAL CALF, some lower edges uncut. Size of leaf: 7 x 4 $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. With the armorial bookplate of C. Alderson (Franks, 286).

REFERENCES: BM. L., 1046(a). *Journal of the Printing-Office at Strawberry Hill* . . . P. Toynbee (London, 1933), 3, 5, 28, 29. *Litteratur der alteren Reisebeschreibungen* . . . Johann Beckmann (Göttingen, 1809), II, 10-30. This translation of Hentzner is concerned only with that portion of the original which deals with England. The Latin and English texts are printed on facing pages. The book is the second printed at the famed Strawberry Hill Press founded by Horatio Walpole in 1757. Only 220 copies were issued.

NETHERLANDS, Province of Gelderland, District of Nijmegen

[Text-heading:] NOTIFICATIE. | [Colophon:] | Te NYMEGEN, | Gedrukt by HENRIK HEYMANS, | Boekverkoper, Stads en Quartiers | Drukker, 1757.

[Translation of heading and colophon:] Notification. At Nijmegen, printed at the shop of Henrik Heymans, bookseller, printer for the city and district, 1757.

THIS notification orders inhabitants not to bring tobacco, in any quantity, into the district on ordinary market days, when they customarily sell their produce outside of Nijmegen, unless they can prove that the impost has been paid thereon.

SMALL QUARTO (One leaf, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 6 inches.

SAXBY, Henry (*d.* 1771)

THE | BRITISH CUSTOMS: | CONTAINING | An Historical and Practical Account of each | Branch of that Revenue; | The RATES of MERCHANDIZE, as settled by the 12th | of CAR. II. cap. 4. and II Geo. I. cap. 7, &c. with | the NET DUTIES payable in all circumstances of | GOODS IMPORTED, EXPORTED, or BROUGHT COAST- | WISE, and the NET DRAWBACKS to be repaid on | DUE EXPORTATION: | AS ALSO, | The BOUNTIES payable out of CUSTOMS, | WITH AN | INDEX to the WHOLE; | In which all the LAWS now in force relating to the Customs, | to the 29th of GEO. II. inclusive, are abridged and digested | under proper heads, alphabetically. | CONTINUED by APPENDIX to the end of the Session | of the 30th of GEO. II. | By HENRY SAXBY, | Of the CUSTOMHOUSE, LONDON. | LONDON, | Printed by THOMAS BASKETT, his Majesty's printer, and by the assigns | of ROBERT BASKETT; for J. NOURSE . . . | . . . 1757.

THIS valuable record of English laws then in force, relating to the customs, became a text-book for officials of that branch of the revenue department. It has much to report on tobacco; the majority of the entries are already summarized or referred to in this catalogue.

Mention of the discount of 25 per cent allowed on British plantation tobacco and the 5 or 8 per cent allowed on the foreign product occurs (on B<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>) in the section of "Subsidy inwards, or Old Subsidy". Computations of these allowances on a quantity of British and of Spanish tobacco are provided, as an example. In the chapter containing cal-

Nos. 805 AND 806

[ 373 ]

NETHERLANDS; SAXBY



culations of duties, allowances, drawbacks, etc. on various goods, several forms of applying these figures to shipments of tobacco are mathematically presented. [Tt<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>–Tt<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>] The allowance permitted on damaged tobacco imported is explained on Bbb<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>.

There are several incidental references to tobacco, snuff and tobacco-pipe clays throughout the work, but the fullest record of effective Acts applying to tobacco occurs in the elaborate index. There, under "Drawbacks" the various enactments which deal with tobacco are given on Ooo<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>–Ppp<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>. The index record of Acts relating to tobacco also lists the duties then in force, customs allowances, destruction of damaged tobacco, colonial export manifests, packaging, debentures, adulteration, exportation, land-shipments, registration and shipping certificates, tonnages of carrying vessels, stalks, snuff, bonds for payment of duties, prohibition against sale of European tobacco to seamen on ships of war, disallowance of drawback on stalks or stems separately, prohibition of commercial cultivation in England, etc. [4H<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>–4I<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, dedication, each 1 leaf; introduction, 2 ll., unsigned, a<sup>4</sup>; contents and first chapter table, b<sup>2</sup>; text, B–Z<sup>4</sup>, Aa–Zz<sup>4</sup>, Aaa–Iii<sup>4</sup>; index, Kkk–Zzz<sup>4</sup>, 4A–4L<sup>4</sup>, 4M<sup>2</sup>; miscellaneous acts and appendix 4M<sub>3-4</sub><sup>4</sup>, 4N<sup>4</sup>, 4O<sup>2</sup>. There are sectional titles for the 5 chapter divisions.)

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 5 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Watt (*op. cit.* in n. 517), II, 835g.

Hoon (*op. cit.* in n. 740, n. 1), p. 31, n. 1, citing various official documents, says: "Of the various books of rates, the Customs Board observed in 1777 that the computations in the one compiled by Saxby (1757) had been brought to the greatest exactness and were continued to that time (1777) in a recent publication by Burrow".

#### SCHAEFFER, Johann Gottlieb (1720–1795)

Der | Gebrauch und Nutzen | Des | Tabackrauchclysters | nebst | einer dazu bequemen Maschine | beschrieben | von | Dr. Johann Gottlieb Schäffer, | Medic. & Pract. ord. zu Regensburg. | und der Kayserlichen Akademie der Naturforscher Mitglieder, | Mit einer Kupfertafel. | Regensburg, | gedruckt und zu finden bey Heinrich Georg Neubauer. | Und in Leipzig in Commission zu haben bey Johann Christoph Gollner, | Buchführern. [1757]

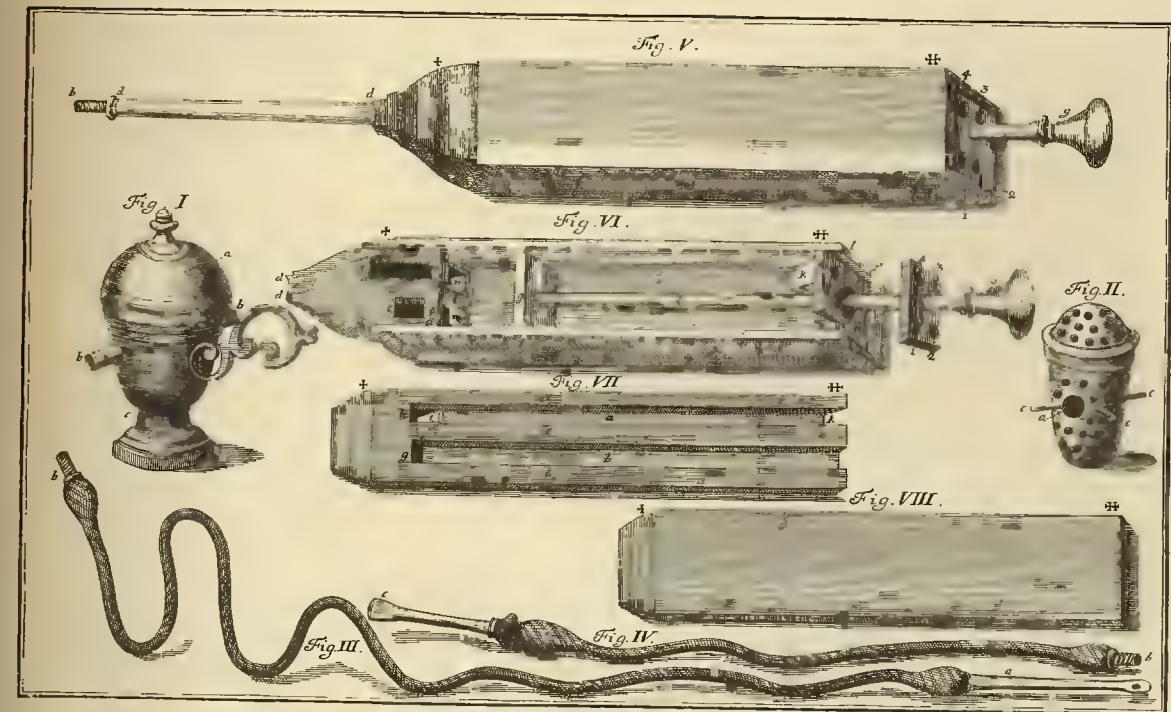
[*Translation of title*] The use and advantage of the tobacco-smoke clyster with a machine adapted to it. Described by Dr. Johann Gottlieb Schaeffer, doctor and general practitioner at Regensburg, and member of the imperial academy of naturalists. With a copperplate. Regensburg. Printed and for sale at the shop of Heinrich Georg Neubauer. And in Leipzig to be had on commission at the shop of Johann Christoph Gollner, bookdealer.

DESPITE the dangerous character of tobacco-smoke therapy,<sup>1</sup> its use increased in the XVIIIth century, largely through the influence of English and German physicians. Schaeffer's work became a textbook on the subject and passed through several editions.

It was the author's intention to popularize the use of tobacco-smoke clysters in the treatment of various diseases. Historical and botanical information about tobacco, some brief notes on the nomenclature of the plant, an account of the inhalation of the

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 155, conclusion of n. 4.

smoke of certain herbs as practised by the ancients and comment on the physical and moral value of smoking for pleasure are provided in the introductory sections. Schaeffer observes that tobacco is of greatest benefit when employed medicinally, but he does not deny its social use within the bounds of moderation.



The tobacco-smoke clyster apparatus (and various parts) invented by Schaeffer. Cf. the illustrations in nos. 280-A and 393.

He writes briefly of the various medicinal products of tobacco in the form of oils, unguents, syrups, etc. which were more widely used in the days of Neander and Magnenus, he says, than in his day. But the presence of nicotian salves, extracts and oils in the pharmacies indicates that a demand for them by contemporary physicians still exists. Various familiar authorities who believed in the efficacy of these medicinal forms of the tobacco plant are cited.

Native Americans first employed tobacco in clysters, in primitive fashion.<sup>2</sup> The English imitated the custom<sup>3</sup> and improved the methods for using it. Stisser (n. 393) then sought to perfect the English process, but Schaeffer feels that the former's instruments left something to be desired. In his opinion a bellows to force the smoke into the intestines, rather than dependence upon the manipulation of assistants, was needed. In 1752 he completed a machine which met his requirements, and he has used it successfully since then. Many physicians have had excellent results from the employment of tobacco-smoke clysters on their patients.

Schaeffer then establishes the medical principles which make it possible for this clyster to be effective. He presents a long and careful account of the chemical components

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, n. 4.

<sup>3</sup> *V. nos. 280-A and 393.*



of tobacco, their alteration by combustion and the resultant smoke, and the various chemical qualities produced by this conversion of tobacco. The author states that these products have a stimulating effect upon the human organism when employed in clyster, for the smoke, so applied, is at once an evacuator, counter-irritant, diuretic, and anodyne or sedative, and the warm air has beneficial effects as well. All kinds of colic (a large number are here differentiated and described) are eased by tobacco clysters, and intestinal stoppages are eliminated. A long account of various forms of hernia is provided here, together with the best methods of treating them. The clyster is prescribed for other ailments as well, and several authorities are quoted on this phase of the subject.

Twelve case histories, in which cures of various maladies were effected by the author's clyster-machine, are presented. A few cautions and precepts for its use are given, together with a detailed description of the instrument illustrated in this work.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (4 prel. ll. [first the title], unsigned; A-I<sup>4</sup>).

FOLDING ENGRAVED PLATE of tobacco-smoke clyster apparatus (as reproduced).

OLD WRAPPERS, untrimmed. Size of leaf: 8¾ x 7⅝ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), VII, 122. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), XII, 81.

\* \* \*

No. 807-a Der Gebrauch und Nutzen des Tabackrauchclyftiers nebst zwoen dazu bequemen Mafchinen beschreiben und bey diefer dritten Auflage vermehret von Johann Gottlieb Schäffer der Weltweisheit und Arzneygelahrheit Doctor, der Kaiferl. Academie der Naturforscher, und der Churfürstl. Bayerischen Academie zu München, ordentlichem Mitgliede, und practischem Arzte zu Regensburg. Mit zwoen Kupfertafeln. Regensburg, verlegt Johann Leopold Montag und Joh. Heinrich Gruner, 1772. [Title in red and black]

This edition, the third, contains further matter: prefaces from the second (1766) and for this edition, some paragraphs added to various sections and twelve further case histories. Another plate is added to illustrate a second clyster apparatus. This plate (by I. N. Maag) differs mainly from that in the first edition, in having a tubular instead of a flat bellows. This copy, a small quarto, is unopened and uncut.

EUSEBIO, da Monte Santo (fl. 1757-1772)

[Fly-title] LETTERA CRITICA | IN ORDINE | ALLA PRIVATIVA | DEL TABACCO.  
[Colophon:] | In Foligno per Pompeo Campana Stamp. Vefc., e Pubbl. *Con lic. de' Sup.* [1757]

[Translation of fly-title and colophon] Critical letter relating to the monopoly of tobacco. In Foligno by Pompeo Campana, episcopal and public printer. With the license of the Superiors.

THE author, by means of this letter (18 November 1756), is attempting to persuade his correspondent (an unnamed friend, apparently influential<sup>1</sup>) that the abolition of the tobacco monopoly in the papal states and the free cultivation of the

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Archbishop Merlini—v. dedication to n. 817.

plant will be advantageous to the inhabitants there.

He replies to objections that tobacco inferior to foreign varieties will result from domestic cultivation, that an impost on salt (or other commodities) to replace that formerly derived from the tobacco monopoly will work hardship on a populace which uses more salt than tobacco, that any commodity burdened with a substitute tax will be smuggled in and the state thus deprived of revenue, that the running of contraband by armed and desperate people, from the nearby friendly states of Naples, Tuscany and elsewhere will be increased, and that the farming of tobacco will cause the peasants to neglect essential grains, etc., etc. He concludes with some reflections on the economic and moral advantages which would develop from the cultivation of tobacco.

Further in the work (D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>) occurs (*trans.*): "Apologetic Letter on the Subject of the Cultivation of Tobacco . . . first September 1756". Supplementing (or affirming) the arguments in his preceding "Letter" he contends that tobacco is not a luxury, but a medical and social necessity. Many do without salt, Eusebio says, but absolutely require tobacco. Freedom to grow tobacco would give many families an income twentyfold the amount they would have to pay for a salt tax, if such be applied as a substitute for a tobacco excise. The current extensive smuggling of tobacco, the attendant evils of armed forces to combat it, the repressive monopoly agents and police supervision, are factors which invalidate the argument that income from the tobacco monopoly is more certain than any other form of revenue. No system could be more disagreeable and disadvantageous to the state than the present one, which oppresses the population.

The value of the smoke of tobacco and of tobacco ash in the extermination of insects is mentioned. The writer concludes with an appeal to his correspondent to enlighten the higher authorities on the misery of the people and to heed their complaints about the monopoly. The inhabitants have become tributaries of foreign states because of tobacco which could be easily grown at home. The pope will be bestowing a benefit on his people if he effects the desired change. (*Cf.* nos. 816, 817)

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-D<sup>4</sup>; E<sup>2</sup>).

OLD VELLUM. (Bound with n. 816 and other tracts.) Size of leaf: 7¾ x 5⅞ inches. There are a few corrections in a contemporary hand. A note in a later hand on an end-paper states that this volume was once the property of the Biblioteca Massimo di Roma, and gives its price in a dealer's catalogue, dated 1887. It is signed A. Broccoli.

There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library. The author wrote other tracts, on the subject of tobacco, etc., bound with this piece. He apparently later became a member of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy (Mercedarians) and adopted the name Eusebio di San Francesco.

\* \* \*

No. 808-a The same, probably the second edition, also printed at Foligno by Campana, differently set up, and signed A-D<sup>4</sup>. Fly-title inscribed in a contemporary hand "Alla libreria de Cappucini di Verucchio".



IL SEMPLICE | ORTOLANO | IN VILLA, | E L'ACCURATO GIARDINIERE | IN CITTÀ, | CIOÈ  
| Regole pratiche, e fondate fu l'esperien- | za di vecchj Ortolani, per coltivare | qualunque  
forte d'erbaggi per | propagare, innestare Piante, | Viti, ec. | *Trattato del Tabacco, Avvisi per*  
*la | economia, cura de' Mori, e Bigatti.* | Regole per la coltura de' Fiori, | e governo degli Agrumi.  
| OPERA | *Notabilmente accresciuta in questa ultima | impressione, specialmente di un Trattato |*  
*de' Garofani, e pubblicata* | DA CASIMIRO AFFAITATI. | IN MILANO )( MDCCLVIII.  
| Appreffo Federigo Agnelli.

[*Translation of title*] The simple horticulturist at the country seat and careful gardener in the city; that is: practical rules, based on the experience of ancient gardeners, for cultivating any sort of pot-herbs, for growing and grafting plants, vines, etc. Treatise on tobacco, information for the management and care of mulberry trees and silk-worms. Rules for the cultivation of flowers, and treatment of pot-herbs. Work notably augmented in this latest edition, specially by a treatise on gillyflowers and published by Casimiro Affaitati. At Milan, 1758, from the press of Federigo Agnelli.

THE common species of tobacco are described briefly and the usual directions given for their cultivation. The author recommends that the seed be soaked in milk for several days before sowing it. Tobacco of superior quality is provided by the first leaves, but "seconds" are also used commercially. The third growth of leaves is much inferior to the others.

The processes of cultivating and manufacturing snuff, roll and chewing tobacco are described. Therapeutic uses of the plant and by-products of tobacco are dealt with, repeating the conventional information on this subject. The author's advice on sanatory smoking includes the usual formulas. He thought the herb most proper for those living as celibates because it "decayed the generative powers", and he disapproved of its use by the youthful or by women. The snuffing of tobacco had some value when done moderately. For medical reasons the author recommended that it be indulged in only once or twice in the morning during the first or last quarter of the moon, but not at other times, and never at full moon. The remedial value of tobacco juice in asthma and other ailments is referred to at the conclusion of this section. [I<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-I<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FOURTH [?] EDITION. Twentyfourmo (A-I<sup>12</sup>).

OLD BOARDS. Size of leaf: 5<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches. An early owner's name occurs on a fly-leaf.

REFERENCES: Cf. *Saggio di un Dizionario Bio-bibliografico Italiano*, Leone Caetani (Rome, 1924), 409. Cf. Mazzuchelli (*op. cit.* in n. 540), Vol. I, Part I, p. 165.

The two authorities state that the first edition was published in 1712 and the second in 1726. Others list an edition (apparently the third) under 1734.

The author, a Capuchin friar, was also known as Antonio Mario Affaitati.

\* \* \*

No. 808Aa L'ORTOLANO IN VILLA E L'ACCURATO GIARDINIERE IN CITTÀ Cioè  
*regole pratiche, e fondate sull' esperienza di vecchj Ortolani per coltivare qualunque*  
*sorta d'erbaggi, e di fiori, spezialmente di Garofani, per propagare ed inestiar piante,*  
*e viti; il modo d' educar i Bigatti; il trattato del tabacco; e la maniera di fare i vini*  
*come sulle montagne di Torino.* OPERA DI CASIMIRO AFFAITATI EDIZIONE  
SECONDA VERCELLESE *Accresciuta d'altre regole cavate dalla sperienza di trenta e*

*più anni per seminare, e piantare, allevare con prestezza, e render le piante de' Mori*  
*abbondanti di foglia, e d'un trattato circa la cultura, seminerio, e raccolta de' Risi.*  
IN VERCELLI 1775. Per Giuseppe Panialis Stamp. Vesc., e dell' Ill<sup>ma</sup> Città.  
) ( *Con permissione.*

The passage on tobacco (K<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-K<sub>10</sub><sup>a</sup>) is identical with that in 808-A. This edition contains woodcut illustrations.

# ALEXANDER, William vs. John MILLER

[BRIEF, London(?), 1758, with text-heading:] John Miller, *Tobacconist in Greenock* [Scotland], - Appellant. | William Alexander, *Esquire*, - - - Respondent. | *The Respondent's CASE.*

AN INTRODUCTORY paragraph explains the system then in force relating to the drawback of duties upon the exportation of tobacco from England. It is stated that the Farmers-General of France purchase tobacco from Scotland and that this trade is one of the most valuable carried on with France by Great Britain. Alexander had for many years been employed by the French monopolists as their agent or factor. In order to obviate errors in the identity of tobacco consigned to them, the mark of the Farmers-General had been customarily stamped on the hogsheads, which were lodged in Greenock warehouses, in the custody of Miller (v. n. 810).

THE Appellant having got into a Way of buying from the Sailors in and about Glasgow, and others, large Quantities of smuggled Tobaccos, of a mean Quality, called *Baby* [*Babby* in the Appellant's brief] and *Box Tobaccos*; such of these as were fit for Home Consumption, he picked and fold, or manufactured, as Occasion offered, and the Remainder, being mostly rotten and unmerchantable, he substituted in place of the like Quantity taken from out of the Hogsheads under his Charge, bought by the Respondent from *Scot and Johnston* for the French Farmers, and which he manufactured and fold in the Country; committing thereby a most notorious Breach of Trust to them his Constituents, defrauding the Respondent and his Employers the French Farmers, to the great Discredit and Prejudice of this Nation in so important a Branch of Trade, and also defrauding the Revenue of the Duties, which were either drawn back, or the Securities vacated, upon a Supposal that the Tobaccos so exported were the identical Tobaccos, upon the Importation whereof the Duties had been paid or secured.

The methods of inspection of tobaccos imported into France are referred to and a brief account given of six specific cargoes, with which the appellant is accused of tampering. In France an agent of the importers examined the shipment referred to and discovered that 192,420 lbs. of tobacco, formerly in the appellant's care, were rotten and unfit for consumption. The Farmers-General, having just cause for complaint, and suspecting the respondent of gross negligence, thereupon expressed their displeasure in strong terms and threatened to discontinue relations with him.

Having, by examination, discovered the appellant's fraudulent conduct, Alexander brought suit, in 1754, for indemnification of himself and his principals, the Farmers-General. Miller denied his guilt and made some trivial defense, but the Lord Kames,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Kaims*, in original. This jurist (Henry Home, Lord Kames, 1696-1782) was a distinguished member of the Scotch Court of Session.



Ordinary, by interlocutor<sup>2</sup> of 6 February 1754, allowed the respondent to prove his declaration, etc. and granted a commission for taking testimony in France. The various appeals and interlocutors are then recited, together with the testimony of witnesses. Evidence is presented that even the defendant's (here appellant's) witnesses made statements damaging to his case. Miller then contended that as France and Great Britain were in a state of war, neither the Farmers-General nor their agent could bring suit in an English court. To this the respondent replied that, as he was the purchaser of the tobacco in litigation, and was liable for the price and credit given him, he maintained the action in his own name and right.

Eventually, by interlocutor (the fifth – 10 August 1756; being of the whole Lords) Miller was found guilty of the frauds charged and damages to be ascertained by the Lord Kames, Ordinary, were granted Alexander. A schedule submitted by Alexander showed a loss of £1643 odd. Miller made several appeals, all of which were denied, and from these and the several interlocutors he has now presented an appeal to the bar of the House of Lords. The respondent prays for affirmation of the interlocutors (nine in all), with exemplary costs. He reaffirms his right to have brought the original suit and presents further arguments to show the merit of his case. The brief is concluded with the forceful comment that the benefit accruing to Great Britain from the tobacco trade to France is of such importance that even in time of war passports are granted by both nations so that the commerce could be maintained.<sup>3</sup> Frauds committed by the English would, says the respondent, have the disastrous result of discontinuance by the Farmers-General of this valuable trade. An appendix follows in which details are given of two cargoes of tobacco shipped to Bordeaux, and the unfavorable result of their examination for condition and quality stated. (The names of the attorneys, Ro. Dundas, Al. Forrester, are printed at the end.)

FOLIO (A-B<sup>2</sup>). With printed docket.

STITCHED, uncut. Size of leaf: 17 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

The appeal of Miller, with Alexander's answer, was heard at the bar of the House of Lords on April 10, 1758. The appeal was dismissed and the interlocutors in Alexander's behalf were confirmed – v. the docket of n. 810.

#### MILLER, John vs. William ALEXANDER

[BRIEF, London(?), 1758, with text-heading:] John Miller of Greenock, *Tobacconist*, – – Appellant. | William Alexander of Edinburgh, *Merchant*, Respondent. *The Appellant's CASE.*

THE appellant (v. n. 809) remarks upon the considerable quantities of tobacco imported from America, a great part of which is exported to Holland, France, etc. and a lesser quantity disposed for domestic consumption. The merchants import most of their Tobacco from *Virginia*, some of it from *James's River*, which

<sup>2</sup> In Scots law, a judgment or decree anterior to the final judgment.

<sup>3</sup> V. the *Introduction*, p. 137, notes 12, 13.

is superior in point of Goodness,<sup>1</sup> and some from the River *Raphahanack*, which is generally of a mean or inferior Quality.

[That part of the Act (n. 769; cf. n. 761) relating to exportation from England in the original container in which tobacco is imported is referred to.] But before the Commencement of that Act, it was usual for the *Glasgow* Merchants, after Importation, to sort their Tobaccos, to separate the best from the worst, and to pack up the best, to be disposed of for home Consumption, because home Consumers gave the highest Price, and the worst to be exported to foreign Markets, where a low Price was given.

The *French* pay the lowest Price for Tobaccos of any Nation in *Europe*.<sup>2</sup> They have the Art of manufacturing Tobacco of the meanest Quality, so as to conceal its original Defect. Hence the *French* always decline purchasing Tobacco of a superior Quality, at the high Price requisite to be given for such Tobacco: And hence the Merchants of *Glasgow*, who had dealt with the *French* for a Number of Years, came to have an Opinion, that the meanest Tobacco was the most proper for supplying the Demands of the *French*; and by consequence they imported great Part of their Tobacco from the River *Raphahanack*, as being of an inferior Quality, and of a low prime Cost, fuitable to the Demands of the *French*.

Hogheads are the Package in which Tobacco is generally imported from *America*; but some Tobacco is imported in Casks, Chests, and small Boxes, which last is called *Box Tobacco*; some is also imported, put up in the Form or Figure of a Roll, which has the Name of *Babby*; and being very firm and hard rolled up, has no Package of Cask, Chest or Box.

The brief then recites that incoming seamen smuggle small quantities of tobacco, called the sailors' portage, which is often discovered, seized and sold by process of law. This seized tobacco was, more often than not, superior to that imported by the Glasgow merchants. The appellant, John Miller, did not engage in importing or exporting tobacco on his own account. He was concerned only with the inland trade, purchasing tobacco condemned because of fraudulent entry, etc. Most of the tobacco merchants of Glasgow have their warehouses at Greenock, where they have agents. A cargo of tobacco for exportation is examined and weighed at the king's scales, in the presence of the purchaser or his agent, and immediately afterwards put on board the ship. The cargo is then held to have been well delivered to the purchaser, who cannot be imposed upon, as he deliberately examines, or ought to examine, the tobacco before it is shipped.

The respondent, William Alexander, used to purchase tobacco from the Glasgow merchants for exportation to France. In 1750 and 1751, the respondent purchased from two different merchants in Glasgow, six cargoes of tobacco, said to be for the use of the Farmers-General of France. The appellant on this occasion was employed by one of the sellers to act as his agent. In delivering these cargoes, had the appellant been disposed to commit fraud, by abstracting good and substituting bad tobacco, he would, he says, have been required to use certain methods and employ assistance, which would have cost more than the transaction would be worth. The brief goes on

<sup>1</sup> V. the *Introduction*, p. 137, n. 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 135, n. 8.



to state that in 1753 Miller had discharged certain porters for pilfering, and that these gave information to the respondent charging the appellant with committing frauds in the above-mentioned shipments. Alexander brought his action against Miller in 1754, charging the latter with fraudulent substitution of tobacco during a period of seven years. Specific instances are cited. The amount of the damages asked totaled £6,000, together with £100 for expenses.

Among the arguments advanced in the appellant's defense at the original hearing, it was stated that to commit the suspected fraud would have been profitless because the tobacco supposedly substituted was more expensive than that customarily exported to France. Considerable space is devoted to a record of several interlocutors, the testimony of the discharged porters against the defendant and of defense witnesses, and the apparent proof that Miller had been purchasing smuggled tobacco from sailors. That part of the evidence which appeared to confirm the charges is carefully examined and answered by arguments which attempt to give Miller the benefit of doubt. The specific charges of fraudulent abstraction from certain shipments are particularized and brief evidence submitted at this point attempting to show the defendant guiltless of theft or substitution.

The Lords of Session court, however, found Miller guilty, as charged, and allowed the plaintiff damages based on records, which amounted to £1,643 1s. 4d., and costs of £208. The defendant appealed (the basis of the appeal is given) and the several succeeding interlocutors were appealed from. The appellant brings this appeal to the bar of the House of Lords, praying that the interlocutors, as cited, be reversed. Nine reasons for reversal, already stated in the foregoing testimony, are given. (The names of the attorneys, C. Yorke and John Dalrymple, are printed at the end.)

FOLIO (4 leaves). Inscribed under printed docket, in a contemporary hand: "Die Aprilis 19<sup>o</sup> 1758. Ordered and Adjudged That the Appeal be Dismissed and that the several Interloc<sup>ts</sup> therein Complained of be Affirmed."

UNBOUND, uncut. Size of leaf: 17 x 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III Joseph, *Duke*

[EDICT INCREASING DUTY ON TOBACCO.] Munich, 1758.

SINCE free trade in tobacco has been re-established (*v. nos.* 522, 737), vendors of this commodity have reaped considerable profit at the prices established by the mandate of 1 June 1754. The duty on tobacco is, therefore, increased. The additional impost is stated. Merchants are to maintain the schedule of prices already in effect. Only licensed dealers may continue to carry on this trade. [Full details of regulations covering all phases of the commerce are given.]

FOLIO ( )<sup>4</sup> [last, blank].

UNBOUND, uncut. Size of leaf: 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

LE PAGE DU PRATZ, M. (*fl.* 1718-1775).

HISTOIRE DE LA LOUISIANE. Paris, 1758.

# HISTOIRE DE LA LOUISIANE,

Contenant la Découverte de ce vaste Pays;  
sa Description géographique; un Voyage  
dans les Terres; l'Histoire Naturelle; les  
Mœurs, Coutumes & Religion des Natu-  
rels, avec leurs Origines; deux Voyages  
dans le Nord du nouveau Mexique, dont  
un jusqu'à la Mer du Sud; ornée de deux  
Cartes & de 40 Planches en Taille douce.

Par M. LE PAGE DU PRATZ.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

Che{ DE BURE, l'Aîné, sur le Quai des Augustins,  
à S. Paul.  
La Veuve DELAGUETTE, rue S. Jacques, à  
l'École.  
LAMBERT, rue de la Comédie-Françoise.

M. DCC. LVIII.

TITLE OF LE PAGE DU PRATZ, VOLUME I, 1758

[*Translation of title*] History of Louisiana, containing the discovery of that vast country, its geographical description, a journey in its territories; the natural history, manners, customs and religion of the natives, with their origins; two trips in the north of new Mexico, one of which [extended] as far as the Southern Sea. Illustrated with two maps and forty copperplates. By M. Le Page du Pratz. First [Second, Third] Volume. At Paris, at the shop of de Bure, the elder . . . the Widow Delaguette . . . [and] Lambert . . . 1758.



THE conventional harangues associated with the calumet of peace used by the Chitimachas during conferences are reported by the author. (This portion of his work is accompanied by the illustration reproduced in *Tobacco*, Vol. I, p. 26.) The calumet is described in a footnote:

... a tube of pipe at least a foot and a half long; it is decorated with the skin of a duck's neck branched of which the vari-colored plumage is very beautiful; at its extremity is a bowl. On this same end is attached a kind of fan of a white eagle's feathers formed in a quarter circle; at the end of each feather is a tuft of hair painted bright red . . . [I, E<sub>v</sub><sup>a</sup>]<sup>1</sup>

This (red stone with white spots, like Porphyry, which is soft and tender, like sand-stone, found on the banks of the *Missouri*) is easily worked, and bears the most violent fire. The *Indians* of the country have contrived to strike off pieces thereof with their arrows, and after they fall in the water plunge for them. When they can procure pieces thereof large enough to make pipes [calumets<sup>2</sup>], they fashion them with knives and awls. This pipe [calumet] has a socket two or three inches long, and on the opposite side the figure of an hatchet; in the middle of all is the boot, or bowl of the pipe, to put the tobacco in. These sort of pipes are highly esteemed among them. [I, O<sub>vii</sub><sup>b</sup>-O<sub>viii</sub><sup>a</sup>; I, O<sub>s</sub><sup>b</sup> in the first English edition, n. 839]

*Tobacco*, which was found among the *Indians* of *Louisiana* . . . is very large, its stalk, when suffered to run to seed, shoots to five feet and a half and six feet; the lower part of its stem is at least eighteen lines in diameter, and its leaves often near two feet long, which are thick and succulent; its juice is strong, but never disorders the head. The *Tobacco* of *Virginia* has a broader but shorter leaf, its stalk is smaller and runs not up so high; its smell is not disagreeable, but not so strong; it takes more plants to make a pound, because its leaf is thinner, and not so full of sap as the native. What is cultivated in the lower *Louisiana* is smaller, and not so strong; but that made in the islands is thinner than that of *Louisiana*, but much stronger, and disorders the head.

Then follows an account of the cultivation of tobacco in Louisiana, the destruction of insect pests and the method employed in the care of the growing plant.

I saw my neighbours strip the leaves of *Tobacco* from the stalk, string them, set them to dry, by hanging them out in the air, then put them in heaps, to make them sweat. As for me, I carefully examined the plant, and when I observed the stem begin to turn yellow here and there, I caused the stalk to be cut with a pruning-knife, and left it for some time on the earth to deaden. Afterwards it was carried off on hand-barrows, because it is thus less exposed to be broken than on the necks of Negroes. When it was brought to the house, I caused it to be hung up, with the big end of the stem turned upwards, the leaves of each stalk slightly touching one another, being well assured they would shrivel in drying, and no longer touch each other. It hereby happened, that the juice contained in the pith (sometimes as big as one's finger) of the stem of the plant, flowed into the leaves, and augmenting their

<sup>1</sup> This passage does not appear to have been used in the English translation (n. 839), from which the

other excerpts given here are derived.  
<sup>2</sup> In the original.

sap, made them much more mild and waxy. As fast as these leaves assumed a bright chestnut colour, I stripped them from the stalk, and made them directly into bundles, which I wrapped up in a cloth, and bound it close with a cord for twenty-four hours; then undoing the cloth, they were tied up closer still. This *Tobacco* turned black and so waxy, that it could not be rasped in less than a year; but then it had a substance and flavour so much the more agreeable, as it never affected the head; and so I sold it for double the price of the common. [III, P<sub>xii</sub><sup>b</sup>-Q<sub>ii</sub><sup>b</sup>; I, P<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-P<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 839]

The *Tobacco* [of Louisiana] is so excellent, that if the commerce thereof was free, it would sell for one hundred sols and six livres the pound, so fine and delicate is its juice and flavour. [III, Q<sub>xii</sub><sup>b</sup>; I, P<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 839]

... a Negroe will not earn his master half as much as in cultivating *Tobacco*; which, however, is less profitable than *Indigo*. [III, R<sub>i</sub><sup>b</sup>; I, Q<sub>i</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 839]

It is remarked that the Padoucas<sup>3</sup> plant no tobacco, which the Spanish traders supply them in rolls (III, I<sub>x</sub><sup>a</sup>; I, G<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 839). A brief description of a calumet of peace, and its feathery decorations, etc. occurs in Vol. II on S<sub>iv</sub><sup>b</sup> (II, M<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> in 839).<sup>4</sup> There is a passing reference to the use of lighted tobacco-pipes by Indians in torturing a victim tied to a stake (II, S<sub>xii</sub><sup>b</sup>; II, M<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 839).

FIRST EDITION. Three volumes. Duodecimo (I: a<sup>8</sup> [half-title, title and preface]; A-P<sup>12</sup> [last, the errata leaf]. II: half-title, title, each 1 leaf, unsigned; A-S<sup>12</sup>; T<sup>6</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]. III: half-title, title, each 1 leaf, unsigned; A-T<sup>12</sup> [last, blank]).

FOLDING MAP OF LOUISIANA and of the Gulf of Mexico, and 2 engraved plates in Vol. I; folding plan of New Orleans and 33 engraved plates in Vol. II; 4 engraved plates in Vol. III.

CONTEMPORARY MOTTLED CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{7}{16}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Field, p. 234. Faribault (*op. cit.* in n. 785), 84.

Sabin remarks that this work is important because it shows "the French claims to the Southern territory now occupied by several states, but claimed also by the English under the name of 'Carolana'. The author resided in Louisiana fifteen years, and it is from his relation that most of the details of the life of the Natchez and other Mississippi tribes of Indians have been derived." (X, n. 40122, note)

MAILLARD, Abbé Antoine Simon (*d.* 1768)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE . . . MICMAKIS AND MARICHEETS. London, 1758.

WHEN the parents on each side [of a marriage arrangement] have settled the matter, the youth is applied to, that he may prepare his calumet as soon as he pleases.

The calumet used on these occasions, is a sort of spongy reed, which may furnish, according to its length, a number of calumets, each of which is about a foot

<sup>3</sup> The Siouan name of the Comanches.

<sup>4</sup> In the translation the length of the pipe is given

as about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet long; in the original as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet long.



A N  
A C C O U N T  
O F T H E  
C U S T O M S and M A N N E R S  
O F T H E  
M I C M A K I S and M A R I C H E E T S  
S A V A G E N A T I O N S,

Now DEPENDENT on the  
Government of C A P E - B R E T O N.

F R O M  
An Original F R E N C H Manuscript-Letter,  
Never Published,

Written by a F R E N C H A B B O T,  
Who resided many Years, in quality of Missionary, amongst them,

To which are annexed,  
Several P I E C E S, relative to the S A V A G E S, to N O V A -  
S C O T I A, and to N O R T H - A M E R I C A in general.

L O N D O N:  
Printed for S. HOOPER and A. MORLEY at Gay's-Head,  
near Beaufort-Buildings in the Strand. MDCCCLVIII.

TITLE OF MAILLARD, 1758

long, to be lighted at one end, the other serving to suck in the smoak at the mouth, and is suffered to burn within an inch of the lips.

The speech made to the youth on this occasion is as follows: "Thou may'st go when thou wilt, by day or by night, to light thy calumet in such a cabin. Thou must observe to direct the smoak of it towards the person who is designed for thee, and carry it so, that she may take such a taste to this vapor, as to desire of thee that she may smoak of thy calumet . . .

At this the youth never fails of going to the place appointed. If the girl, (who knows the meaning of this) has no particular aversion to him, she is soon disposed to ask his calumet of him. In some parts, but not in this [Acadia] where I am, she signifies her acceptance by blowing it out. Here she takes it from him, and sucking it, blows the smoak towards his nostrils, even sometimes so violently, as to make him qualm-sick, at which she is highly delighted. Nothing, however, passes farther against the laws of modesty, though she will tress his hair, paint his face, and imprint on various parts of his body curious devices and flourishes, all relative to their love; which she pricks in, and rubs over with a composition that renders the impression uncancellable. [H<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

A brief account of the ceremonial use of calumets, together with ordinary pipes, at Indian banquets occurs on B<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Half-title, title, each 1 leaf; a<sup>1</sup>; B-S<sup>4</sup>; T<sup>2</sup> [last, containing the publisher's advertisements]).

ORIGINAL BOARDS, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Pilling (*op. cit.* in n. 453), 332. Rich (*op. cit.* in n. 453) I, 124. There is a copy in the NYPL.

The author, vicar-general of Acadia, c. 1738-58, later devoted himself to missionary work among the Micmacs at Cape Breton.

#### NETHERLANDS, Province of Utrecht

AMPLIATIE | VAN DE | ORDONNANTIE | OP DEN | ROOK- EN SNUYF-TABAK. | *Gearresteert den xj. Augustus* 1751. | [Woodcut arms] | TOT UTRECHT, | Gedrukt by WILLEM JAN REERS, Ordinaris Drukker | der Ed: Mog: Heeren Staten's Lands van Utrecht, 1758. | MET PRIVILEGIE.

[*Translation of title*] Amplification of the ordinance concerning smoking- and snuff-tobacco. Approved 11 August 1751. At Utrecht, printed by Willem Jan Reers, printer in ordinary of the noble and mighty states of the province of Utrecht, 1758. With permission.

THE ordinance of 11 August 1751 continues to be ignored and frauds are still being practised. Therefore no tobacco dealers are to prepare snuff in any manner or to possess machines for its manufacture. Those who wish to make tobacco or snuff are to inform the monopolist of the quantity intended to be produced, for which a permit will be issued at the time of gauging. Those possessing excess quantities will be fined 300 guilders. Manufacturers not to sell less than 25



lbs. of tobacco at a time. Hawkers (resident or transient) of various wares are prohibited from possessing more than 2 lbs. of snuff or smoking tobacco, under penalties of heavy fine, or arbitrary correction if without means to pay the fine.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>4</sup>).

MOROCCO, uncut, old wrappers bound in. Size of leaf:  $8\frac{3}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Mr. Johan van de Water's Groot Plakkaat — boek 'slands van Utrecht Aangevuld . . .*  
C. W. Moorrees and P. J. Vermeulen (Utrecht, 1860), Vol. II, 711-712.

#### EUSEBIO, da Monte Santo

[Fly-title] LETTERA | FISICO-MORALE | IN ORDINE ALL' USO | DEL TABACCO.  
| [Colophon:] | In FOLIGNO, MDCCLVIII. | Per Pompeo Campana, Stampatore Vescovile,  
e Pubblico | *Con Licenza de' Superiori*.

[Translation of fly-title and colophon] Physico-moral letter relating to the use of tobacco.  
At Foligno, 1758, by Pompeo Campana, episcopal and public printer. With the license of the superiors.

VARIOUS writers are quoted to sustain the author's opinion that tobacco imported from America is likely to be imperfectly prepared, or spoiled, and, furthermore, that it is heavily adulterated by unscrupulous merchants. Therefore it is obvious, Eusebio remarks, that tobacco produced at home under native supervision must be purer than those foreign kinds which are imported. The qualities and effects of tobacco are discussed. Eusebio recommends moderation in its use, and enumerates the various objections of those opposed to smoking or snuffing on the grounds that it supposedly injures the sense of smell, desiccates the brain, etc.

Those popular writers who praised tobacco, the rulers who prohibited its use, and the names of the plant in various countries are mentioned. Thereafter follows comment on the ecclesiastical rules relating to smoking, snuffing, or chewing before celebrating mass or other holy offices. On this subject examples, analogies, opinions of various Catholic churchmen, and an account of the bull of Urban VIII are presented, sometimes in considerable detail.

The author does not find it difficult to accept the opinion that tobacco can be the sole sustaining nutritive agent at periods when food and drink are lacking. Whether or not chewing violates the condition of the fast more than smoking or snuffing, is discussed. As tobacco is a strong irritant and stimulant, and differs in its effect from eating, it can hardly be said to break the fast. But Eusebio agrees with those who argue that the use of tobacco during communion is abhorrent before the high altar.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-B<sup>4</sup>; C<sup>6</sup> [last, blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

MS. notation on fly-title, in an early hand, reads: "Alla Libreria da Cappucini di Verucchio".

Cf. the notice of the author in n. 808.

#### EUSEBIO, da Monte Santo

[Fly-title] LETTERA | INSTRUTTIVA | *PER LA COLTIVAZIONE* | DEL | TABACCO  
| [Colophon:] | In FOLIGNO, MDCCLVIII. | Per Pompeo Campana, Stampatore Vescovile,  
e Pubblico | *Con Licenza de' Superiori*.

[Translation of fly-title and colophon] Instructive letter on the cultivation of tobacco. At Foligno, 1758, by Pompeo Campana, episcopal and public printer. With the license of the superiors.

THE printer's preface announces that the monopoly of tobacco has been revoked and its free cultivation permitted in the papal states. The author begins on a note of jubilation over the act of Pope Benedict. He says, in all modesty, that his own efforts (*v. n.* 808) played but a small part in bringing about the desired abolition of the monopoly.

After some pages devoted to comment of similar import, Eusebio remarks upon the different kinds of American tobaccos. These, now cultivated in Europe and Asia, he notices, are distinguishable from each other by their leaves. Other parts of his tract are devoted to advice and information on the proper cultivation of tobacco, its commercial preparation, the various kinds grown in the province of Lecce and general observations on the care of the plant.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (2 prel. ll., A-D<sup>4</sup>).

OLD VELLUM. Bound with n. 808, (*q.v.* for description), etc.

REFERENCE: BM. Cf. the notice of the author in n. 808.

#### GAVELLI, Niccolo

STORIA | DISTINTA, E CURIOSA | *DEL* | TABACCO | Concernente la sua scoperta, la introduzione | in Europa, e la maniera di coltivarlo, | conservarlo, e prepararlo, ec. per | servir-fene, con altre ottime, ed | utili osservazioni sopra il | medesimo; | DEDICATA | All' alto sublime merito di S. E. R<sup>ma</sup> Monsignor | LODOVICO MERLINI | Arcivescovo d' Atene, e dignissimo PRESIDENTE | della Legazione d'Urbino. | [Ornament] | IN PESARO, M. Dcc. LVIII. | Nella Stamperia Gavelliana. *Con lic. de' Sup.*

[Translation of title] Clear and curious history of tobacco, concerning its discovery, its introduction into Europe, and the method of cultivating, preserving and preparing it, etc. for use, with other very good and useful observations concerning the same. Dedicated to the lofty and distinguished merit of his most reverend excellency Monsignor Lodovico Merlini, archbishop of Athens, and most worthy president of the legation of Urbino. At Pesaro, 1758. In the printing shop of Gavelli. With the license of the superiors.

THE work is dedicated to Archbishop Merlini by the author-printer because, Gavelli remarks, this churchman convinced the pope of the evils of the monopoly system and thus was chiefly responsible for its suppression in the papal states. The preface to the reader announces that this book is issued to provide practical as well as general information on tobacco at a time when this plant may be freely cultivated within papal territory.



The usual historical and botanical details are given together with advice on tobacco farming. Essential knowledge is provided which deals with the cultivation of tobacco, its commercial nomenclature, the kinds grown in the Americas, manufacture of rolls, methods of planting practised in Virginia and Maryland, various simple phases of agronomics, construction of drying-sheds, the proper means of curing tobacco (as carried on in Virginia and Maryland), packaging of, and containers for tobacco; the methods of cultivation in vogue in France and in Persia, and, at some length, an account of the process of manufacturing snuff in Italy. There is, as well, a record of the prices of various kinds of tobacco under the late monopoly, the commerce in this commodity, and rates current, in Amsterdam, and the import and export duties established in Holland.

The concluding section deals with the remedial virtues of tobacco, with references to the usual (and some more recent and lesser known) authorities. The edict of Benedict XIV (27 December 1757), which abolished the monopoly lease of Domenico A. Zaccardini and granted permission to all to raise tobacco, is given here.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-E<sup>8</sup>; F<sup>2</sup>). "COPIOSA" (for "CURIOSA") in the first state of the title is corrected by the printer with a slip reading "CUR", laid down over the first 3 letters.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¾ x 4¼ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Pritzel, n. 3540.

The author was an active printer in Pesaro. There are records of books having been issued from the printing shop of Gavelli between 1749-1818.

\* \* \*

No. 817-a STORIA DISTINTA, E CURIOSA DEL TABACCO Concernente la sua scoperta, la introduzione in Europa, e la maniera di coltivarlo, conservarlo, e prepararlo, ec. per servirsene, con altre ottime, ed utili osservazioni sopra il medesimo; In questa nova impressione accresciuta di diversi esperimenti fatti circa la sua virtù E CON LA FIGURA DELLA PIANTA DEL SUDETTO TABACCO. [Ornament] IN FERRARA MDCCLVIII. Per il Giglio. Con Lic. de' Sup. A spese di Francesco Altieti.

The text of the title in this second edition states (additionally to the first) that this new impression is augmented by various experiments made concerning the virtue of tobacco and that it contains an illustration of the plant. The dedicatee's name and titles are omitted. The "augmentations" (occupying 3 pp.) consist only of an account of Nicot's "discovery" that tobacco had remedial value, his introduction of the plant into France, and his opinion on its medicinal virtues. The remainder of the work is textually the same as the first edition. There is a woodcut impression of "Nicotiana Tabacco" (*N. Tabacum*).

TOWNLEY, James (1714-1778)

HIGH LIFE | BELOW STAIRS. | A | FARCE | OF | TWO ACTS. | As it is performed at the THEATRE-ROYAL in *Drury-Lane*. | [Quot. from Horace, 1 line] | [Ornament] | LONDON: | Printed for J. NEWBURY [London] . . . | . . . R. BAILYE, at *Litchfield*; J. LEAKE | and W. FREDERICK, at *Bath*; B. COLLINS, at *Salisbury*; and S. STABLER at *York*. | MDCCLIX. | . . .

No. 818

[390]

TOWNLEY

THE rascally servants of some members of the English nobility, affecting their masters' manners, meet in a London park. Two of them, assuming the titles of those they serve, engage in a familiar social byplay:

DUKE.

. . . Taste this Snuff, Sir *Harry*. [*Offers his Box.*]

SIR HARRY.

'Tis good Rappee.

DUKE.

Right *Straßburg*, I assure you, and of my own importing.

SIR HARRY.

Aye?

DUKE.

The City People adulterate it so confoundedly, that I always import my own Snuff.—  
I wish my Lord would do the same; but he is so indolent.—[B<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>—B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-F<sup>4</sup>; G<sup>4</sup> [last blank]).

CLOTH. Size of leaf: 8 x 4½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *Biographia Dramatica* . . . D. E. Baker *et al.* (London, 1812), I, 717-718; II, 302-303. *English Drama of the Restoration and Eighteenth Century*, G. H. Nettleton (New York, 1932), 254-255.

The dramatist, a well-known clergyman and educator, produced this farce at the Drury Lane, London, in 1759. It was very popular.

WIEGAND, Johann (1707-1776)

Vollständige Anweisung | zum | Tabakbau, | nebst einem | Anhang, | vom Pflanzen und Benutzen | der | Erdäpfel, | und der fogenannten | Grundbirn, | samt einer ausführlichen Nachricht | von dem | Futterkraut Lucerne, | oder ewigen Klee. | Dem Publikum zum Besten, und dem | gemeinen Mann zum Nutzen. | aus der Erfahrung und Practik zusammen geschrieben und mitgetheilet | von J. W. | WIEN, | gedruckt bey Johann Thomas Trattnern, | kaiserl. königl. Hofbuchdruckern und Buch- | händlern 1759.

[*Translation of title*] Complete instruction for tobacco cultivation with a supplement concerning the planting and use of the potato and of the so-called ground pear, together with a full account of the fodder plant lucerne or perennial clover. For the good of the public and the benefit of the common man, collected from experience and practise and communicated by J.W. Vienna, printed at the shop of Johann Thomas Trattner, royal imperial court printer and bookseller, 1759.

THIS practical manual on the subjects indicated in the title became a popular work. It was issued at a period when the cultivation of tobacco was temporarily being permitted in various parts of Europe. The chapters on tobacco farming occur on A<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>—B<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-E<sup>8</sup>; F<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¼ x 4 inches.

No. 819

[391]

WIEGAND



REFERENCES: Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), XV, 113-114. Holzmann and Bohatta (*op. cit.* in n. 501), I (*re* 1766 ed.)

\* \* \*

No. 819-a The text of the title is the same as that in n. 819, with imprint: Frankfurt und Leipzig 1766.

The manual of tobacco cultivation in this second edition occupies A<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-E<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>.

\* \* \*

No. 819-b Wenzel Johann Pauls gefchwornen Landsbuchhalters, und der löblichen Ackerbaugesellschaft im Königreiche Böhmen Mitgliedes. Abhandlung von der SCHAFZUCHT. Nebst einem Anhang vom Tabackbau. [Ornament] W I E N. gedruckt bey Joh. Thomas Edlen v. Trattnern, kaif. königl. Hofbuchdruckern und Buchhändlern. 1770.

The manual of tobacco cultivation appears on C<sub>11</sub><sup>b</sup>-F<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup> as an appendix to this treatise by Wenzel on sheep-raising.

\* \* \*

No. 819-c Oekonomischpraktische Anleitung zum Flachsbaue, worinnen die glückliche Folgen für ein Land, in welchem der Flachs angebauet, zubereitet, und verarbeitet wird, angezeigt, auch die Art, wie bey dem Anbau, und der Zubereitung derselben verfahren werden soll, geweisen wird. Nebst einem Anhang einer neuen Auflage der Anleitung zum Tabackbaue Zum Besten des Publikums, und vorzüglich zum Nutzen des Landvolks verfasst. Neue, und verbesserte Auflage. WIEN, gedruckt bey Joseph Kurzböck, k.k. illirisch-und orientalischen Hofbuchdrucker und Buchändler, 1773.

The manual of tobacco cultivation appears on H<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-L<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup> as an appendix to this anonymous treatise on flax culture.

[ITALY] Tuscany, Francis II, *Grand Duke*

[Woodcut arms] | EDITTO | *Adi 17. Marzo 1760.* | [At foot:] In Firenze. L'Anno 1760. Nella Stamperia Imperiale.

[*Translation of caption and imprint*] Edict of 17 March 1760. At Florence, in the year 1760. In the imperial printing shop.

THE order of 1 October 1745 relating to the tobacco monopoly is referred to (*cf.* nos. 734, 735). Travelers carrying less than one ounce of foreign tobacco, openly exposed in their snuff boxes, are not to be molested. This applies as well to citizens returning from abroad. But subjects who visit fairs or markets and are absent several days are to be carefully watched upon their return. When contraband tobacco is found the inspector is not to arrest the offender, but is to confiscate the tobacco and obtain a written confession of guilt. If neither the inspector or offender can write, a verbal admission, heard by two witnesses not related to the violator, will serve.

BROADSIDE. Folio. Size of leaf: 16¼ x 11 inches. Numbered LVII in a contemporary hand.

THE | SHRUBS | OF | PARNASSUS. | Consisting of a Variety of | POETICAL ESSAYS, | MORAL and COMIC. | By J. COPYWELL, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; | [Quot. from Pope, 2 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for the AUTHOR; and sold by | J. NEWBERRY . . . | . . . | MDCCLX.

THE TOBACCO-STOPPER.

*In tenui, tenuis non gloria.* VIRG.

I, WHO of late the useful Cork-screw fung,  
Or strove to fing, and in poetic Verse  
Immortaliz'd the Tankard, now prepare  
Alike to magnify that engine small,  
*Tobacco-stopper* hight, associate fit  
For pipe-enamour'd Toper. Blefs'd with thee  
How careless does he sit, lolling at ease  
Across the summit of contiguous chair.  
Through the dark alley of the curving tube  
The flavour of the burning Weed he draws,  
And at each puff he teaches ev'ry cloud  
In what due poize to ride athwart the air,  
Or curl its spiral head. Each little cloud  
In exaltation climbs the paper'd plain,  
Or horizontal swims along the room,  
Obedient to the blast. Virginian plant,  
To dust consum'd, demands the preffure light;  
Then with a Phyz of Gravity profound,  
His hand in pocket dives, where *thou*, perhaps,  
With pence of *Birmingham* art safely lodg'd;  
Toothpicks and keys harfh-rattling on the ear.  
Haply he finds thee. Strait a sudden smile,  
Caught from internal joy, ferenes his brow,  
Seen thro' the smoaky shade. So looks the man  
Wrap'd in distressful thought, Misfortune's son,  
As thro' the Mall, for want of chop, or steak,  
He faunters at Meridian, when perchance  
His roving eye on Splendid Shilling lights.

Begin with many a friend, oft-times at eve,  
(Whether with *Bacchus*, Paynim fabled God,  
The Vine's exhilarating flood I quaff  
With lips impurpled, or descend to drown  
My care-tir'd thoughts in *Porter's* humble bath)  
O! let me grasp thy waist, be thou of wood,  
Or lævigated steel; for well 'tis known  
Thy habit is diverse. In iron clad,  
Sometimes thy feature roughens to the fight;



And oft transparent art thou seen in glafs  
 Portending frangibility. The fon  
 Of lab'ring mechanifm here displays  
 Exuberance of fkill. The curious knot,  
 The motley flourish winding down thy fides,  
 And freaks of fancy pour upon the view  
 Their complicated charms, and as they please,  
 Astonifh. While with glee thy touch I feel,  
 No harm my finger dreads. No fractur'd pipe  
 I ask, or fplinter's aid, wherewith to prefs  
 The rifing afhes down. Oh! blefs my hand,  
 Chief when thou com'ft with hollow circle, crown'd  
 With fculptur'd fignet, bearing in thy womb  
 The treafur'd Corkfcrew. Thus a triple fervice  
 In firm alliance may'ft thou boaft. And thus  
 Myfelf I ferve, and on occafion due,  
 Extend thy ufe to an embarrafs'd friend. [B<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>-B<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]

## A PINCH OF SNUFF.

Oh, Snuff! our fashionable end and aim!  
 Strafburgh, Rappee, Dutch, Scotch! whate'er thy name!  
 Powder cœleftial! quinteffence divine!  
 New joys entrance my foul, while thou art mine.  
 Who takes!—who takes thee not! Where'er I range,  
 I fmell thy fweets from Pall-mall to the Change.  
 By thee affifted, Ladies kill the day,  
 And breathe their fcandal freely o'er their tea:  
 Nor lefs they prize thy virtues when in bed:  
 One pinch of thee revives the vapour'd head,  
 Removes the fpleen, removes the qualmifh fit,  
 And gives a brisker turn to female wit,  
 Warms in the nofe, refreshes like the breeze,  
 Glows in the head, and tickles in the sneeze.  
 Without it, Tinfel, what would be thy lot!  
 What—but to strut neglected and forgot.  
 What boots it for thee, to have dipt thy hands  
 In odours wafted from Arabian lands!  
 Ah! what avails thy fcented folitaire,  
 Thy carelefs fwing, and pertly-tripping air,  
 The crimfon wafh, that glows upon thy face,  
 Thy modifh hat, and coat that flames with lace!  
 In vain thy drefs, in vain thy trimmings fhine,  
 If the Parifian fnuft-box be not thine.  
 Come to my nofe, then, Snuff, nor come alone,  
 Bring tafte with thee, for tafte is all thy own. [B<sub>8</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (a<sup>12</sup>; A-F<sup>12</sup>; G<sup>6</sup> [last blank and genuine]).

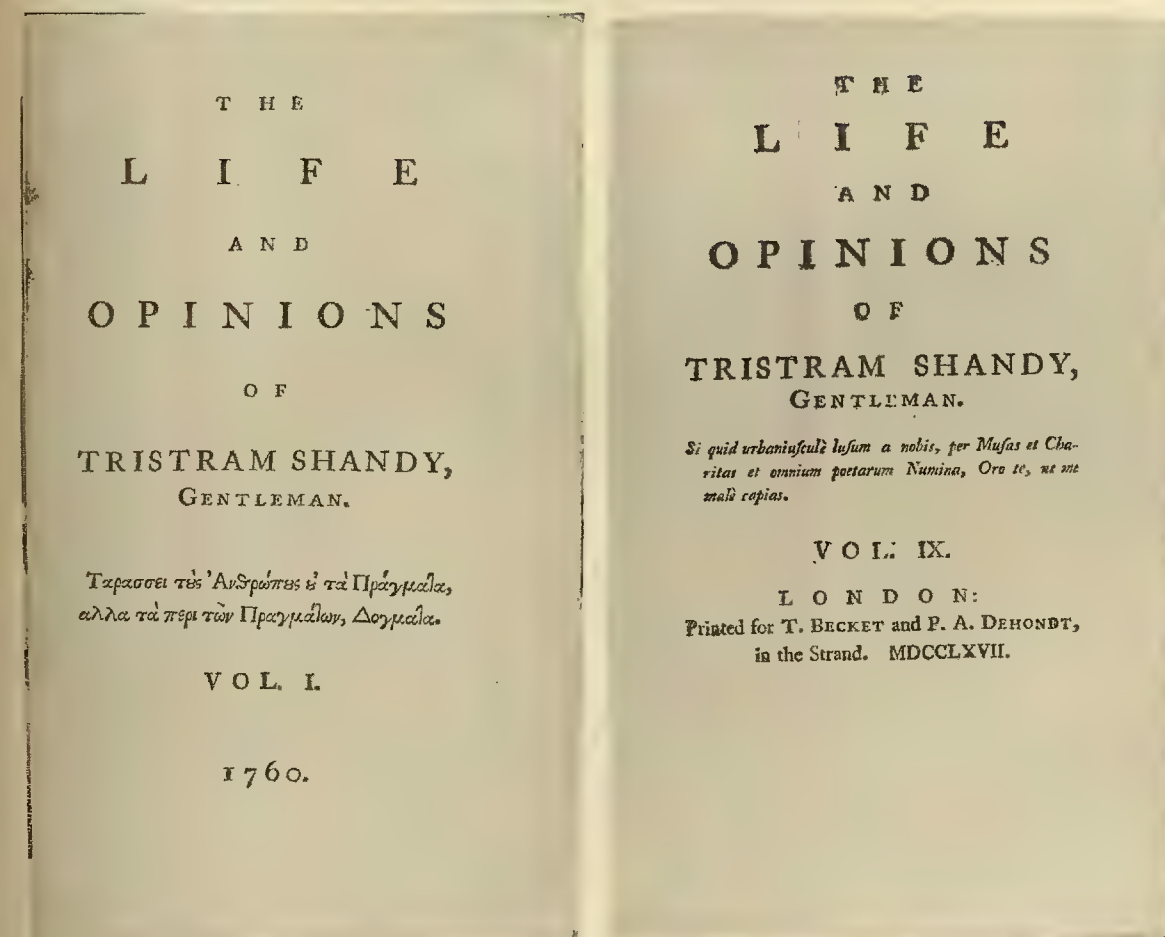
ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 6¼ x 3¾ inches. With the armorial bookplate of Thomas Coutts, Esq: Strand, London (recorded in Hazlitt, *Roll of Honor*).

REFERENCES: BM. F., 236, 278-279 (who repeats a frequent error by assigning the work to James Boswell). "Tobacco-Stoppers", V. B. Crowther-Beynon (in *The Antiquary*, London, 1915, 260-267).

The majority of the pieces in this volume were by Woty; a few were contributed by John Copinger, according to Partington, p. 138. Among the original subscribers, who appear in the printed list in this work, were Samuel Johnson, David Garrick and Tobias Smollett.

STERNE, Laurence (1713-1768)

TRISTRAM SHANDY. York[?] and London, 1760-1767.\*



TITLES OF STERNE: VOLUME I, 1760 AND VOLUME IX, 1767

\*This set of Sterne is not a part of the Arents tobacco library, but of the collection of English literature formed by George Arents. It is one of several pieces (each starred) included in this catalogue because of its literary interest in the history of tobacco.



WHILE all the world of fashion was snuffing, "my uncle Toby" continued to smoke his pipe, thus displaying in his unobtrusive manner his manly scorn of the "daintier" nicotian custom. The scent of his beloved pipe permeates this incomparable novel. No other character in literature is represented with a greater affection for smoking. Riding his "hobby-horsical humour" of military strategy with his simple, complacent crony, Corporal Trim, he is rarely brought upon the scene by his creator unless he is fumbling for his pipe; filling, lighting, puffing or emptying it in order to refill it again.

Toby is first presented, as a smoker, in vol. I [p. 141] and as knocking out the ashes [I, 145]. "We'll fill our pipes, brother," says Tristram's father [II, 130]. Toby redoubled the vehemence of his smoking (his customary defense when ridiculed) and on the occasion to which this episode relates nearly suffocated his brother [III, 130-131]. He was found smoking again [*ibid.*, 188], briefly removed his pipe to say something [*ibid.*, 194] but soon renewed his puffing [*ibid.*, 197]. He laid his pipe down, but quickly replaced it in his mouth [V, 29] and was again noticed removing it from his lips or laying it down [*ibid.*, 31 and 67].

References to Toby's smoking continue to be woven throughout the text [V, 108, 112, 115, 127; VI, 16, 22, 24, 25, and 36]. All those already noticed contain but incidental mentions; the most abundant occur in the two following passages. The first relates how Toby received his greatest smoking thrill:

With two or three other trinkets, small in themselves, but of great regard, which poor Tom, the corporal's unfortunate brother, had sent him over, with the account of his marriage with the Jew's widow—there was

A *Montero*-cap and two *Turkish* tobacco pipes . . .—The *Turkish* tobacco pipes had nothing particular in them, they were fitted up and ornamented as usual, with flexible tubes of *Morocco* leather and gold wire, and mounted at their ends, the one of them with ivory,—the other with black ebony, tipp'd with silver.

My father, who saw all things in lights different from the rest of the world, would say to the corporal . . .—Tom did not care, Trim . . . to smook in the tobacco-pipe of a Jew . . .

The corporal, who the night before had resolved in his mind, to supply the grand *defideratum*, of keeping up something like an incessant firing upon the enemy during the heat of the attack,—had no further idea in his fancy at that time, than a contrivance of smooking tobacco against the town, out of one of my uncle Toby's six field pieces, which were planted on each side of his sentry-box . . .

Upon turning it this way, and that, a little in his mind, he soon began to find out, that by means of his two *Turkish* tobacco-pipes, with the supplement of three smaller tubes of wath-leather at each of their lower ends, to be tagg'd by the same number of tin pipes fitted to the touch holes, and sealed with clay next the cannon, and then tied hermetically with waxed silk at their several insertions into the *Morocco* tube,—he should be able to fire the six field pieces all together, and with the same ease as to fire one.—

The corporal sat up the best part of the night in bringing *his* [project] to perfection; and having made a sufficient proof of his cannon, with charging them to the top with tobacco,—he went with contentment to bed.

The corporal had flipped out about ten minutes before my uncle Toby, in order to fix his apparatus, and just give the enemy a shot or two before my uncle Toby came.

He had drawn the six field-pieces for this end, all close up together in front of my uncle Toby's sentry-box . . . In the rear . . . with his back to the door of the sentry-box, for fear of being flanked, had the corporal wisely taken his post:—He held the ivory pipe, appertaining to the battery on the right, betwixt the finger and thumb of his right hand,—and the ebony pipe tipp'd with silver, which appertained to the battery on the left, betwixt the finger and thumb of the other—and with his right knee fixed firm upon the ground, as if in the front rank of his platoon, was the corporal . . . furiously playing off his two cross batteries at the same time against the counter-guard, which faced the counter-carp, where the attack was to be made that morning. His first intention, as I said, was no more than giving the enemy a single puff or two;—but the pleasure of the *puffs*, as well as the *puffing*, had insensibly got hold of the corporal, and drawn him on from puff to puff, into the very height of the attack, by the time my uncle Toby joined him.

'Twas well for my father, that my uncle Toby had not his will to make that day.

My uncle Toby took the ivory pipe out of the corporal's hand,—looked at it for half a minute, and returned it.

In less than two minutes my uncle Toby took the pipe from the corporal again, and raised it half way to his mouth—then hastily gave it back a second time.

The corporal redoubled the attack,—my uncle Toby smiled,—then looked grave,—then smiled for a moment,—then looked serious for a long time;—Give me hold of the ivory pipe, Trim, said my uncle Toby—my uncle Toby put it to his lips,—drew it back directly,—gave a peep over the horn-beam hedge;—never did my uncle Toby's mouth water so much for a pipe in his life.—My uncle Toby retired into the sentry-box with the pipe in his hand.—

Dear uncle Toby! don't go into the sentry-box with the pipe,—there's no trusting a man's self with such a thing in such a corner. [VI, 102-116]

We are informed that during certain discussions with Tristram's father, my uncle Toby laid down his pipe [VI, 122], and then occurs a most disturbing silence in relation to both Toby and his pipe, broken only by his appearance, with his familiar companion, in vol. VIII:

In her proposed attack upon my uncle Toby, the Widow Wadman planned to besiege him in his favorite place, the sentry-box. If she could take hold of the map pinned to the wall which he was examining with such passionate devotion, it was obvious that he would take hold of the other end of that plan, "and with the end of his pipe . . . begin an explanation".

When the attack was advanced to this point . . . Mrs. Wadman's next stroke of generalship . . . was to take my uncle Toby's tobacco-pipe out of his hand as soon as she possibly could; which, under one pretence or other . . . she would effect



before my uncle Toby (pour foul!) had well march'd above half a dozen toifes with it.

—It obliged my uncle Toby to make ufe of his forefinger.

The difference it made in the attack was this; That in going upon it, as in the first cafe, with the end of her forefinger against the end of my uncle Toby's tobacco-pipe, she might have travelled with it, along the lines, from Dan to Beerheba, had my uncle Toby's [map] reach'd so far, without any effect: For as there was no arterial or vital heat in the end of the tobacco-pipe, it could excite no sentiment—it could neither give fire by pulfation—or receive it by sympathy—'twas nothing but fmoak. [VIII, 45-47]

But at the last moment the Widow Wadman altered her plan, and formed a new attack. There was something in her eye—would not my uncle Toby look into it. He looked—and was undone:

I see him yonder with his pipe pendulous in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it—looking—and looking. . . . [*Ibid.* 112]

When he had told Mrs. Wadman once that he loved her, he let it alone, and left the matter to work after its own way.

My father was always in raptures with this system of my uncle Toby's, as he falsely called it, and would often say, that could his brother Toby to his proceffe have added but a pipe of tobacco—he had wherewithal to have found his way . . . towards the hearts of half the women upon the globe. [IX, 102-103]

We can clearly see the movements of this famous pipe in this last volume. On p. 129 he laid his pipe upon the table, and before a dozen sentences had picked it up again. He used it to make a sign to Trim to draw his chair up while he dictated an account of Mrs. Wadman's virtues [130], and as an indicator [131]. He filled it [138] and while one would like to leave him, puffing, the last reference shows that he laid it down [141].

Tristram's father, too, was a great smoker, and there are references to this habit, or his pipe, in Vol. II on pp. 48, 49, 50, 53, 131 and 133. It was obviously a family habit. Mrs. Shandy did not smoke, but she had no prejudices, for it is noted that "my mother took a pinch of snuff" [VIII, 137].

FIRST EDITIONS of the 9 volumes. Small octavo (I: [blank, lacking], title; A-I<sup>8</sup>; M<sup>2</sup>; [dedication to Pitt, from the second edition, 2 ll., unsigned, inserted]. II: [blank, lacking], title [identical with Vol. I, except for "VOL. II"], A-I<sup>8</sup>; M<sup>4</sup> [last, blank, lacking]. III: A<sup>8</sup> [first blank; second, the title, with imprint: LONDON: Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY M.DCC.LXI.]—M<sup>8</sup>; N<sup>4</sup> [leaf of partly marbled paper, paged 169, 170, between L<sub>4</sub> and L<sub>5</sub>, not included in the quire]. IV: half-title, title [identical with Vol. III, except for "VOL. IV"] each 1 leaf, unsigned; B-O<sup>8</sup>; P<sup>2</sup>. V: [blank, lacking], half-title, title [with imprint: LONDON: Printed for T. BECKET and P. A. DEHONDT, M DCC LXII], dedication, each 1 leaf unsigned; B-K<sup>8</sup>; L<sup>4</sup> [last blank]. VI: blank, half-title, title [identical with Vol. V, except for "VOL. VI"] each 1 leaf, unsigned; B-K<sup>8</sup>; L<sup>6</sup>. VII: [blank, lacking], title [with imprint: LONDON: Printed for T. BECKET and P. A. DEHONT (*sic*), MDCCLXV]; B-L<sup>8</sup>. VIII: title [identical with Vol. VII, except for "VOL. VIII"]; B-K<sup>8</sup>; L<sup>6</sup>. IX: half-title, title [as reproduced], each 1 leaf, unsigned; a<sup>2</sup> [the dedication]; B-K<sup>8</sup>; 1 leaf, unsigned).

FRONTISPIECE to Vol. I by S. Ravenet, after W. Hogarth, (from the second edition); engraving for p. 122, Vol. IV, by Ravenet after Hogarth, bound in as frontispiece to Vol. IV.

LEVANT MOROCCO, gilt tops, uncut, by F. Bedford. (Original clipped advertisements, etc. announcing publication of this work pasted in several volumes.)

Volumes V, VII, and IX are signed by the author, as usual. From the library of John Pearson (1916, n. 286).

REFERENCES: BM. Wise, V, 204-206 (with which the collation given agrees except in some minor particulars). Wrenn (*op. cit.* in n. 783), IV, 190-192. *Life and Times of Laurence Sterne*, W. L. Cross (New York, 1929).

This set appears to have all the half-titles which were issued with the work, although there is no accurate bibliographic data on the subject. Whether or not Volumes I and II were actually privately printed for Sterne and published by John Hinxham in York [but see the opinion on this from the *DNB.*, *infra*] or by Dodsley in London for Hinxham, has long been a bibliographic problem.<sup>1</sup>

As a matter of precaution, Sterne signed volumes V, VII and IX, and thus provided an assurance to purchasers that they were receiving the authentic work. Not a few spurious *Tristram Shandys* had come on the market because of the success of the original.

"When Sterne had gone some way with 'Tristram Shandy,' his friend Croft assembled a select company at Stillington Hall after dinner to hear portions read by the author; but the company fell asleep, and Sterne is said to have flung the manuscript in anger into the fire. Luckily, his host rescued the scorched papers from the flames. (Croft) . . . when by the autumn of 1759 two books were completed, Sterne offered them to Dodsley, the great London publisher, for 50 £. with much self-satisfaction. The offer was declined. A friend, Arthur Lee, lent him 100 £, and he printed at York a small edition of two or three hundred copies, which John Hinxham, the successor of Hildrop, the publisher of his sermons, agreed to publish for him. Dodsley was one of Hinxham's London agents, and took a few copies with many misgivings. On 1 Jan. 1760 advertisements in the 'Publick Advertiser' announced that the work was on sale. The York public at once recognized its attraction; but it was more gratifying to its author, who declared that he wrote 'not to be fed but to be famous,' to learn within a few weeks that it had startled London . . . In March, Horace Walpole wrote that nothing else was talked of or admired. A wager was laid in London that a letter addressed to 'Tristram Shandy in Europe' would reach Sterne at Sutton, and the letter was safely delivered . . . Sterne's first genuine experiment in literature brought him in an instant a world-wide reputation . . .

But Sterne's triumph was not unalloyed. In private and in public 'Tristram' excited much adverse criticism. [York neighbors freely charged him with vilifying his neighbors alive and dead.] . . . In London 'Tristram' was denounced on wider grounds. Dr. Johnson was offended by its indecent innuendo, and always spoke with scorn of 'the man Sterne.' . . . (*DNB.* pp. 206 ff.)

<sup>1</sup> Cross (*op. cit.* in *References, supra*) refers to a letter of Sterne reading, in part, "The book shall be printed here [York], and the impression sent up to you." He gives also an advertisement from the "London Chronicle", 1 Jan. 1760, of this work in which the imprint reads "York. Printed for and sold by John Hinxham . . . J. Dodsley and M. Cooper". (Cf. "Publick Advertiser" notice in *DNB.* quotation, *supra*.)

The apparent proof of York printing in Sterne's letter (*supra*) is inconclusive, as the rest of the correspondence dealing with the matter is missing. From the evidence provided by type and paper, and some practical considerations, Professor Cross is certain that all of the volumes must have been printed by Dodsley in London and most of the copies of the first two volumes sent to York for distribution.



[GERMANY], Bamberg and Würzburg, Adam Friedrich [von Sensheim], *Prince-bishop*

[EDICT ON TOBACCO DUTIES AND MONOPOLY LEASE.] Bamberg, 1761.

THIS edict is supplemental to several others defining the re-establishment of the tobacco monopoly in this bishopric.<sup>1</sup> The two Bamberg merchants to whom the monopoly was leased were among those who had petitioned against a projected tobacco factory in Bamberg and Würzburg on the ground that it would be ruinous to the tobacco-sellers there.

Foreign tobaccos are to pay an impost of one florin; domestic tobaccos, 12 kreutzer (both in Franconian currency) the cwt. each, in addition to existing duties. This impost has been leased to the monopolists G. A. Hoch and J. S. Leist. [Details regarding enforcement of the provisions of this edict, and payment of the new taxes are fully stated.]

SINGLE SHEET, uncut. Oblong folio. Size of original: 14¼ x 17½ inches. Notations in a contemporary hand on verso.

REFERENCE: Stieda (*op. cit.* in n. 491), 46.

HILL, John (1716?-1775)

CAUTIONS | Against the immoderate USE of | SNUFF. | Founded on the known Qualities of the | TOBACCO PLANT; | And the Effects it must produce when this | Way taken into the Body: | AND | Enforced by Instances of Persons who have | perished miserably of Diseases, occasioned, | or rendered incurable by its Use. | By Dr. J. HILL. | THE SECOND EDITION. | LONDON: | Printed for R. BALDWIN in Pater-noster Row, | and J. JACKSON in St. James's-street. | MDCCLXI. | [PRICE ONE SHILLING.]

ALTHOUGH the habit of snuffing in England was at its zenith, the author sought (futilely, as might have been expected) to effect a moderation, if not prevention, of this social custom. He remarks at the start that

Tobacco is a narcotic [like opium] with a peculiar acrimony. . . . The herb itself is so nearly poisonous, that no physician gives it inwardly.<sup>1</sup> [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

He devotes considerable space to "case-histories" (some of them probably imaginary, some of them mere hearsay) to illustrate the horrible effects of excessive snuffing. The method in which tobacco snuff is employed, the construction of the nasal passages and associated nervous system, the specific kinds of nasal disorders (polypi and other tumors, ulcers, etc.) and the maladies of the throat, stomach and other parts of the body induced by the immoderate use of snuff are among the matters discussed by the author. He cautions the reader that loss of the sense of smell, "a lethargy of the mind," painful illnesses, and even death have ensued through careless indulgence in the nicotian sternutatory. He is distressed by "the coarse and shameful eructations" of snuffers; he objects to this "belching." Among the comments which conclude his tract, Dr. Hill remarks that:

<sup>1</sup> The monopoly was instituted there in 1681; v. n. 369.

<sup>2</sup> But see nos. 280-A, 393, 807, and elsewhere for evidence to the contrary.

The immediate effect of a pinch of Snuff, in quickening the imagination, is like that of a glass of spirituous liquor in giving cheerfulness: it is a false fire in both; it is most perceived by those who are least accustomed to the things; and use wears it off. Those who are habituated to Snuff, feel no such effect from it: and for the rest, all that deserves consideration is, that we are sure from this, Snuff can affect the brain. [H<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

SECOND EDITION. Small octavo (Title, 1 leaf: B-H<sup>4</sup>: [1], 1 leaf).

CALF. Size of leaf: 8½ x 4¾ inches.

REFERENCES: Waring, ii, 714. Watt (*op. cit.* in n. 517), I, 497g. SG., 1st Ser., VI.

The first edition was published in 1759. The author became knight of the Swedish order of Vasa because of the publication of his *The Vegetable System*, 1759-1775. Thereafter he called himself Sir John. He was an apothecary and a quack and he dabbled in the theatre, among his other literary exercises. Garrick added to his doubtful fame by producing a celebrated epigram about him:

"For physic and farces his equal there  
scarce is;  
His farces are physic, his physic  
a farce is."<sup>2</sup>

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*.

EDITTO | DI SUA MAESTÀ | Per la distribuzione del Tabacco | nella Valle di Sesia per conto | delle Regie Gabelle. | *In data delli* 12. Agosto 1761. | [Woodcut arms] | IN TORINO, | NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[*Translation of title*] Edict of his majesty for the distribution of tobacco in the Valley of Sesia by the agency of the royal tax [administration]. Dated 12 August 1761. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THIS edict is, in its essentials, a repetition of n. 780, with special application to the Valley of Sesia [in Piedmont]. The penalties for non-compliance and for smuggling accord with the chief of those stated in n. 780, but contain a remission clause: twenty days before various specified religious feast days the royal chamber will receive the names of imprisoned smugglers so that the "deserving" may be pardoned.

SMALL FOLIO (A<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11½ x 7½ inches.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*.

MANIFESTO | CAMERALE | Riguardante la vendita, e distribuzione | del Tabacco nella Valle Sesia ai prezzi | stabiliti dalla Tariffa in piede | d' esso stabilita. | *In data delli* 17. Agosto 1761. | [Woodcut arms] | IN TORINO, | NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted by Chatto (n. 1417), p. 150, note.



[*Translation of title*] Manifesto of the Chamber regarding the sale and distribution of tobacco in the Valley of Sesia at prices set by the fixed schedule [herewith]. Dated 17 August 1761. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THIS manifesto of the royal Chamber of Accounts is an adjunct to n. 825. As usual, foreign tobaccos (German, Levant, Brazil, Dutch, etc.) for smoking or chewing, as well as domestic kinds of different grades are included in the price-list (cf. nos. 781, 782).

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{5}{16}$  x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

LANGGUTH, Georg August (1711-1782)

FACULTATIS MEDICAE | IN | ACADEMIA WITTENBERGENSI | SENIOR ET H. T. DECANUS  
| GEORGIUS AUGUSTUS | LANGGUTH D | PATHOL. ET CHIRURG. P. P. O |  
PANEGYRIN MEDICAM | AD D. XIII. MENS. MART. CIO IO CC LXI | H. L. Q. C | H A B E N D A M  
| INDICIT | DE | MODESTIA STERNUTANTIUM MEDICA | NONNVLLA COMMENTATVS |  
[Colophon:] WITTEMBERGAE, | PRELO EPHRAIM GOTTLOB EICHSFELDI | ACADEMIAE A TYPIS.

[*Translation of title and colophon*] Georg August Langguth, senior doctor and incumbent dean of the medical faculty in the University of Wittenberg, doctor and regular public professor of pathology and of surgery, having made some observations concerning the salubrious restraint of sneezers [*i.e.*, snuff-takers] announces that a medical assembly is to be held on 13 March 1761 at the accustomed hour and place. At Wittenberg, from the press of Ephraim Gottlob Eichsfeld, University printer. [1761]

LANGGUTH'S observations in this programma were made in connection with Triller and Unwuerde's thesis (n. 828). The author devotes much space to the mechanics of the sneeze, the nervous system of the nose, etc. He advises that this important organ of the body be treated with care and respect. Constant excitation will dull the sense of smell. Some sneezing, he remarks, may be natural; when too vehement, it may be moderated by pressing on the inner corners of the eyes. Constant artificial stimulation, however, will atrophy the ability to sneeze, with consequent painful results.

A brief biography of Unwuerde (the candidate) is then given, together with an announcement of the subject of his thesis, the usual invitation to the readers to be present at the appointed time to hear him, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-B<sup>4</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *SG.*, 1st Ser., VII. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), VIII, 68. Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), V, 515.

No. 827

[402]

LANGGUTH

TRILLER, Wilhelm (1695-1782), *Praes.*, August Ludovic UNWUERDE (b. 1736), *Resp.*<sup>x</sup>

DISSERTATIO MEDICA INAUGURALIS. | DE | TABACI PTARMICI | A B V S V | C E V | ATROCIS  
AFFECTVS VENTRICVLI | ALIORVMQVE MORBORVM CAVSSA | QVAM | PRAESIDE |  
DANIELE WILHELMO | TRILLERO | PHILOS. ET MED. D. CONSILIARIO AVLICO REGIO  
| MEDICINAE PROFESSORE PVBL. ORD. PRIMARIO | ET ILL. ACAD. SCIENTIAR. BONONIENSIS |  
SODALI | PRO DOCTORIS GRADV | RITE IMPETRANDO | D. XIII. MART. ANN. CIO IO CCLXI |  
H. L. Q. C. | PVBLICO ERVDITORVM EXAMINI | SVBICIET | AVGVSTVS LVDOV. VNWVRDE  
| FORSTA - LVSATVS | VITEMBERGAE | PRELO EPHRAIM GOTTLOB EICHSFELDI | ACADEMIAE  
A TYPIS.

[*Translation of title*] Medical inaugural dissertation concerning the abuse of sternutatory tobacco, or the cause of a terrible condition of the stomach and of other diseases, which, Augustus Lodovic Unwuerde, of Forst in Brandenburg, will submit for the public consideration of the learned at the accustomed hour and place on the 13 day of March 1761, for the purpose of lawfully attaining the doctor's degree [with] Daniel Wilhelm Triller, Ph.D. and M.D., royal court councillor, distinguished regular public professor of medicine, and fellow of the illustrious academy of sciences at Bologna, presiding. At Wittenberg, from the press of Ephraim Gottlob Eichsfeld, University printer. [1761]

IN HIS foreword the author notices that the use of snuff, known as "rappé" was forbidden by royal edict throughout all Spain on 17 December 1760.<sup>2</sup> He agrees with those who consider the order prudent and salutary. At about the same time, according to him, a similar law was issued by the king of Denmark.

(Without intention the writer relieves — at least for modern students — the tedium of academic dissertations by the fervor of his strictures against snuff. He was an earnest man with a mission: to inspire general sniffing at snuffing.)

Before the discourse proper, a morbid tale is related of one who used Spanish snuff to excess, fell ill of a desperate distemper and was abandoned by his physicians. Someone at last thought of emetics; the remedy had a positive reaction and the patient (apparently) lived to lead a purer life. Upon examination, the contents lately lodged in the victim's stomach revealed deposits of snuff which, inhaled through the nose, had found their way into the abdomen! The author neglects to say how long these particles had lain there — it is one of the few details he disregards — but he reports, in a manner calculated to arouse horror, the agony and suffering of the patient whose life had nigh been snuffed out. As an aside Triller notices that he had already employed this case-history in a metrical version designed to discourage the social misuse of snuff.<sup>3</sup> He had written this some years earlier and the poem had impressed no less a personage than a countess to such a degree that she promptly abandoned the habit (to which she had been long addicted) and never snuffed more.

The first part of the main text explains the action of the errhine called "ptarmici"

<sup>x</sup> This dissertation is included in Triller's medical works (n. 828-a). While it was usual for the candidate for a degree to prepare his thesis under the direction of the *praeses*, the latter (as is evident from many dissertations in this library) was often the actual author. This thesis was largely the work of Triller.

<sup>2</sup> This is in reference to an edict forbidding the

use of foreign snuff ("rappé"), not, as Triller indicates, a restriction based on moral grounds or those of health. Cf. n. 855.

<sup>3</sup> This occurs in *Poetischer Betrachtungen ueber verschiedene aus der Natur-und-Sitten Lehre hergenommene Materien* (Hamburg, 1744) IV, pp. 429-439, entitled "Wohlverdientes Lob des Schnupf-Tabacks . . . 1744".

No. 828

[403]

TRILLER



(v. title) and occasionally referred to by the author merely as "sternutatoria". Triller lists a number of the ailments or maladies for which he would permit the use of snuff: vertigo, stupor, syncope, apoplexy, spasms, hysteria, etc. He iterates the opinion that it is fantastic to employ errhine remedies — among them tobacco snuff — for hourly pleasure. It would be as sensible, he says, if purgatives, vomitives, sudorifics, etc. were taken every hour, regardless of necessity. He provides a long quotation from Hoffmann<sup>4</sup> who showed this evil of snuff-taking, called "Tabacomania."

The author returns to a further examination of the case-history cited in his introductory matter, and explains (*sic*) why snuff particles coagulate in the abdomen. To emphasize his opinions, and provide a kind of homily to his introductory tale, Triller recites the record of an inveterate snuff-taker who died of a polypus in his esophagus. (For the author it was not a matter to sneeze at.) A long list of those who had written on the abuse of snuff and an equally lengthy catalogue of the evil effects of the habit of snuffing are given. The asthmatic, phlethoric, hypochondriac, and melancholic (among other "temperaments") are particularly warned against the use of errhines. The remainder of the thesis is largely dull repetition of the author's arguments.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-C<sup>4</sup>; D<sup>2</sup>).

HALF VELLUM. Size of leaf: 8¼ x 6¾ inches.

Armorial bookplate of the Bibliothèque Du Plessis Villoutreys.

REFERENCES: Jourdan (*op. cit.* in n. 457), VII, 365. Waring, ii, 714. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), XIV, 138. (These three authorities enter this piece under Triller.) There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

\* \* \*

No. 828-a DANIELIS WILHELMI TRILLERI . . . OPVSCVLA MEDICA ac MEDICO PHILOLOGICA, ANTEA SPARSIM EDITA NVNC AVTEM IN VNVM COLLECTA ATQVE DIGESTA AB AVCTORE IPSO PRIVS RECOGNITA AVCTA CASTIGATA ET EMENDATA CVRAVIT ET PRAEFATVS EST CAROLVS CHRISTIANVS KRAVSE . . . VOLV-MEN I. FRANCOFVRTI ET LIPSIAE SVMPITBVS IOANNIS GEORGII FLEISCHERI cIdo Idccclxvi.

The dissertation on tobacco occupies Ee<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-Gg<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>. Volumes II and III of Triller's medical works are bound with this volume.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver (1728-1774)

THE LIFE OF RICHARD NASH. London, 1762.

ABOUT this time he [Nash] arrived at such a pitch of authority, that I really believe *Alexander* was not greater at *Persepolis*. The countenance he received from the Prince of *Orange*, the favour he was in with the Prince of *Wales*, and the carreffes of the nobility, all conspired to lift him to the utmost pitch of vanity. The exultation of a little mind, upon being admitted to the familiarity

<sup>4</sup> A transposed form of the title in n. 442 is given in reference to the supplement, part II, of Hoffmann's medical works (Geneva, 1749).

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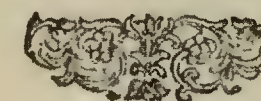
GOLDSMITH

THE  
L I F E  
O F  
RICHARD NASH,  
Of B A T H, Esq;

Extracted principally from

His ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Non ego paucis  
Offendar Maculis. — HOR.



L O N D O N:  
Printed for J. NEWBERRY, in St. Paul's Church-yard;  
and W. FREDERICK, at Bath.  
M DCC LXII.

TITLE OF GOLDSMITH, 1762

of the Great is inexpressible. The Prince of *Orange* had made him a present of a very fine snuff-box. Upon this some of the nobility thought it would be proper to

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GOLDSMITH



give snuff-boxes too; they were quickly imitated by the middling gentry, and it soon became the fashion to give Mr. *Nash* snuff-boxes. [I<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>]

It is noticed [on C<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>] that smoking was permitted in the town-hall at Bath; a snuff-box is mentioned as part of a lady's equipment [D<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]; on I<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup> occurs:

In the year 1738, the Prince of *Wales* came to *Bath*, who presented Mr. *Nash* with a large gold enamelled snuff-box . . .

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup>; B-P<sup>8</sup>; Q<sup>8</sup> [Q<sub>6</sub> and Q<sub>7</sub> containing the publisher's advertisements, Q<sub>8</sub> blank]).

ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE portrait of Nash by A. Walker, after Hoare.

MOROCCO, by Riviere. Size of leaf: 8 x 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *Oliver Goldsmith* . . . Temple Scott (New York, 1928), 92-95. *Seven XVIIIth Century Bibliographies*, I. A. Williams (London, 1924), 126-127.

Goldsmith wrote his well-known life of England's then most conspicuous beau (*cf.* the *Introduction*, p. 161) during a visit to Bath, 1762, for his health.

#### [ITALY], Naples, *Tobacco Monopoly*

CAPITOLI | PATTI, E CONDIZIONI | Coi quali è rimasto in beneficio del Sign. D. Aniello | Arcucci in grado di Sesta l'Appalto Generale del | Diritto proibitivo del Tabacco per questa Città, | e Regno per un seffennio cominciando dal primo | Gennajo 1762., e terminando all'ultimo Dicembre | 1767, per l'annuo estaglio di ducati Quattro cen- | tondicimila cento undici, e grana undici. [Woodcut ornament] | [N.p., n.d., but Naples, 1762.]

[*Translation of title*] Agreements, pacts and terms under which the general lease of the taxation of tobacco for this city and kingdom [of Naples] is awarded to Signor D. Aniello Arcucci, in the degree of Sesta for a six-year term beginning 1 January 1762 and ending the last of December 1767, for the annual payment of 411,111 ducats and 11 grains.

THIS collection is an official record<sup>1</sup> of the bids, rejections of offers, contracts and other matters associated with the farming of the tobacco tax and the monopoly in Naples from the period of 1748 to the acceptance of Arcucci's bid.

Announcement is made of the *sesta*<sup>2</sup> offered by Dr. Giovanni de Franciscis, 18 March 1761, acting for his principal (Arcucci) on the lease of the tobacco tax for six years. This had been assigned to Innocenzo Maria Rossi, acting for Domenico Lupo, on his offer of 400,000 ducats annually. (The bid had apparently not yet received the royal assent.) De Franciscis offers 66,666.66 $\frac{2}{3}$  ducats additional, payable in 6 installments. Accepted by the king for the period 1 January 1762 to 31 December 1767. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

On 6 September 1760, Rossi, acting for his principal (Lupo), offered 394,000 ducats for the monopoly lease 1762-1767. He agreed to abide by the conditions governing the farm held by Vigo (*v.* following). A surety of 65,000 ducats is deposited with the

<sup>1</sup> It is set up chiefly in a narrow single column, with elaborate side-notes, and was undoubtedly printed at the royal press for monopoly and official use — not for general publication.

<sup>2</sup> That part (a sixth) of the bid made additional to an existing offer, on behalf of the monopolist of a state tax. It was required that this bid be made within a specified period.

treasury to guarantee maintenance of the contract for the first three months. The bidder asked that the royal Giunta (controlling the monopoly) be composed of four members instead of three and that one of these be named by the tobacco tax lessee to sit as a judge in cases of contraband. He also requested that the monopolist's judicial appointee and the attorney-general be permitted to decide summarily all cases of smuggling, without the use of torture as at present practised. It is suggested that this new method will prevent the delays, frequent in contraband cases, caused by the usual inquisition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommended, 11 September 1760, that this offer be accepted. [A<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-A<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Simone Tarsia, acting for his principal (Antonio Vigo), made a bid for the tobacco monopoly, 11 February 1754. The existing contract was held by Antonio G. Figueiro (*v. infra*), expiring 31 December 1755. The offer contains 31 conditions. The accompanying printed marginalia are explanatory of the provisions of the proposed lease, and contain concurring notes by Tarsia: the contract is to be for four years, 1 January 1756-31 December 1759; the annual payment is set at 350,000 ducats; the lessee is to abide by the conditions governing Figueiro's lease; the contractor is to set prices for tobacco sold or transported; the monopolist may have tobacco ground for snuff, or otherwise manufactured, in the two government warehouses in Naples or wherever else he desires; he is to be provided with shops and warehouses by the government and may erect more of them, at his own discretion; he is not to reduce the price of tobacco materially, except during the last four months of his lease. The monopolist is to name the head of the council (which is to include the attorney-general) who will act in a judicial capacity. The government is to assist in searches, when called upon, for contraband in any place in the realm. No persons are to be exempted from such searches. The monopolist may declare a ban on the transportation of tobacco whenever it is found necessary to do so. Anyone in debt to the monopoly may be imprisoned. The monopolist and his assistants to be exempt from all taxes or duties on tobacco. Masters of vessels found, or suspected of, smuggling may be arrested at sea and military assistance must be given by government officials whenever required. Sub-contractors may be appointed for the provinces and the monopolist will have complete control of the number and activities of his assistants. The import duty will not be increased by the contractor. Illegal sowing of tobacco is to be prevented. Vigo is to begin to assume control of the monopoly four months before the expiration of his predecessor's lease. All fines are to be appropriated by the contractor; the penalties of corporal punishment may be converted to fines; decrees about smuggling and tobacco are to be republished six months before the new contract takes effect; the lease is to be irrevocable and unconditional when once the contract has been signed. (It is stipulated that the bid will be withdrawn by the end of March 1754.) Accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 15 February 1754. [A<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Royal dispatch for the establishment of a new tobacco factory in the province of Lecce, to improve the monopoly supplies in that region. 16 March 1752. [E<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Contract between Antonio G. Figueiro and Francesco Lombardi, 3 December 1751. Figueiro, the monopolist (*v. infra*) had almost reached the state of bankruptcy and, by this agreement, arranged for a rapid sale of all available tobacco. (*Cf.* n. 747) [D<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

Royal decree awarding the monopoly to Figueiro, 21 April 1751. [I<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Royal dispatches for concluding the contract with Figueiro (*v. supra*) being copies of



five notes between 15 January 1751 and 22 April 1751 sent to the king by the council in charge of the tobacco monopoly. Figueiro is awarded the lease; the time for *decima* and *sesta* bids are shortened. Notes are given for Figueiro's surety by prominent business men of Naples, including an English firm, Smith, Hamilton & Co. [I<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>–I<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

On 26 October 1750, Figueiro offered, for a renewal (*v. infra*) of his lease for the period 1 January 1752 to 31 December 1755, 350,000 ducats annually. The conditions of his bid are similar to those in the Tarsia (Vigo) contract (*supra*). He requests actual control of the lease as soon as possible if his offer be accepted and asks, therefore, that the period of the *decima*<sup>3</sup> and *sesta* bids be reduced to fifteen and twenty days, to run successively. Figueiro also asks for the privilege of importing skilled workmen from Holland, Portugal, and France to improve the manufacture of tobacco. Accepted, 15 January 1751, by the Chancellor, who urged that the contract be awarded. [E<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>–F<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Figueiro offers (28 June 1748) 270,000 ducats annually for the monopoly for the rest of the year (1748) and the three succeeding years. He provides a surety of 50,000 ducats. The conditions of his bid are similar to those preceding but he asks for more stringent penalties for nobles and others guilty of smuggling. He demanded that nobles and officials suffer confiscation of goods and deprivation of rank; that ordinary people be penalized by confiscation of goods, flogging and a term in the galleys. The same penalties are to apply in cases of illegal planting of tobacco and any amount of unlicensed tobacco, no matter how small, is contraband. (The offer accepted.) [H<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>–I<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>] (It was this contract which brought about the appeal of Cangiani — *v. n.* 747.)

Offer of Giuseppe Santoro, 26 February 1748, for the lease of the tobacco monopoly to 31 December 1751, at an annual payment of 220,000 ducats. The conditions of his bid parallel those of the other bidders (summarized above). (The offer was rejected.) [F<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>–H<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Extract, 6 June 1746, from the proceedings of the Chamber, 23 October 1724, relating to the contract for the tobacco monopoly entered into with the late Angelo de Sanctis, in 1724. This extract contains replies of De Sanctis to various notes on his offer for the lease, which are referred by the Attorney-General to the Council. The decision of the latter body on the surety offered by the bidder; their agreement that he may sell tobacco at the prices he sets, except for the concluding four months of his lease, and various other conditions and requirements are stated. [H<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>–H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A–I<sup>4</sup>).

MOROCCO. Occasional annotations in a contemporary hand. Size of leaf: 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches.

No other copy of this work has been located. It has been fully catalogued here chiefly to indicate the character of Italian monopolies and the value of the leases of the tobacco tax at that period.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT &c. Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

[Text-heading and colophon:] [Woodcut arms] | MANIFESTO CAMERALE | Per la vendita, e distribuzione del Tabacco nel Luogo | d'Annone, e suo Territorio a conto della Dire- | zione

<sup>3</sup> The additional bid of a tenth more than the existing bid, similar to the *sesta* (*v. n.* 2).

Generale della Regia Gabella, ai prezzi, | e secondo le regole in esso spiegate. | *In data delli* 14. Maggio 1762. [Colophon:] IN TORINO, NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Manifesto of the Chamber for the sale and distribution of tobacco in Annone and its district, by means of the general management of the royal tax [administration], at the prices and according to the rules set forth here. Dated 14 May 1762. At Turin, in the royal printing-shop.

THIS manifesto of the Royal Chamber of Accounts applies specifically to Annone in the county of Alessandria and adjacent districts which had formerly been exempted from the tax on tobacco. The authorities at Annone had asked that its privileges in the matter of this tax be abrogated and that it be placed under the supervision of the monopoly. The king permitted the provisions of his monopoly edicts to be operative in Annone, etc. pending a final decision in the matter of permanent abrogation of the privileges. It is announced that the prices set are to be the same as those for the territories of the Langhe (*n.* 718). The edict of 28 February 1752 (*n.* 780) is to be observed; tobacco is to be under the control of the agents of the royal monopoly, etc.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c. Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

[Text-heading and colophon:] [Woodcut arms] | EDIT DE SA MAJESTÉ | Concernant l'introduction, & débit du Tabac | dans le Duché d'Aoste. | *Du 15. Décembre 1762.* | CHARLES EMANUEL | . . . *Roi de Sardaigne* . . . | [&c., &c., 9 lines] | [Colophon:] A TURIN DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Edict of his majesty concerning the importation and duty on tobacco in the Duchy of Aosta. 15 December 1762. Charles Emmanuel, by the grace of God King of Sardinia [&c.]. At Turin, in the royal printing-shop.

EXCEPT for those differences necessitated by local administrations and courts, and some minor omissions or additions, this edict conforms with *n.* 825. The cities of Morgex, Chatillon, Donas, etc. are among those in the duchy where tobacco will be sold. A price list is appended.

SMALL FOLIO (A<sup>4</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8 inches.

[DIDEROT, Denis (1713–1784)]

[RECUEIL | *DE PLANCHES*, | SUR | LES SCIENCES, | *LES ARTS LIBERAUX*, | ET | LES ARTS MECHANQUES, | *AVEC LEUR EXPLICATION.* | [Royal arms] | Deux cens foixante & neuf Planches, *premiere* Livraison. | A PARIS, | Chez [bracketing the next 4 lines:] | BRIASSON . . . | DAVID . . . | LE BRETON . . . | DURAND . . . || M.DCC.LXII. | *AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.*]<sup>1</sup>

[Translation of title] Collection of plates relating to the sciences, the liberal and the mechanic arts, with their explanations. Two-hundred sixty-nine plates, first volume. At Paris, at the shops of Briasson . . . David . . . Le Breton . . . Durand . . . 1762.

<sup>1</sup> There was a *Suit [sic] du Recueil des Planches* published at Paris in 1777, in one volume.



THE plates here catalogued are six of the 269 engravings in volume I of the *Recueil de Planches* (an eleven volume series). This collection was issued as a supplement to the famous encyclopedia published under the title *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers, par une Société de Gens de Lettres. Mis en ordre & publié par M. Diderot . . . & . . . M. d' Alembert . . .* Paris, Briasson . . . 1751-1765.<sup>2</sup>

Each of the six plates in this library has the legend "Oeconomie Rustique, Fabrique du Tabac". They were engraved (though not signed in these examples) by Defehrt and Prévost, after Goussier.<sup>3</sup> Essential details of those sections of the plates reproduced are here given:

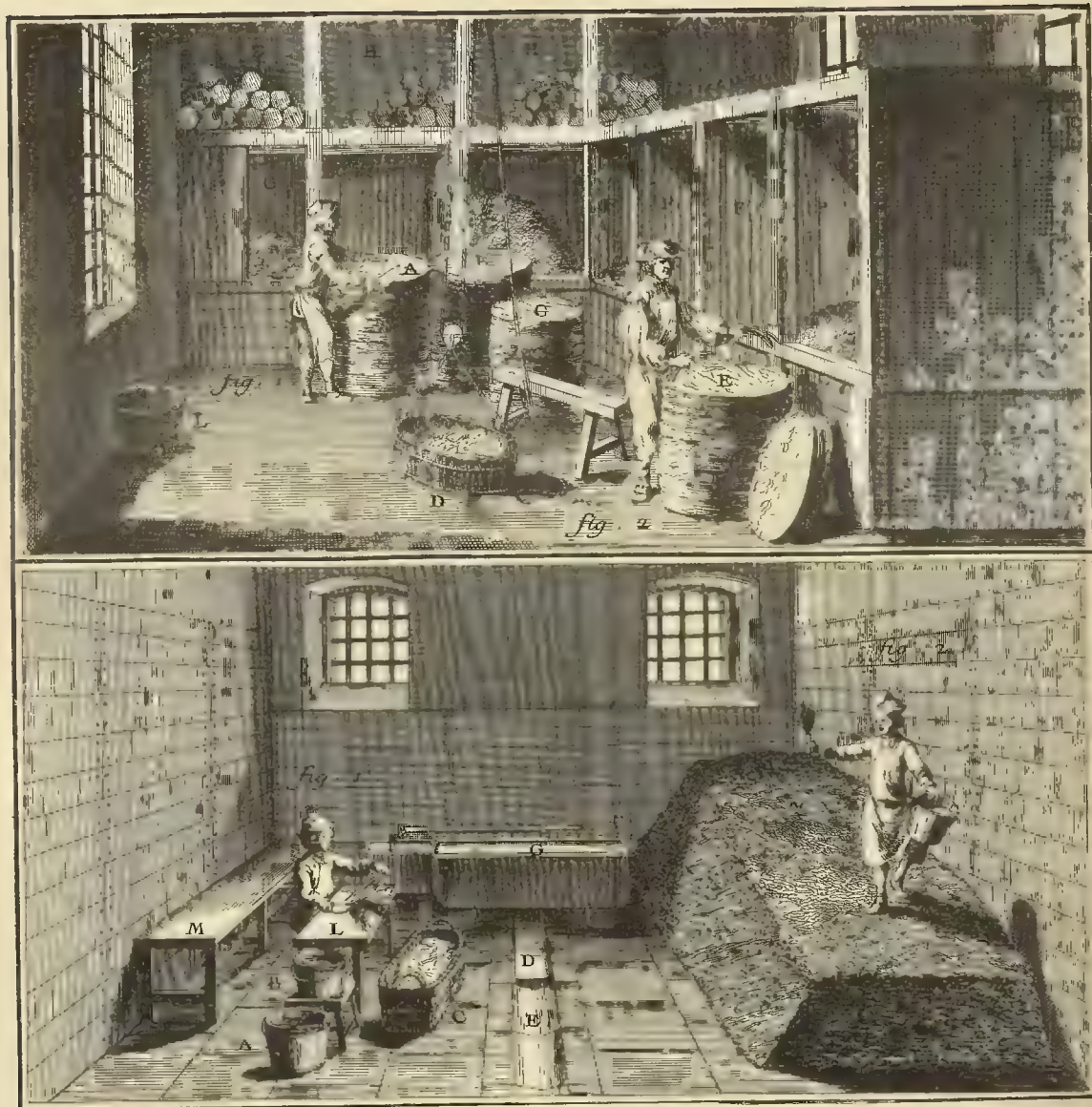


Plate I, upper-third and middle compartments

<sup>2</sup>A 4 vol. supplement to this encyclopedia or analytical dictionary of the sciences, arts and trades was published at Amsterdam, 1776-1777; a *Table Analytique et Raisonné* in 2 vols. at Paris, 1780.

<sup>3</sup>Some of the plates in the copy in the New York Public Library are in a different state from those in the Arents example, and most are signed.

The upper-third compartment of plate I shows the sorting room where leaves are separated by sizes and placed in the bins (F, G). The laborer at *fig. 1* cuts off damaged tobacco; the one at *fig. 2* removes waste matter from the hogsheads. The sections marked H indicate where tobacco in rolls is placed.

The middle compartment represents the moistening room. The worker at the table is selecting leaves to serve as "robes." These, the largest leaves, are used to cover rolls. They are moistened in the buckets (A, B). The worker (*fig. 2*) is sprinkling the piled-up tobacco.

The upper-third compartment of plate II shows the stemming-room.<sup>4</sup> The aperture (A) is used to haul tobacco up from the moistening-room (plate I, section 2). (The work of stemming is done by boys.)

The middle compartment shows the spinning-room. The first processes in spinning tobacco are shown at *figs. 1* and 4; *figs. 2* and 3 represent the spinners' assistants. The boy at *fig. 5* is turning the wheel for the tobacco leaves being joined and covered with a "robe" (*fig. 6*), received from the boy at *fig. 7*.



Plate II, upper-third compartment

The upper-third compartment of plate III illustrates the rolling-room. The worker at *fig. 1* feeds the tobacco from its reel to the worker at *fig. 2* who rolls it evenly. The press at *fig. 4* compresses the rolls and equalizes their size. In the middle compartment is shown the cutting-room. Here roll tobacco is cut to proper lengths and placed in the bins.

The upper-half of plate IV depicts the manner in which the presses are employed to make *carottes* of roll tobacco. (Plate V, not reproduced here, shows the tobacco press in several views, also its essential parts.)

<sup>4</sup>Where the stem is removed from the stripped leaves.





Plate VI, middle compartment

The workers who tie tobacco rolls (tobacco in cords) are shown in the upper-third compartment in plate VI. (The middle section, not reproduced here, illustrates the trimming-room, where tobacco in the form of *carottes*, also roll, stick, etc. is "dressed".) The lower portion (reproduced) illustrates (4), a *carotte* tied up, (5), a *carotte* before cording, (6), a *carotte* partly cored, (7), needles used by the workmen, (8), the trimmer's knife.



Plate VI, upper-half

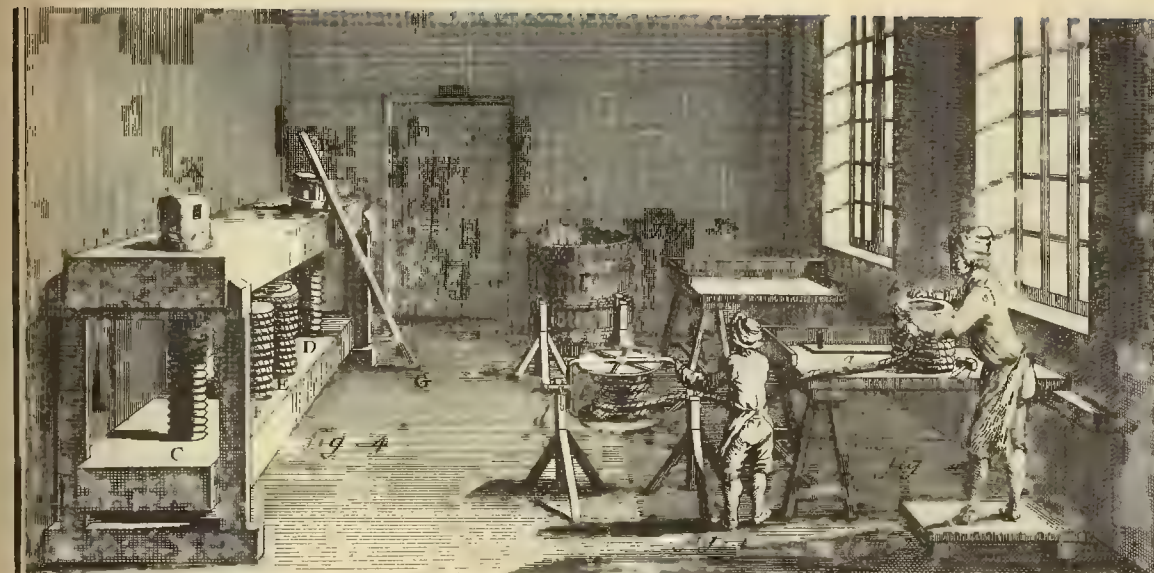


Plate VI, upper-third compartment

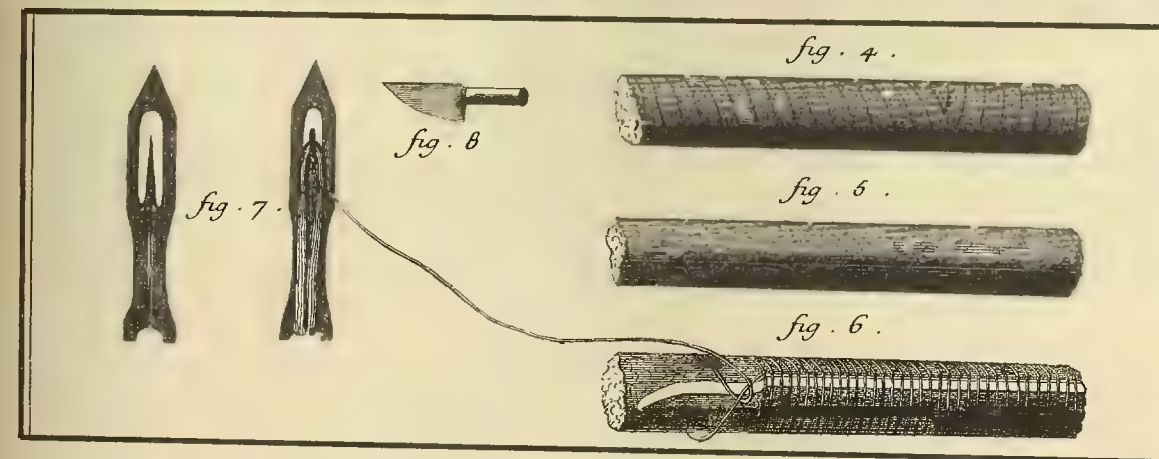
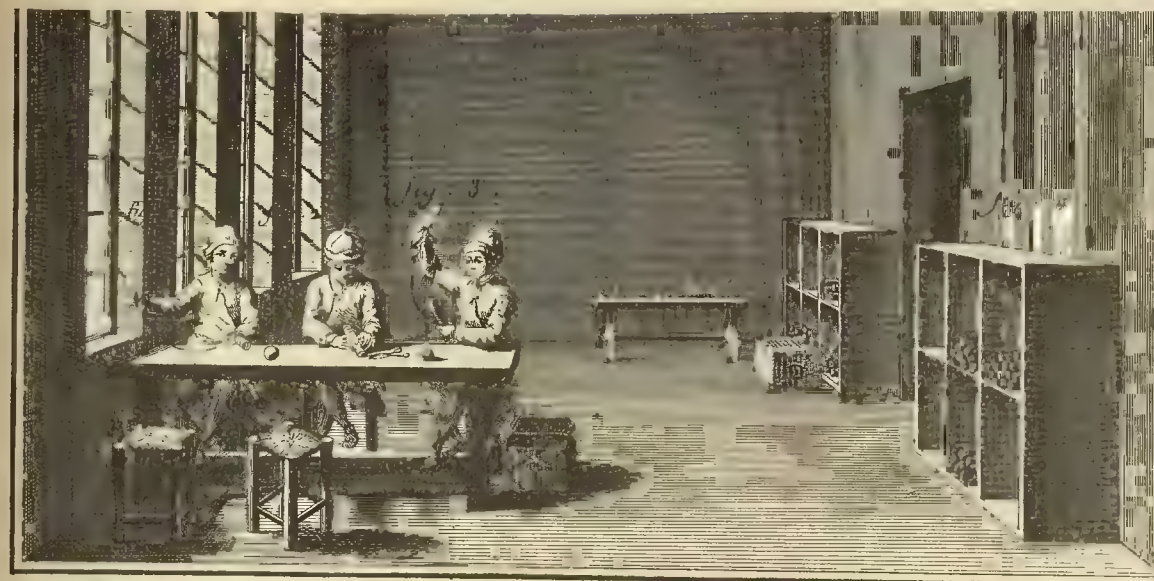


Plate VI, upper-third and lower compartments



"The illustrative plates to which Diderot gave the most laborious attention for . . . thirty years, are . . . remarkable for their copiousness, their clearness, their finish . . . The drawings recall that eager and personal interest in his work, that nimble complacency, which is so charming a trait in the best French craftsmen . . . In all the chief departments of industry there are plates good enough to serve for practical specifications and working drawings." (*Diderot and the Encyclopedists*, John Morley, London, 1878, Vol. I, pp. 188-189.)

WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799)

[ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER.] Mount Vernon, 1762

Mount Vernon 11<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1762.Gent<sup>l</sup>:

On board the Nautilus Capt<sup>l</sup> Boyes I have consigned you Twenty two hhds of my Tobacco and Thirty of Master Custis's; and in the Brunswick Capt<sup>l</sup> Hurling from James River there are Ten more of mine, and twenty nine of Master Custis's to your address likewise on which to make proper Insurance.

I have just received advice that Capt<sup>l</sup> Cuzzens in the Unity after having been at Sea sometime sprung a Leak and put back. I imagine therefore that she will now Sail with the Convoy appointed for the 20<sup>th</sup> of this Month, and that it will be necessary to make fresh Insurance on my Twenty hhds on board for your House. — I shall write fully in my next. — at present I have only to add, that I am Gent<sup>l</sup>:

Y<sup>r</sup> mo. hble. Serv<sup>t</sup>:

G. Washington

[Superscribed:] To Robert Cary Esq<sup>r</sup> & C<sup>o</sup> Merch<sup>ts</sup> London.

SMALL QUARTO (One page) Docketed: (vs, 2d leaf) "Virginia 1762 Geo Washington 11 Sep<sup>r</sup> Recd 18<sup>th</sup> Jany 1763 pr Gosport Man War."

REFERENCES: *George Washington*, W. C. Ford (New York, 1900), I, 114-118. *George Washington, Country Gentleman*, P. L. Haworth (Indianapolis, 1925), 42-52; 68-69. *Diaries of George Washington*, J. C. Fitzpatrick (Boston, 1925), I, 114, 116.

Washington cultivated tobacco on his own lands and accepted this commodity in payment of rent from his tenant farmers. In 1760/1 he made or received a total of 65,037 lbs; in 1763, 89,079 lbs. (his largest total receipts of tobacco). The chief part of these crops was shipped to England. Washington was well aware that the continued cultivation of tobacco then was exhausting to the soil, and attempted to diversify his plantation crops. After 1773 he planted only a negligible amount of tobacco; by 1789, he was sufficiently opposed to this agriculture to insert a clause in a lease to a tenant that the latter should raise only enough tobacco for chewing and smoking for his family's needs. (*V.* the authorities cited above.)

Mount Vernon 11<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1762.Gent<sup>l</sup>:

On board the Nautilus Capt<sup>l</sup> Boyes I have consigned you Twenty two hhds of my Tobacco and Thirty of Master Custis's; and in the Brunswick Capt<sup>l</sup> Hurling from James River there are Ten more of mine, and twenty nine of Master Custis's to your address likewise on which to make proper Insurance.

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Y<sup>r</sup> mo. hble. Serv<sup>t</sup>:

G. Washington

AUTOGRAPH LETTER IN THE HAND  
OF GEORGE WASHINGTON



Gottfried Christian Bohns | neueröffnetes | Waarenlager, | worinnen | aller im Handel und Wandel | gangbaren Waaren | Natur, Eigenschaft, Beschaffenheit, verschiedene | Arten, Nutzung und Gebrauch, | wie auch | der Unterschied der guten und verfälschten Waaren, | der Ort ihrer Erzeugung, ihrer Zubereitung, ihres | Einkaufes, und alles, was zur Erkenntnis | derselben nöthig ist, | nach alphabetischer Ordnung | kurz und deutlich beschrieben wird, | jetzo mit vielem Fleiße wiederum durchgesehen, verbessert | und überaus stark vermehret. | Mit königlich polnischen und churfürstl. sächsischen Freyheit. | Hamburg, | bey Johann Carl Bohn. 1763.

[*Translation of title*] Gottfried Christian Bohn's newly opened warehouse in which are described briefly and clearly in alphabetical order the nature, quality, condition, different kinds, use and employment of all marketable merchandise in trade and traffic, as well as the difference between good and adulterated wares, the place of their production, their preparation, their purchase, and all that is necessary to a knowledge of them, now again edited with great care, improved and much augmented. With the permission of the king of Poland and the elector of Saxony. Hamburg, at the shop of Johann Carl Bohn, 1763.

THIS mercantile encyclopedia contains a brief account of snuff, its manufacture and commercial varieties, and refers to the monopolies of this product in various European countries, the origin of the habit of snuffing, etc. It is noticed that the peasants of Courland and of Poland consume considerable quantities of this tobacco product. Mention is made of the more important brands. [Cc<sup>b</sup>-Cc<sup>a</sup>]

A brief history of tobacco and a short account of its commercial preparation, merchandising, use in medicine, together with a list of the more important works associated with the subject occur on Ff<sup>a</sup>-Ff<sup>a</sup>.

The subject of tobacco pipes is dealt with on Ff<sup>a-b</sup>. It is remarked that the most popular are the earthenware pipes of which those made in Holland are best. The chief places of manufacture are at Ter Gouwe and Gouda in the Netherlands. The demand for this kind of pipe in Germany, it is stated, has brought about its manufacture on a large scale at Königsbruck (in the Oberlausitz) and at Halle (in Saxony). The various other materials from which pipes are made are mentioned.

FOURTH [?] EDITION. Octavo (a<sup>6</sup> [first, prob. blank, lacking]; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Ll<sup>8</sup>; Mm<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

OLD BOARDS. Size of leaf: 8¾ x 5½ inches.

REFERENCES: BM. "Literaturgeschichte der Handelsbetriebslehre", by E. Weber (in *Zeitschrift für die gesamte staatswissenschaftliche Ergänzungsheft* 49, Tübingen, 1914, 43).

The *Waarenlager* was the second part of Bohn's *Wohlfahrer Kaufmann*, first published in 1719. What was apparently the second edition, in three volumes, appeared in 1726-1727; the next, in 1750. G. P. H. Normann, in his preface to the 1805-1806 edition, gives it as his opinion that the first edition was based on a French original since it dealt with the commerce and merchandise of France.

HOYLAND, Francis (1727-1786)

POEMS | AND | TRANSLATIONS | BY | FRANCIS HOYLAND, A. B. | [Quot. from Martial, 1 line] | Give me a Nose like other People, | Not one so large as *Straßburg* Steeple. | LONDON: | Printed for W. BRISTOW . . . and | C. ETHERINGTON, in *York*. | MDCCCLXIII. | . . .

Nos. 834 AND 835

[416]

BOHN; HOYLAND

O Nymph! adorn'd with all those harmless Rays,  
The sober Eve of Chastity displays;  
Ingenious to conceal with Comb of Lead  
The dire Dishonour of a hoary Head;  
Or vacant Gums with Iv'ry to renew,  
Or on your Cheeks unconscious Blushes strew;  
What nobler Art, O gentle Maid! disclose,  
Preserves inviolate your Virgin Rose,  
When on your Face no native Blossom blows?  
Such Skill surpasses all cosmetic Pow'rs;  
The Bloom of Innocence no Rouge restores.  
Did Virgin PALLAS o'er her fav'rite Maid  
The hissing Horrors of her ÆGIS spread,  
To guard your Honour at the Birthnight Ball,  
When glitt'ring Coronets conspir'd your Fall;  
And CUPID, perching on a ducal Star,  
With silver Shafts provok'd the am'rous War;  
Or from his Ambush of a Milk-white Glove  
Discharg'd the whole Artillery of Love?  
Or when, from Courts and noisy Pomp withdrawn,  
You sought Retirement on the rural Lawn,  
Did your chaste Vows DIANA's Pity move  
To guide your Footsteps thro' the dang'rous Grove,  
Where wounded Virtue pines in ev'ry Shade,  
And Love's fly God, in rustick Weeds array'd,  
Assumes a Shepherd's Gait, and blithesome Look,  
(His lengthen'd Bow converted to a Crook,  
And to a jocund Pipe th' unfeather'd Reed:)  
While Flocks around his Fairy Cottage feed,  
And murm'ring Streams, and warbling Birds conspire  
To melt the Mind with languishing Desire?  
Whate'er the Spell, O warn th' untutor'd Fair,  
Left CUPID's Toils the wand'ring Foot ensnare  
Of careless Innocence, too prone to trip."—  
A Gallant, smiling, pointed to her Lip,  
And thus reply'd;—"There lies the potent Charm,  
Which can the fiercest Rage of Love disarm!  
*Virginia*, mindful of a Virgin's Fame,  
(Since from a scepter'd Maid\* she took her Name)  
To FLAVIA's Aid the magic Leaf conveys,  
That (as a Laurel-Wreath the Light'ning's Blaze)  
Averts each ardent Eye's contagious Gaze;  
While Love, his Bow now levell'd at her Heart,  
Struck with unusual Horror, drops the Dart." [E<sup>a</sup>-E<sup>a</sup>]

[Author's note:]\* Queen *Elizabeth*

No. 835

[417]

HOYLAND



FIRST EDITION. Quarto (Title, [G<sub>4</sub>]; A-F<sup>4</sup>; G<sup>3</sup>). G<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> contains an "advertisement" concerning three psalms by Cayley included in this volume.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 9<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. *The Bronze Treasury* . . . , ed. H. Kemp (New York, 1927), 200-203.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

[Royal arms] [Text-heading:] MANIFESTO CAMERALE | Col quale si rendono note le Regie Patenti delli 9. corrente mese, | che estendono a tutto l'anno 1774. la privativa, ed i privilegj | già accordati da S. M. con altre Regie Patenti delli 7. | Gennaio 1760. alla Società della Fabbrica in lavori | di Cartone vernicato, e che proibiscono l'introduzione in questi Regj Stati d'ogni sorta | di Tabacchiere in Cartone vernicato, | procedenti da Paese estero. | *In data delli 26. Marzo 1763.* | [Colophon:] IN TORINO, NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Manifesto of the chamber. In which notice is given of the royal patents of the 9th of the current month which extend, throughout the whole of the year 1774, the monopoly and the privileges already granted by his majesty with other royal patents of the 7th January 1760 to the company for the manufacture of varnished cardboard and which prohibit the importation into these royal states of every sort of tobacco box made of varnished cardboard, coming from a foreign country. Dated 26 March, 1763. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THE newly formed company, it is stated, had produced excellent boxes at low prices. In consequence of this the king had placed a heavier import duty on all foreign snuff boxes, 12 September 1760. As these latter objects are nevertheless being smuggled in, the patent rights of the company are now confirmed, and extended from the original 12 years for an additional 3 years (to 1774). No snuff boxes of varnished cardboard manufactured abroad may be imported into the kingdom. Merchants are to consign such foreign-made boxes, within a month, to justices of the peace and the company is then to take possession of them. However the merchants will have the privilege of selling the smuggled boxes during the month of December 1765.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

[Royal arms] [Text-heading:] EDITTO DI S. M. | Riguardante l'Azienda del tabacco del Regno | di Sardegna. | *In data delli 28. Dicembre 1763.* | CARLO EMANUELE | [&c., 11 lines] | [Colophon:] IN TORINO, NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Edict of His Majesty. Regarding the monopoly of tobacco of the kingdom of Sardinia. Dated 28 December 1763. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THE king refers to the successful cultivation of tobacco in Sardinia. To insure the interests of planters and those faithful subjects who use tobacco, penalties are prescribed for contrabandists and regulations established for tobacco-farmers. The 39 clauses of this edict are similar to those issued in 1752, n. 780.

Nos. 836 AND 837

[ 418 ]

ITALY

SMALL FOLIO (A<sup>6</sup>).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 11<sup>7</sup>/<sub>12</sub> x 7<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: Cf. Pasetti (*op. cit.* in n. 724), 15. *Editte, Pregoni . . . pel Regno di Sardegna . . . Sino all' Anno MDCCLXXIV* . . . (Cagliari [Sardinia] 1775), I, 397-405.

Pasetti remarks that when the cultivation of tobacco penetrated into Sardinia it brought about a revival of agriculture. Tobacco was at first grown privately; later the government assumed control of this industry.

THE | JESTS | OF | BEAU NASH, | LATE | MASTER of the CEREMONIES at | BATH. | Consisting of | A Variety of Humorous Sallies of WIT, | SMART REPARTEES, and BONS MOTs; | WHICH | Passed between HIM and PERSONAGES of the | First Distinction and the most celebrated | for TRUE WIT and HUMOUR. | Dedicated to the Right Honourable the | EARL OF CHESTERFIELD. | [Quot. from Horace, 1 line] | LONDON: | Printed for W. BRISTOW . . . | . . . and sold by the Bookfellers at Bath. | MDCCLXIII. | . . .

THE conversation of the exclusive company surrounding *Beau Nash* (v. n. 829) once turned to a comparison of the different customs of England and France. It was at the period of a threatened invasion by the French:

. . . one of the Gentlemen observed, that tho' he had been a long Time in *France*, he never saw any of the *Frenchmen* Smoke. To which *Nash* replied, *How may that be, I don't know;*<sup>[1]</sup> *but if they come here, we will make them Smoke, I warrant you.*

One of the company present thereupon became inspired by this pun to write an "epigram":

COURTLY, in Company the other Day,  
Cry'd, Curse your Smoking, 'tis an odious Way;  
Fie, Gentlemen, in *France* they never Smoke.  
Old BLUNT replied, who dearly loves a Joke,  
What's done in *France*, young Fop, we little care,  
But, Faith, we'll make 'em *Smoke*, if they come here. [C<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

ANOTHER Time Mr. *Nash*, being in Company where there was a Gentleman of a very studious Disposition, who sometimes, from Intenseness of Thought, was guilty of very ridiculous Mistakes; it happened that Night he fell into one of his Reveries, and Mr. *Nash's* Snuff-box lying open on the Table, the Gentleman got up and spit in the Box. *Nash*, who was a Stranger to the Gentleman and his Character, was very angry, and asked him what he meant by it? The Gentleman roused from Thought as one from a Dream, as soon as he recollected himself begged a thousand Pardons, alledging that he was *absent*. *Absent*, says *Nash*, *I wish with all my Heart you had been absent, then my Snuff would not have been spoiled.* [D<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (A-H<sup>6</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE, engraved portrait of Nash.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, partly uncut. Size of leaf: 6<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. L., 1205a. *Bath under Beau Nash*, L. S. Benjamin (London, 1907), II, 14, 166-167 *et passim*.

<sup>1</sup> In errata corrected to "how that may be I know not".

No. 838

[ 419 ]

BEAU NASH



THE | HISTORY | OF | LOUISIANA, | OR OF | The WESTERN PARTS | OF | VIRGINIA and CAROLINA: | CONTAINING | A Description of the Countries that lye | on both Sides of the River *Mississipi*: | WITH | An Account of the Settlements, Inhabitants, | Soil, Climate, and Products. | Translated from the FRENCH, | (lately published,) | By M. LE PAGE DU PRATZ; | WITH | Some NOTES and OBSERVATIONS | relating to our COLONIES. | In TWO VOLUMES. | VOL. I. [II] | LONDON, | Printed for T. BECKET and P. A. DE HONDT | . . . MDCCLXIII.

THE passages on tobacco in the original French edition which are taken from this English version are given or referred to in n. 812. The translator has added several passages from other works, together with comments of his own, as follows:

The first part of a chapter headed “*Some Abstracts from the Historical Memoirs of Louisiana, by M. Du Mont*” deals with the “way of cultivating and curing” tobacco.<sup>1</sup> [I, Q<sup>b</sup>-Q<sup>10</sup><sup>a</sup>] This section has a footnote by the translator:

This is an advantage that they have in *Louisiana* over our tobacco planters, who are prohibited by law to cultivate these *seconds*; the summers are so short, that they do not come to due maturity, in our tobacco Colonies; whereas in *Louisiana* the summers are two or three months longer, by which they make two or three crops of tobacco a year upon the same ground, as easily as we make one. Add to this, their fresh lands will produce three times as much of that commodity, as our old plantations; which are now worn out with culture, by supplying the whole world almost with tobacco for a hundred and fifty years. Now if their tobacco is worth five and six shillings a pound, as we are told above, or even the tenth part of it, when ours is worth but two pence or three pence, and they give a bounty upon ships going to the *Mississipi*, when our tobacco is loaded with a duty equal to seven times its prime cost; they may, with all these advantages, soon get this trade from us, the only one this nation has left entire to itself. These advantages enable the planters to give a much better price for servants and slaves, and thereby to engross the trade. It was by these means, that the *French* got the sugar trade from us, after the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by being allowed to transport their people from *St. Christopher’s* to the rich and fresh lands of *St. Domingo*; and by removing from *Canada* to *Louisiana*, they may in the like manner get not only this but every other branch of the trade of *North America*. [I, Q<sup>8</sup><sup>b</sup>-Q<sup>9</sup><sup>a</sup>]

A chapter is devoted to “*Extract from a late French Writer, concerning the importance of Louisiana to France*”.<sup>2</sup> A part of it states that

*Tobacco* is the only production of the earth which gives the *English* an advantage over us. Providence, which reserved for us the discovery of *Louisiana*, has given us the possession of it, that we may be their rivals in this particular, or at least that we may be able to do without their *Tobacco*. Ought we to continue tributaries to them in this respect, when we can so easily do without them? [I, R<sup>3</sup><sup>a-b</sup>]

The author of the “*Extract*” continues with the report of a scheme proposed by some merchants for supplying negroes to the planters in Louisiana, who were to be

<sup>1</sup> This occurs in n. 785, Vol. I, B<sup>v</sup>-B<sup>8</sup><sup>a</sup>. M. D. . . . [Pierre André O’Hegerty], The Hague, 1754.  
<sup>2</sup> *Essai sur les Intérêts du Commerce Maritime*, by

paid for in tobacco.<sup>3</sup> The expected advantages to be derived from such a policy would be (1) a natural increase of a “branch of Commerce in *France*, which affords subsistence to two of the *English* Colonies in *America*, namely *Virginia* and *Maryland* . . . The inhabitants of those two provinces are so greatly multiplied, in consequence of the riches they have acquired by their commerce with us, that they begin to spread themselves upon territories that belong to us”; (2) the fullest possible development of the culture of tobacco; (3) the reduction of such cultivation in the English plantations; (4) the elimination of French importation of tobacco from Great Britain within twelve years; (5) the annual diminution and eventual cessation of the exportation of specie to Great Britain for tobacco, which then amounted to “five millions of our money”; and (6) the restoration of a favorable trade balance to France. [I, R<sup>3</sup><sup>a</sup>-R<sup>4</sup><sup>a</sup>]

To the foregoing is appended (undoubtedly by the English translator):

*An Account of the quantity of Tobacco imported into Britain, and exported from it, in the four years of Peace, after the late Tobacco-law took place, according to the Custom-house Accounts.*

	Imported Hhds.	Exported Hhds.
<i>England</i> ,	1752..... 55,997	48,922
	1753..... 70,925	57,353
	1754..... 59,744	50,476
	1755..... 71,881	54,384
	258,547	211,135
<i>Scotland</i> ,	1752..... 22,322	21,642
	1753..... 26,210	24,728
	1754..... 22,334	21,764
	1755..... 20,698	19,711
	91,564	87,845
Total.....	350,111	298,980
Average.....	87,528	74,745
Imported yearly.....	hhds. 87,528	
Exported.....		74,745
Home consumption.....		12,783
To 87,528 hhds. at 10 <i>l.</i> per hhd. ....		£875,280
To Duty on 12,783 hhds. at 20 <i>l.</i> ....		255,660
Annual Income from <i>Tobacco</i> .....		1,130,940

The number of seamen employed in the *Tobacco* trade is computed at 4500; --- in the *Sugar* trade 3600; --- and in the Fishery of *Newfoundland* 4000, from *Britain*. [I, R<sup>4</sup><sup>b</sup>]

<sup>3</sup> Cf. n. 593-A, ¶4.



FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Two volumes. Duodecimo (Vol. I: Half-title [part of b<sup>2</sup>] title, each 1 leaf, unsigned; a<sup>12</sup>; b<sup>13</sup>; a [rep.]<sup>4</sup>; B-Q<sup>12</sup>; R<sup>4</sup>. Vol. II: Half-title, title, each 1 leaf, unsigned; A<sup>2</sup>; B-M<sup>12</sup>; N<sup>4</sup>).

MAP of Louisiana, by Palmer (Vol. I), and of "The Gulph of Mexico" (Vol. II), both folding.

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{15}{16}$  inches. With the armorial bookplate of John Lord Sheffield in each volume.

REFERENCES: BM. S., x, n. 40123. Field, p. 234.

The long preface is the work of the English editor, who informs us that . . . he has left out many things that appeared to be trifling and abridged some parts of it . . . [He] has combined in Books II and III with the journal of the author's tour through the northern parts of Louisiana, his own worthless lucubrations, and scraps from Charlevoix and Dumont . . . he not only abridges the work but reconstructs and distorts it, and then calls upon us to admire his dexterity in subverting the labor and plan of the author. (Field, p. 234)

\* \* \*

No. 839-a The second English edition, London, 1774, a reprint of the first.

[GERMANY] AUSTRIA, Maria Theresa, *Empress*

[PROCLAMATION RENEWING THE MONOPOLY OF TOBACCO.] Vienna [?] 1764.

MARIA Theresa, Empress of the Romans, Queen of Germany, proclaims to her subjects of Austria and Bohemia a new order in the administration of the tobacco revenue. A monopoly of tobacco had been established by her father, Charles VI, which, at the beginning of her reign she found was carelessly enforced, so that the royal income was greatly damaged by the smuggling and resistance of her subjects. She had sought to remedy these conditions by establishing a separate management of the monopoly in each province, and requiring a fixed sum, but this had led to a tax being imposed on all, whether or not they used tobacco, in consequence of which the most doleful complaints had come to the throne. Therefore the former royal patent-right for all importation, manufacture and sale of tobacco is renewed, and all other taxes relating to tobacco are voided from the first day of the current year. [The former laws and ordinances relating to the monopoly are re-established and amplified.]

All the rights of the monopoly are renewed; even the smallest amount of contraband tobacco is subject to confiscation and the possessor to fine; ships entering Adriatic ports are to declare their cargoes of tobacco within 24 hours; tobacco in transit to Fiume or Trieste may pass free except that from Albania and Orta for which a deposit of the full value must be made; tobacco is to be manufactured only by the royal administration; none to plant it without official permission, and all crops to be licensed and contracted for by the administration; none to sell tobacco without a license; none to purchase tobacco illegally. As smuggling is usually done by wandering soldiers, Jews and other rogues, all good citizens must watch out for them. Smugglers who are captured are to be imprisoned, but exceptions are made for nobles and people of condition, for whom special judicial procedure is pre-

scribed. The Empress is grieved to learn that there has been contraband tobacco and smuggling in convents and other ecclesiastical habitations, which must cease. (Given at Vienna, 1 February, 1764.)

SMALL FOLIO (A-G<sup>2</sup>).

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Wieser (*op. cit.* in n. 496) 107, 108, 114-115. Cf. Corti, p. 205.

This issue of the proclamation is printed in Italian.

[ITALY] SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c., Charles Emmanuel III, *King*

[Royal arms] [Text-heading:] MANIFESTO CAMERALE, | Che ristabilisce la vendita, e distribuzione del Tabacco nel | Luogo di Rochetta Belbo, e suo Territorio per conto | della Direzione Generale della Regia Gabella, ai | prezzi, e secondo le regole in esso spiegate. | *In data delli 13. Febbraio 1764.* | [Colophon:] IN TORINO, NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.

[Translation of heading and colophon] Manifesto of the chamber which re-establishes the sale and distribution of tobacco in the district of Rochetta Belbo and its territory by the agency of the general directorate of the royal monopoly, at the prices and according to the rules specified herein. Dated 13 February 1764. At Turin, in the royal printing shop.

THE manifesto states that the inhabitants of Rochetta Belbo [in the province of Allessandria in Piedmont] have considered themselves exempt from the duty on tobacco. They are hereby informed that they must obey the provisions of the edict of 28 February 1752 (n. 780). It is further stated that the commerce in tobacco is controlled by the monopoly officers and that tobacco is to be sold only at the prices given in the tariff schedule appended.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

RAPUN, Nicolas José (1718-1776)

[MS.] Instruccion General De el Cultivo DE Tavacos. [At end:] Havana 12 de Octubre de 1764.

[Translation of title] General instruction for the cultivation of tobacco.

THE introduction to this piece contains a quotation from the lexicon<sup>1</sup> of Victor Amadeo Francisco, Prince of Piedmont, on the origin of tobacco in Florida. It is remarked that tobacco is one of the chief sources of income for the royal treasury. Count de Ricla (the dedicatee—*v. infra*), it is then explained, had requested a complete manual of directions for the cultivation of tobacco and Don Rapun, because of his long experience with tobacco, is commissioned to provide the desired information.

The eleven chapters of the text contain practical advice on the kind of soil required in Cuba for the cultivation of tobacco (with an explanation of natural and artificial

<sup>1</sup> This work has not been identified. It, too, may have been in ms. then.



qualities of soils), correct methods of sowing, transplanting, plant care, construction of tobacco-sheds (with associated details), curing of leaves, the classification and sorting of leaves, their commercial nomenclature in the district of Havana and the qualities of each class, the names by which tobaccos are known in other parts of Cuba and how the various kinds are distinguished. The cities, towns and villages which are the chief seats of tobacco-growing districts in Cuba are listed. The ravages of weather on growing plants and the treatment of leaves in factories are among other matters presented.

The work is richly illustrated and an explanatory table of legends is provided. In his conclusion Rapun states that he has provided only those directions which he has found, from experience, to be practical, and that at the request of the Count de Ricla he has made his instructions as compact as possible.

FOLIO. (One leaf [monogram on v<sup>o</sup>, apparently that of the Count de Ricla], title [v<sup>o</sup> blank], and 35 numbered pp., followed by 16 ll. [versos blank] of illustrations.)

THIRTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS (on 12 pp.), map of Cuba and 3 additional illustrations, all water-colors. The illustrations in the first series show a tobacco patch; plants ready for transplanting; single leaves in sound, wormed or decayed condition; and tobacco-sheds. The map displays the various districts of the tobacco administration. The additional illustrations (for which legends are not provided) show an immature plant, the original of the frontispiece to *Tobacco* (Vol. I) and a tobacco leaf. None of the plates are signed.

CONTEMPORARY SPANISH CALF. Size of leaf: 15 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Rapun, a Knight of the Order of Santiago, was general manager of the tobacco administration and of the royal factory. He was author of *Reglamento para el gobierno interior, politico, y económico de los hospitales reales, origidos en la isla de Cuba* . . . published at Madrid in 1776.

The dedicatee, Don Ambrosio Funes de Villalpando Abarca de Bolea, Conde de Ricla, was the governor-general of Cuba (1763-1765) and superintendent-in-chief of the tobacco revenue. In 1763 he summoned the printer, Blas de los Olivos, and proposed the publication of a gazette of governmental activities and accomplishments in Cuba. The Council of the Indies, however, in August, 1764, rejected the plan because of the expense of the paper required.

Rapun's work was probably one of those projected. It appears not to have been published.<sup>2</sup> The manuscript is a good example of the Spanish calligraphy of the period. The water colors are superb.

[GERMANY] PRUSSIA, Frederick II, "the Great," King

EDICT. Berlin, 1765.

[Translation of title] Edict relating to the general monopoly of smoking- and snuff-tobaccos in the lands of the king of Prussia. Dated at Berlin, 17 July 1765. Printed at the shop of George Jacob Decker, royal court printer.

THE preamble states that, in spite of government subsidies, tobacco factories have failed to flourish in Prussia. Upon the advice of a number of tobacco

<sup>2</sup> It is not listed by Carlos Manuel Trelles y Govin in his *Ensayo de bibliografía cubana de los Siglos* XVII y XVIII . . . (Matanzas, 1907).

# EDICT,

wegen der

General-Verpachtung

des

Rauch-

und

Schnupf-Toback's

in den Königl. Preuß. Landen.

De Dato Berlin, den 17ten Julii 1765.

Gedruckt bey George Jacob Decker, Königl. Hof-Buchdrucker.

TITLE OF EDICT OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, 1765



manufacturers and merchants (here named)\* the king therefore institutes a monopoly to be operative in all the royal provinces, including Silesia, but excluding the principalities of Neufchatel and East-Friesland.

The conditions of the monopoly are stated: except for the first year the lessees were not to import any other manufactured tobacco but Spanish, Brazil and canaster; other imported tobaccos were to be manufactured in the country and the monopolists were to establish factories and mills for that purpose. The maximum price of rappé and good grades of smoking tobacco is set at one reichsthaler; the prices of other grades are stated. Further provisions of the edict gave monopoly employees equal rights with others in the royal service; gave the lessees sole rights of importation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco; required licensed manufacturers not associated with the monopoly to sell or lease their factories to the monopolists at prices to be determined by a joint commission representing both parties; and ordered dealers to dispose of their stocks to the monopoly or export it at the latter's charges.

Travelers in the royal provinces were to be restricted to one lb. of tobacco. Monopoly agents were permitted to conduct searches for contraband in bonded storage warehouses, land or water conveyances and even in the royal post-offices. It is stated that if it be found that the cultivation of rye is being curtailed the king will restrict the production of tobacco in Prussia, etc. Growers are required to register their tobacco after bundling it and it is further provided that domestic tobacco may be offered for sale only in twists or in paper packages with the monopoly seal. In any other form tobacco is to be regarded as contraband, subject to confiscation and its possessor to a fine. Penalties of labor in a fortress are ordered for those unable to pay fines.

Further details on the packaging of rappé and of Spanish tobacco, required monopoly seals, punishments for counterfeiting seals, immunity of the monopoly's funds and employees' salaries from any attachment or garnishment and the privacy of its account books, exemption from taxation of the monopoly's tobacco, etc. are contained in the edict. It is announced that, in order to improve the quality of the domestic kind, various tobaccos are to be imported, such as Macedonian, Tacchi,<sup>2</sup> Holland, Virginian, St. Domingan, etc. and the variety known as Sultanischen (Turkish).

Other provisions deal with the employment by the monopoly of Prussians in preference to foreigners, and the appointment of capable invalids of the royal army as excise officers. Corporal punishment and confiscation of all property is to be imposed upon any who illegally manufacture tobacco. The sole jurisdictional officials of the monopoly in Prussia and Silesia are stated.

FOLIO (8 leaves, signed in part).

MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 13 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Das Tabaks-Monopol Friedrich des Grossen*. E. P. Reimann (Munich, 1913), 55-56, 82, 165-171.

Despite the opposition of the populace, the written protest made by the lord-lieutenants and

\* Corti (p. 203), however, following Reimann (*op. cit. supra*), indicates that Gian Antonio di Calzabigi "one of the notorious adventurers who infested the Court at that time [had] . . . nominated one François Roubeaud, a bankrupt Marseilles merchant, as director of the tobacco monopoly. On May 4, 1765,

Frederick signed an agreement with Roubeaud giving him the monopoly for all the Prussian dominions, and embodied this in an edict of July 17."

<sup>2</sup> Apparently in reference to Tach-ova tobacco, produced in Asiatic Turkey (from the city of Tokat or Toqat?).

councils of Brandenburg against the monopoly police, etc.<sup>3</sup> and other evidences of opposition, the monopoly granted by Frederick the Great remained in force until about 1785, when a state monopoly was introduced.<sup>4</sup> Upon Frederick's death Frederick William II repealed the monopoly. It was, however, restored in June 1797 but finally abrogated in December 1797. (*V. Corti*, pp. 203-204, 220, following Reimann chiefly.)

# NETHERLANDS, Province of Utrecht

INTERPRETATIE en AMPLIATIE, | OP DE | ORDONNANTIE | Van den IMPOST op den | ROOK- en SNUIF-TABAK, | Van den 11. Augusti 1751. | *Gearresteerd den 20. November 1765*. | [Woodcut arms] | Te UTRECHT, | Gedrukt by WILLEM JAN REERS, Ordinaris Drukker | der Ed: Mog: Heeren Staten's Lands van Utrecht, 1765. | MET PRIVILEGIE.

[*Translation of title*] Interpretation and amplification of the ordinance taxing smoking- and snuff-tobacco of 11 August 1751. Approved 20 November 1765. At Utrecht. Printed at the shop of Willem Jan Reers, printer in ordinary of the noble and mighty estates of the province of Utrecht, 1765. With permission.

It is stated that, despite the ordinance of 11 August 1751 (*cf.* n. 814), large quantities of tobacco are smuggled into the province. Buyers are hereafter prohibited from purchasing tobacco from street-hawkers, or to accept tobacco from strangers. Exception is made for gifts of tobacco acquired from licensed dealers or imported in quantity and on which the impost has been paid.

Only qualified shopkeepers may deal in tobacco. Persons whose homes inspectors are permitted to visit shall declare how they acquired tobacco in their possession. Refusal to make this required declaration shall render the owner liable to fine for possessing contraband. The ordinance of 11 August 1751 and its amplification, 2 August 1758 (n. 814), are to remain in effect, except where revoked or altered by the present interpretation, etc.

SMALL QUARTO (A<sup>4</sup>).

MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Moorrees and Vermeulen (*op. cit.* in n. 814), II, 712.

# DULANEY, Daniel (1721-1797)

CONSIDERATIONS | ON THE | PROPRIETY | OF IMPOSING | TAXES | IN THE | British COLONIES, | For the Purpose of raising a REVENUE, by | ACT OF PARLIAMENT. | [Quot., 2 lines] | NORTH-AMERICA PRINTED: | LONDON, Re-printed for J. ALMON . . . | . . . MDCCLXVI.

IN THIS vigorous paper, opposing the Stamp Act,<sup>1</sup> the author had much to say about the condition of the colonial tobacco trade and the disadvantages imposed upon it by excessive taxation. He iterates many of the disapproving comments on the latter subject made by earlier writers.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup> *V. Reimann (op. cit. supra)*, p. 83.

<sup>4</sup> According to Reimann, a monopoly had been instituted in the Mark Brandenburg (later Prussia) by the Great Elector in 1676.

<sup>1</sup> His arguments were so clear and forceful that they were employed by Pitt in his famous defense of the colonies in 1766.

<sup>2</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 136 and notes there.



In the Article of Tobacco, for Instance, the Planter pays a Tax upon that Produce of his Land and Labour consumed in *Great Britain*, more than Six Times the clear Sum received by Him for it, besides the Expences of Freight, Commission and other Charges . . . upon the Tobacco re-exported, by which the *British* Merchants, Mariners and other *British* Subjects, are supported — a Tax, at least, equal to what is paid by any Farmer of *Great Britain*, possessed of the same Degree of Property; and moreover the Planter must contribute to the Support of the expensive internal Government of the Colony, in which He resides.

Is it objected, that the Duties charged upon Tobacco, fall ultimately upon the Consumers of this Commodity in the consequential Price set upon it? Be it so, and let the Principle be established that all Taxes upon a Commodity, are paid by the Consumers of it, and the Consequence of this Principle be fairly drawn, and equally applied.

The *British* Consumers, therefore, ultimately pay the high Duties laid upon Tobacco, in Proportion to the Quantity of that Commodity which They consume . . . [F<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-F<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

From *Virginia* and *Maryland* are exported, *communibus Annis*, 90,000 Hogsheds of Tobacco to *Great Britain*, of which it is supposed 60,000 are thence re-exported. But these Colonies not being permitted to send their Tobacco *immediately* to foreign Markets *distributively*, in proportion to their Demands, the re-exported Tobacco pays double Freight, double Insurance, Commission and other Shipping Charges. The whole Quantity is, moreover, of Course much depreciated; for going all to *Great-Britain*, the *Home-Market* is overdone, by which Circumstance, the Quantity required for *Home Consumption* is without Doubt purchased cheaper than it would be, if no more than *that* were imported into *Great-Britain*, and of this Glut Foreigners, and Purchasers on Speculation also, avail themselves. Besides, a great deal of the Tobacco getting home late, the rigorous Season hinders it's being re-shipped for some Months, during which, it is dead on hand, and moreover gives Advantage to Buyers — a Loss to the Planter, which would be avoided, if the Tobacco could be immediately sent to it's proper Market. [K<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-L<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

On L<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-L<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> is an account, partly repetitive of the last excerpt, which contains a table of the annual taxes paid by the colonists on tobacco, which includes "fundry impositions," and the home duties, totaling £1,636,666-13-4. This is related to the estimated value of the "clear annual Rents of the Lands in *North-America*," amounting to £2,500,000. On this basis the whole tax inflicted upon the colonists "is upwards of 65 per Cent; and . . . therefore . . . there was, before the *Stamp-Act*, a Tax paid by the *North-Americans*, near double of that which is paid by the Inhabitants of *England*".

For a Reason, which the above Opinion suggests, I shall subjoin an Estimate of the Duties upon Tobacco consumed in *Great-Britain*, and of the Profit to the Planter on that Tobacco. — The intelligent Reader will not apprehend it to be my Meaning, that the Planter pays out of his Pocket all the Duties laid on Tobacco, or be at a Loss to infer, that the Estimate has been made with no other View, than to obviate the Principle others by their Writings seem to adopt.

The old Subsidy is One Penny per Pound, 25 per Cent deducted.

All the other Duties are Seven Pence, and one Third per Pound, 15 per Cent deducted.

An Hoghead of Tobacco, at an Average, contains 952 lb.

The whole Duties therefore, -- £.27: 14 : 0

The Amount of the whole }  
Duties on 30,000 Hog- } £.831,000: 00 : 0  
sheds, is - - - - - }

The full clear Proceeds of an Hoghead of Tobacco, reckoning 952 lb in each Hoghead, has not, on an Average for some Years past, exceeded 4l.† wherefore, on 30,000 Hogsheds, the Planters get 120,000l. How much of the above Sum of 831,000l. is nett to the Revenue, I shall not undertake to say; but I presume it may be safely asserted, that no Part of this, or any other Public Money, is touched by any *Americans*, whether *they have great Powers of Speech* or not; though any Gentleman who might be affected by it, is not to be blamed for his Apprehension, that a *sudden Importation* of a certain Commodity, might hurt the *home Market*. [L<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

[Author's note:] †. . . The attentive Reader will observe, that the nett Proceeds of a Hoghead of Tobacco, at an Average, are 4l. and the Taxes 3l. — together, 7l. — Quere, How much per Cent does the Tax amount to, which takes from the two wretched Tobacco Colonies, 3l. out of every 7l.? . . .

FIRST LONDON EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>3</sup> [part of M?]; B-L<sup>4</sup>; M<sup>1</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{11}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. S., v, n. 21170. Rich (*op. cit.* in n. 453), I, 155.

The first edition was published at "North America" [Annapolis] in 1765, followed in the same year by a second Annapolis edition and one printed at New York.

Dulaney was the foremost lawyer of colonial Maryland. Despite his opposition to the Stamp Act he was a Royalist, and refused to participate in the Revolution. In his *The Literary History of the American Revolution* . . . (New York, 1897), Moses Coit Tyler discusses Dulaney's work fully, remarking that it was written "with a degree of legal learning, of acumen, and of literary power, which gave to it, both in America and in England, the highest celebrity among the political writings of this period". (I, pp. 101-111)

[MS.] Memoire sur le commerce du Tabac de la Virginie & de Maryland. [At end:] Londres ce 30 May 1766.

[Translation of title] Memoir on the commerce of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland.

THE anonymous author remarks that it would be difficult to calculate exactly the production of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland. He proposed, therefore, to supply approximate figures "drawn from experience". The two English colonies he



deals with produce, it is stated, about 80,000 hhds. of tobacco, weighing 1050 lbs.<sup>1</sup> each, of which 50,000 come from Virginia; 30,000 from Maryland (but *cf.* n. 839, last paragraph and n. 845, ¶5). Of this total quantity, 59,000, the author estimates, are exported to foreign countries (through Great Britain). London, where the *Fermiers-Généraux* have an agent, is the center of tobacco commerce.

A table of the approximate distribution of these tobacco exports is supplied, with an explanation of the quality desired by various countries and with the statement that France is the largest purchaser of the cheapest quality. Details are provided relating to harvesting periods, warehouse requirements before exportation from the colonies, and the prices of various tobaccos. The best Virginian kind, that from the York River district, sells for  $2\frac{3}{4}$  –  $3\frac{1}{4}d.$  the lb. (others are mentioned, too, of about the same value); the best Maryland tobacco  $3\frac{1}{8}$  –  $4d.$  the lb.; inferior Maryland tobacco  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  the lb.<sup>2</sup> These prices, the author says, are for tobacco on board ship, where most tobacco for export is bought (*v.* n. 494-D). Figures of costs of transportation are given.

SMALL FOLIO (4 pp.).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf:  $12\frac{5}{8}$  x  $7\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

[GERMANY] PRUSSIA, Frederick II, "the Great," *King*

DECLARATION | des | EDICTS, | vom 17ten Julii 1765, | wegen der | GENERAL-Verpachtung | des | Rauch- | und | Schnupftobacks, | in Abficht | der, zu Entscheidung aller darin benannten Sachen, | bestellten befondern Richter, | und derer, zu Verhütung der Contrebande, geordneten Visitationen. | De Dato Berlin, den 16ten April 1766. | Gedruckt bey dem Königlichem Hof-Buchdrucker, George Jacob Decker.

[*Translation of title*] Declaration of the edict of 17 July 1765, on the general monopoly of smoking and snuff tobacco, with reference to the judges especially appointed to render decisions on all matters comprehended in the edict and to their inspections to prevent contraband. Dated at Berlin, 16 April 1766. Printed at the shop of the royal court printer, George Jacob Decker.

THIS declaration clarifies some of the provisions of the edict (n. 843) as indicated by its title. All legal matters pertaining to the monopoly, it is ordered, are to be under the jurisdiction of special judges. These officials are nominated for the different districts (here named) where the monopoly is in force. Methods of procedure in appeal cases where the suit entails 150 reichsthaler or more are fully explained. Authorities are required to receive complaints and denunciations under penalty of personal responsibility for damages for failure to do so. The monopoly officers are to make reimbursements without delay whenever legally required. A special court of appeals is instituted and the judges named. No appeal may be made from the decisions of this court.

Only the nobility resident in their own seats are exempt from the decisions of the monopoly courts. When noblemen violate any tobacco law in their own domain they shall be held accountable in their own court. But if such commit an offense outside of their own districts they are liable to the jurisdiction of the monopoly courts. Two

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 137, n. 8, ¶ 2.

<sup>2</sup> *V. Gray (op. cit. in n. 785)*, I, p. 274.

sworn witnesses (resident villagers, when the nobility is involved) must be present at any search conducted by monopoly officers, except in cases of necessity where immediate action is essential.

FOLIO (A<sup>4</sup>).

MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf:  $13\frac{1}{4}$  x  $8\frac{9}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCE: Reimann (*op. cit.* in n. 843), 171–173.

[SPAIN] Mexico, Marquis Carlos Francisco de Croix, *Viceroy*

[Text-heading:] - () ✱ () - | INSTRUCCION ARREGLADA, A LA | que S. M. fe firviò expedir en España, con fe- | cha de 22. de Julio de 1761, en que se esta- | blece regla fixa para que en todo este Reyno | sea uniforme el modo de fustanciar las Causas | de Fraudes de Tabaco, señalando al mismo | tiempo las penas, que se han de imponer à los | Reos, y estàn prefinidas en Vando promulga- | do en 12. de Febrero de 1768.

[*Translation of heading*] Regular instruction, according to that which his majesty was pleased to issue in Spain, 22 July 1761, in which a fixed rule is established for this realm whereby the judicial procedure in trying tobacco [monopoly] defrauders may be uniform and at the same time appointing the penalties to be imposed on offenders, predetermined in the proclamation [to be] promulgated 12 February 1768.

THIRTY-SEVEN clauses provide full directions for the trial of cases against contrabandists, planters of prohibited tobacco and vendors of the same, *et al.* Cases are to be tried with impartiality and great reverence is to be exercised when ecclesiastics are involved. Confiscation of contraband and conveyances, together with a fine of double the value of the tobacco, is to be the usual penalty imposed on those guilty. Corporal punishment is to be inflicted on first offenders unable to pay their fine. The penalty for armed resistance to arrest is death. Mexico [City] 5 February 1768, by the Marquis de Croix.

SMALL FOLIO (A–C<sup>2</sup>).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{11}{16}$  x  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *La Imprenta en Mexico*, José Toribio de Medina (Santiago de Chile, 1907–1912), VI, n. 5227.

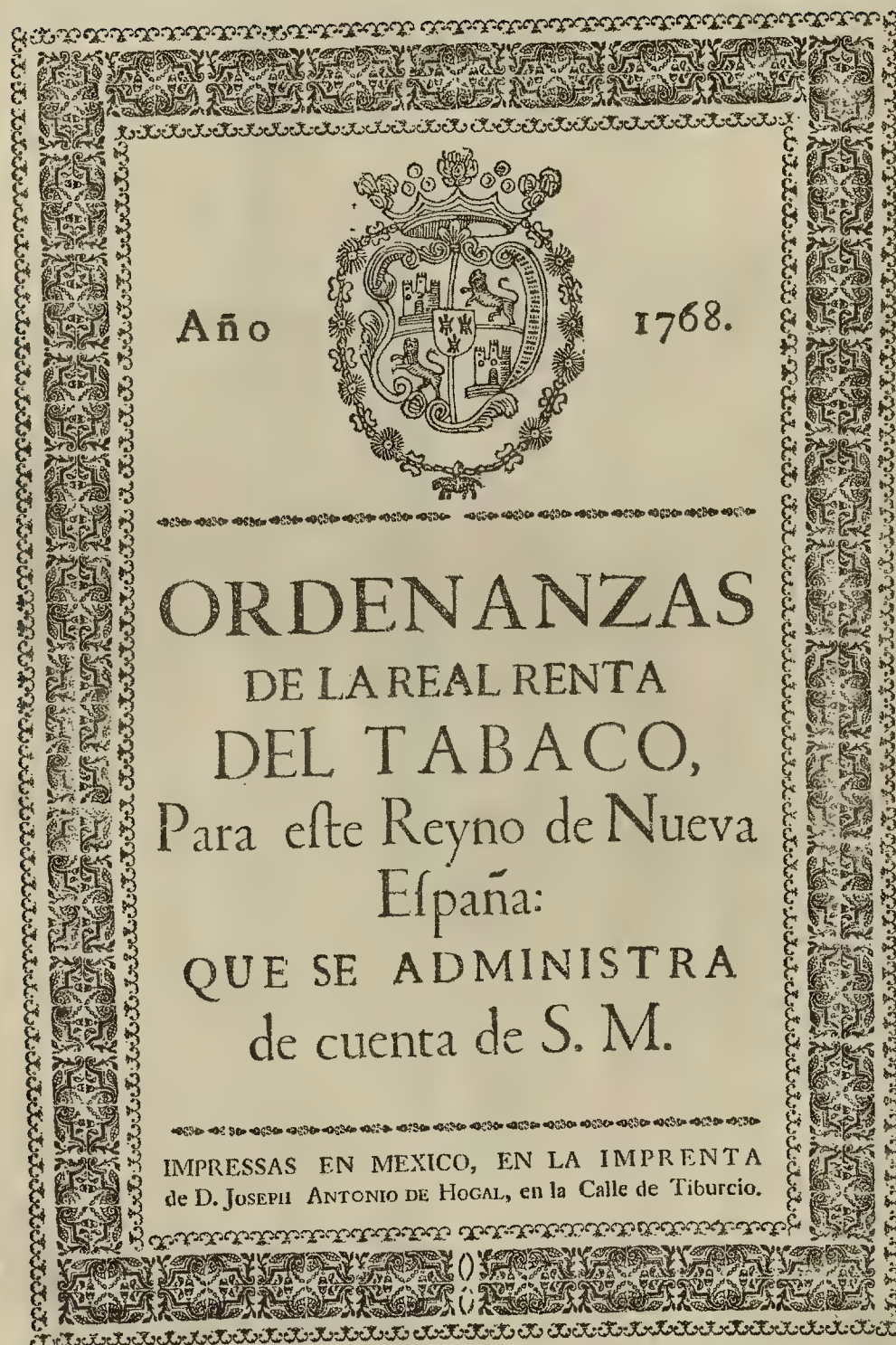
L. E. Fisher observes that "The monopolies were generally accepted . . . but, when the noted tobacco monopoly was formed in 1765 and severe penalties were imposed on contrabandists, a small determined . . . group of men organized as a secret society to combat it. They had accomplices . . . in the tobacco growing districts . . . those bold defiers of the law battled even with the troops . . . But in spite of such opposition, the tobacco monopoly flourished, and contributed to the government from 1766 to 1793 . . . 52,437,074 pesos". (*The Background of the Revolution for Mexican Independence*—Boston, 1934—p. 92)

[SPAIN] Mexico, Marquis Carlos Francisco de Croix, *Viceroy*

ORDENANZAS DE LA REAL RENTA DEL TABACO. Mexico, 1768.

[*Translation of title*] In the year 1768. Laws of the royal tobacco revenue for this kingdom of New Spain, which is administered for the account of his majesty. Printed at Mexico [City] in the printing shop of Don Joseph Antonio de Hoyal . . .





TITLE OF ORDENANZAS, 1768

IN COMPLIANCE with the royal instructions issued in Spain, 13 August 1764, the viceroy published these ordinances for the management of the tobacco monopoly in Mexico, with particular instructions for the conduct and duty of each official associated with that department.

The obligations and functions of all monopoly associates, from the two appointed directors to bookkeepers and guards are explained in detail. (These conform, in general, with the similar regulations in n. 719.) Emphasis is, as usual, placed upon the necessity for politeness when searches are made for contraband. Visits to homes of distinguished persons are prohibited except on absolute proof that they have engaged in smuggling, and visits by inspectors to monasteries are to be conducted with extreme delicacy. Mexico, 15 March 1768, by the Marquis de Croix.

SMALL FOLIO (Title, 1 leaf; A-Y<sup>2</sup> [last, with index on r<sup>9</sup>; v<sup>9</sup> blank]).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 11<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Medina (*op. cit.* in n. 848), VI, n. 5228. *Catalogue de la riche Bibliothèque de D. José Maria Andrade* (Leipzig, 1869), n. 3591.

STERNE, Laurence (1713-1768)

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. London, 1768.

THE SNUFF-BOX. CALAIS.

THE good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him cross'd my mind; and was advancing towards us a little out of the line, as if uncertain whether he should break in upon us or no.—He stopp'd, however, as soon as he came up to us, with a world of frankness; and having a horn snuff-box in his hand, he presented it open to me—You shall taste mine—said I, pulling out my box (which was a small tortoise one) and putting it into his hand—'Tis most excellent, said the monk; Then do me the favour, I replied, to accept of the box and all, and when you take a pinch out of it, sometimes recollect it was the peace-offering of a man who once used you unkindly, but not from his heart.

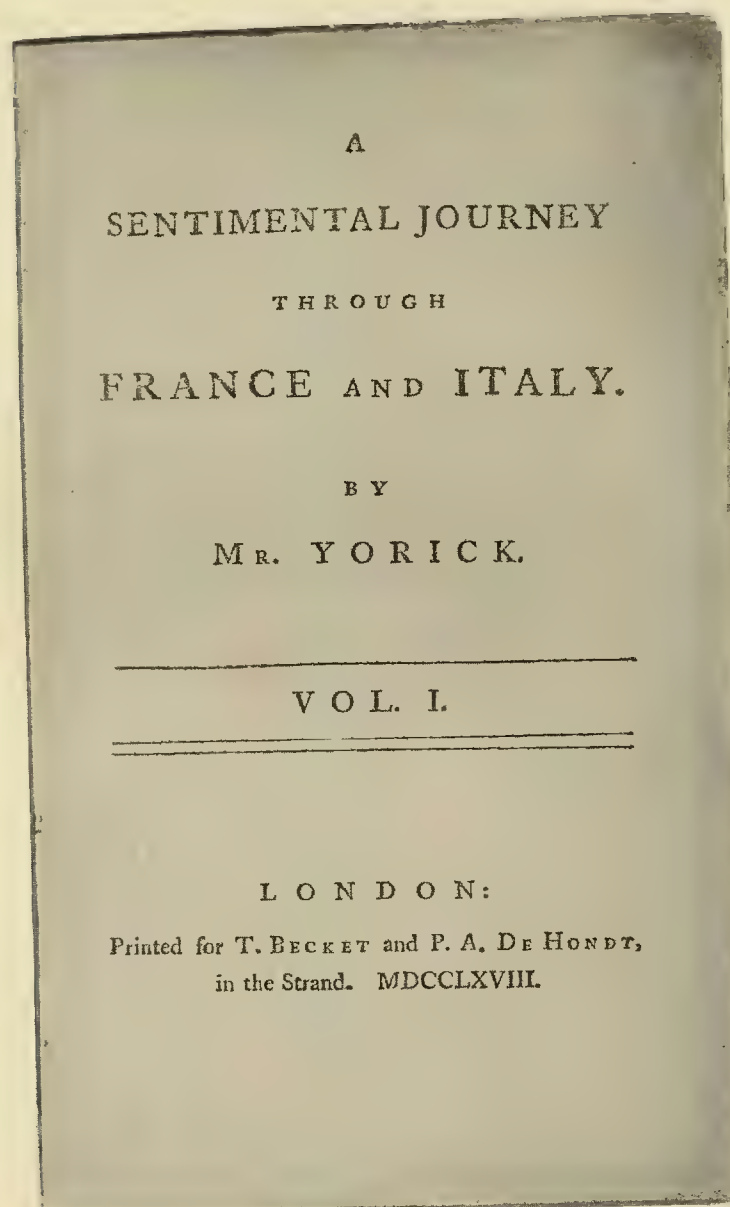
The poor monk blush'd as red as scarlet. *Mon Dieu!* said he, pressing his hands together—you never used me unkindly.—I should think, said the lady, he is not likely. I blush'd in my turn . . . Excuse me, Madame, replied I—I treated him most unkindly; and from no provocations—'Tis impossible, said the lady . . .

. . . Whilst [a silence] lasted, the monk rubb'd his horn box upon the sleeve of his tunick; and as soon as it had acquired a little air of brightness by the friction—he made a low bow, and said, 'twas too late to say whether it was the weakness or goodness of our tempers which had involved us in this contest—but be it as it would—he begg'd we might exchange boxes—In saying this, he presented his to me with one hand, as he took mine from me in the other; and having kiss'd it—with a stream of good nature in his eyes he put it into his bosom—and took his leave.

I guard this box, as I would the instrumental parts of my religion, to help my mind



on to something better: in truth, I feldom go abroad without it; and oft and many a time have I called up by it the courteous spirit of its owner to regulate my own, in the jufflings of the world . . .<sup>1a</sup> [I, E<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>–E<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>]



TITLE OF STERNE, VOLUME I, 1768

A poor little dwarfish brisk fellow, who stood over-against me in the circle [of beggars], putting something first under his arm, which had once been a hat, took his snuff-box out of his pocket, and generously offer'd a pinch on both sides of him: it was a gift of consequence, and modestly declined—The poor little fellow prefs'd it upon them with a nod of welcomeness—*Prenez en—prenez*, said he, looking another

<sup>1</sup> There are several other passages in this work referring to the monk's snuff box, or snuffing.

way; so they each took a pinch—Pity thy box should ever want one! said I to myself; so I put a couple of fous into it—taking a small pinch out of his box, to enhance their value, as I did it—He felt the weight of the second obligation more than that of the first—'twas doing him an honour—the other was only doing him a charity—and he made me a bow down to the ground for it. [I, I<sub>1</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes in one. Small octavo (Half-title, title, each 1 leaf; a<sup>8</sup>; B–N<sup>8</sup>; O<sup>6</sup>. Vol. II: Half-title, title, each 1 leaf; B–O<sup>8</sup>).<sup>2</sup>

CONTEMPORARY CALF. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{15}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Wise, V, 206–207. C–E, n. 666.

No scene in the *Sentimental Journey* struck the fancy of Europe more than the exchange of snuff-boxes between Yorick [Sterne himself] and Father Lorenzo after their amiable contention. It led in Germany to the formation of little coteries for the study of Sterne, the members of which presented one another with horn snuff-boxes, and promised to cultivate Yorick's gentleness, content with fortune, and pity and pardon for all human errors.<sup>3</sup> Before turning in his manuscript to the printer, Sterne hesitated between a bald relation of the incident and the details as the world now knows them. In its canceled form the passage read: "The monk rubbed his horn box upon his sleeve and presented it to me with one hand, as he took mine from me in the other; and having kissed it, with a stream of good nature in his eyes he put it into his bosom—and took his leave." (Cross, *op. cit.* in n. 822, p. 472. Cf. too, pp. 425–426 *et passim* and pp. 603–604 for a bibliographical account of the work.)

\*[Author's note:] For the queer story of these Lorenzo orders, see H. W. Thayer, *Laurence Sterne in Germany* 84–89 (New York, 1905).

#### MORELLET, André (1727–1819)

MÉMOIRE | SUR | LA SITUATION ACTUELLE | DE LA COMPAGNIE | DES INDES; | Par M. l'Abbé MORELLET. | SECONDE ÉDITION. | [Ornament] | SE TROUVE | A PARIS, | Chez DESAINT, Libraire . . . | M.DCC.LXIX.

[Translation of title] Memoir on the present condition of the India Company by the Abbé Morellet. Second edition. For sale at Paris at the shop of Desaint, bookseller . . . 1769.

IN 1769 the *Compagnie des Indes* made one of its frequent demands upon the government for financial assistance. The comptroller-general appointed the Abbé Morellet, because of his authority as an economist, to examine into the affairs of the organization. His findings (the *Mémoire*), expressed in severe criticisms of the Company's financial operations, were widely accepted and caused the government to dissolve the powerful corporation.

Those monopolistic rights in tobacco, originally vested in the Company by royal authority, and the manipulation of the tobacco leases and associated matters, are frequently commented upon in Morellet's full and detailed survey. The lease of 1718

<sup>2</sup> Copies also occur on imperial paper, as noticed in the list of subscribers to this regular edition.

<sup>3</sup> V. too the account in 6 *NQ.*, IV, 445, containing a quotation from J. G. Jakobi's works (1819) on horn snuff boxes (with names engraved in gold) which were sentimentally exchanged by a circle of

German readers of Sterne.

The scene itself was affectionately depicted by several contemporary artists. Two engravings of this (one after Angelica Kauffmann) are in the extra-illustrated Fairholt (n. 3248).



(n. 573) is first referred to. Morellet remarks that, when the Company's privilege was revoked (n. 581) and tobacco subjected to an import duty, the use of this commodity was materially increased. But, he goes on to say, to pretend, as did the Company later, that the new arrangements gave it rights on that part of the public revenue (the import tax) was an abuse of the indulgence of the ministry. The Company was, he remarks, merely acting in its own interests by the methods it employed to increase the consumption of tobacco, for it thus hoped to further the production of this commodity in the colony it controlled in Louisiana. [C<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The decree (n. 608) whereby the Company was to be re-established on its former basis of capital resources is referred to. Morellet then proceeds to an account of it and the various other decrees relating to the Company's fixed capital, exclusive privileges, monetary arrangements, revenue, etc., but in a footnote remarks of one of these matters that it was "enveloped in the obscurity of the financial operations of that time." The decree (n. 608) which restored the monopoly on tobacco to the Company provided advantages which enabled it to pay dividends for some years; but, the author states, the management was as indifferent as it had ever been and, it is further observed, the government was most careless about the entire affair. [D<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-D<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

In 1730 the Company ceased to control the exclusive right of selling tobacco and leased it to the *Fermiers-Généraux* (v. n. 992). Thereafter the Company always made a great point of this "renunciation" when asking from the government the favors it obtained. It may be observed here that the tobacco monopoly constituted a very considerable portion of the public revenue, and was to become even more important in the future. For this reason alone the Company could not have a justifiable claim to possess it forever. [D<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-E<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The Company is censured for failing to develop Louisiana, despite the fact that tobacco could have been easily grown there. The weak condition of this colony is contrasted with the "prodigious development" of the English settlements in America. [E<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Morellet gives an account of those demands, presented by the Company in 1747 in its memorial (n. 1025-A) to the king, which dealt with the tobacco lease (articles 11 and 12). These claims were, chiefly, that the Company could have derived a greater profit than the 8,000,000 livres it received annually for the lease of the tobacco monopoly since 1730 (v. 992) if it had itself retained this exclusive "perpetual" right - a right, it announced, it could reclaim; that the state has received high profits from the tobacco lease since 1738, to some of which the Company is clearly entitled; that it was owing to the Company's good management that the value of the lease has increased so materially since it was granted to them in 1723 (v. n. 608; cf. n. 592) at 3,000,000 livres, and that in justice the crown should assume all the expenses which the Company has borne in increasing the value of the lease, etc., etc. In response to these demands, the author notes, the king awarded the *Compagnie des Indes* the sums of 31,529,000 and 30,000,000 livres.

But Morellet finds the arguments of the Company frivolous and its claim of responsibility for the increased value of the lease inconsistent with the facts. He provides a memoir on the yield from the tobacco lease since 1718, and a table showing net income of more than 12,000,000 livres annually between 1730-1732, and over 23,000,000 livres annually between 1756 and 1762. The increase in revenue would, therefore, seem to be credited to the management of the *Fermiers-Généraux*, not the Company.

Morellet feels, however, that it was owing only to "the whim of the public, to the sway of fashion . . . to the wider use of tobacco".

It is the author's contention that the Company was not entitled to additional recompense as it had already made exorbitant profits on the tobacco lease. The Company's own books showed a net profit to the organization of nearly 115,500,000 livres between 1725 and 1747. Further, Morellet denies the validity of the Company's claim that it held the tobacco lease in perpetuity, and argues that the king could withdraw the privilege upon repayment of the original sums received for it, when such cancellation is in the public interest.

Moreover the government had a legitimate right to re-enter into the control of this part of the public revenue, for the Company had failed to fulfill the conditions under which it had obtained the monopoly. One of the motives stated in the decree of 1723, and repeated in that of 1725, explains that in making over the monopoly to the Company, the king expected it to encourage the tobacco plantations in his colonies. In the preamble of this decree it is stated that the enjoyment of the exclusive privilege of selling tobacco was fitting for the Company both because of the quantity of tobacco it could draw from the Louisiana plantations and because of the commercial facilities and shipping at its disposal. However, the Company drew no tobacco at all from Louisiana and did not transport tobacco in its vessels during the seven years it had the exclusive privilege (cf. n. 788). [G<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-G<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>, et passim]

Notice is taken of the king's letter-patent, 18 November 1764, concerning the liquidation of the Company's debts and the amounts to be paid to creditors secured by the tobacco lease [H<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-I<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]. Tables relating to the income from the tobacco monopoly, giving the net return in 1725, and from 1725-1769 occur on K<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> and Z<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>.

SECOND EDITION. Quarto (Half-title; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Ii<sup>4</sup>; Kk<sup>2</sup>; *Supplément* a-c<sup>4</sup>; d<sup>2</sup>. A folding half-sheet, containing a table is placed in sheet R).

CONTEMPORARY CALF. (Bound with nos. 852, 853, etc.) Size of leaf: 10 x 7½ inches.

REFERENCES: BN. *La Compagnie Française des Indes*, Henry Weber (Paris, 1904), 551-580, 592-601. *La France Littéraire*, J. M. Quérard (Paris, 1834), VI, 307.

The first edition was also published in 1769.

Weber (*op. cit. supra*) provides a careful analysis of the *Mémoire*. He thought Morellet at fault in judging the condition of the Company independently of its commercial operations (cf. n. 853) and at one point charged the Abbé with sophistry. On the whole, however, he regarded the *Mémoire* as a document of great importance and praised Morellet for his literary talent and his supple and precise dialectic.

ECLAIRCISSEMENTS, | *SUR le Mémoire de M. l'Abbé MORELLET, | concernant la partie historique de la Compagnie | des Indes, & l'origine du bien des Actionnaires.* [Paris, 1769]

[Translation of heading] Elucidations on the memoir of the Abbé Morellet, concerning the historical part of the India Company and the basis of the shareholders' interest.

THIS attempted refutation of Morellet's *Mémoire* (n. 851) contains passages relating to the Company's participation in the tobacco monopoly, etc. The lease of 1718 (n. 573), and the decree of 1719 (n. 581) converting the Company's exclusive



privilege of selling tobacco into an import tax and restoring free trading in tobacco are remarked upon. In relation to the latter the author states that the decree was intended to increase tobacco production in Louisiana and though the Company appeared to be acting contrary to its own interests by abandoning its present profits for more distant returns, its commercial sense assured it that freedom in the use of tobacco, decrease in its price and multiplication of sellers would increase the consumption of tobacco. Once the habit of taking tobacco was formed, it is stated, it would not easily be broken, and this widespread usage would bring in greater profits than the revenue from the exclusive privilege. This came to pass, and without this transaction the consumption of tobacco and the yields from the lease would not have been as large as they became. The Company should, therefore, receive some credit for the growth of the tobacco revenue, and not the *Fermiers-Généraux* alone, as suggested by the author of the *Mémoire*.

The reasons why the shareholders made their demands in 1747 (n. 1025-A) are explained by means of an involved financial statement. The Company's claim that their rights in the tobacco monopoly were perpetual through the decree of 1723 (n. 608) is upheld. By this decree, it is stated, the king not only intended to encourage tobacco-planting in Louisiana but to assure more certainly the investment of the Company's shareholders. These terms were stated in an edict of 1725; the author feels, therefore, that the Company has the unquestioned right to re-enter into full ownership of the tobacco monopoly, originally awarded without any termination clause. It is further his opinion that in the public interest the Company should regain possession of its privilege. If not, then it should be indemnified for the annual losses sustained by denial of its rights here. The author goes on to show that the Company had lost heavily by its purchases of Louisiana, Mauritius and Bourbon and its acquisition of negroes, armaments, etc. [A<sup>1</sup>-B<sup>11</sup>, *passim*; C<sup>11</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (A-B<sup>4</sup>; C<sup>2</sup>).

BOUND WITH n. 851, etc.

REFERENCE: BM.

NECKER, Jacques (1732-1804)

RÉPONSE | AU MÉMOIRE | DE M. L'ABBÉ MORELLET, | SUR LA | COMPAGNIE DES INDES, | Imprimée en exécution de la Délibération de M.<sup>rs</sup> | les Actionnaires, prise dans l'Assemblée générale | du 8 Août 1769. | [Device] | A PARIS, | DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE | M.DCC.LXIX.

[*Translation of title*] Response to the memoir of Monsieur the Abbé Morellet on the India Company. Printed in conformity with the resolution of the stockholders made at the general meeting of August 8, 1769. At Paris, from the royal printing shop. 1769.

THIS answer to n. 851 supplements, in part, the arguments presented in n. 852. The author maintains that when the Company took over the tobacco lease it faced the risk of loss, as there was no indication then that it was worth the amount paid for it. But the Company was equally entitled to whatever profits should accrue. Morellet, it is said here, failed to mention the considerable expense to which the

Company went which resulted in the enhanced value of the lease. But the king was well aware of this, Necker states, for in his edict of 1747 (n. 1025-B) he announced that the difference between the worth of the tobacco lease in 1730 and its actual value in 1747 "is the effect of the wise administration of the Company and must be attributed to the large sums it spent to make it valuable . . ."

Morellet is further blamed for ignoring the losses the Company sustained in its colonial ventures in India when he emphasized only the profits it made on its tobacco lease. The expenses entailed by the Company in the exploitation of tobacco had induced the king to cede it the lease in perpetuity, but because of the increase in value his majesty reunited this privilege to those of the *Fermes Générales* (1730, n. 992). It was partly to compensate the Company for the withdrawal of its rights in the lease (1747, n. 1025-B) that the king made certain concessions. But these, Necker protests, were disproportionate to the value of the lease then and represented only the sum the Company had received, to that time, from the *Fermes Générales*. Further arguments are advanced to support the Company's claim and to justify the payments made to it. [B<sup>iv</sup>-C<sup>1</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (Title, 1 leaf; A-F<sup>4</sup>; G<sup>2</sup> [last, blank]).

BOUND WITH n. 851, etc.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Quérard (*op. cit.* in n. 851), VI, 393. Weber (*op. cit.* in n. 851), 601-616. Necker *Economiste*, C. Vacher de Lapouge (Paris, 1914), 37-55.

In his brief prefatory note Necker (who had invested heavily in the *Compagnie des Indes*) states his reply was prepared in fifteen days and then read to the stockholders of the Company. (V. Morellet's reply, n. 854). The *Réponse* has been praised for its vigor and intelligence.

MORELLET, André (1727-1819)

EXAMEN | DE LA RÉPONSE DE M. N[ECKER] \* \* | AU MÉMOIRE | De M. l'Abbé MORELLET, | SUR | LA COMPAGNIE DES INDES; | Par l'Auteur du Mémoire. | Septembre 1769. | [Ornament] | SE TROUVE | A PARIS, | Chez DESAINT, Libraire . . . | M.DCC.LXIX.

[*Translation of title*] Examination of the response of M. N \* \* to the memoir of M. the Abbé Morellet on the India Company, by the author of the memoir. September 1769. For sale at Paris at the shop of Desaint, bookseller . . . 1769.

THE Company's claim for indemnity, because the king had deprived it of the exclusive right to sell tobacco, is first dealt with in the various passages on the subject of the tobacco lease here. The Company stated that it would have drawn more than seven to eight million livres annually from this privilege had it been able to exploit it itself for a longer period. But, Morellet points out, the king had indemnified it in this particular, in 1747 (v. 851, ¶6). The king was not obliged to pay this indemnity, the author continues, in order to bring about the reversion of so important a branch of revenue to the state, for the continuance of the concession contravened the public good. [C<sup>iv</sup>-b]

A passage is quoted from Voltaire's *Siècle de Louis XV* (iv, chap. 29) which (translated) reads: "The Company established by Louis XIV . . . which seemed very flourishing in 1748 . . . has nevertheless been unable to supply the smallest dividend to



its stockholders *from the revenue of its commerce*. It is the only European trading company in this condition and its stockholders and creditors have never been paid except by the concession made by the king of part of the tobacco lease, which was absolutely foreign to its business." A further similar quotation is given from Voltaire, *ibid.*, chap. 35. [D<sub>iv</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

The tobacco lease, which the Company had received by royal grant for 3,000,000 livres annually, proved, says the author, to be worth about seven to eight million livres. In 23 years, he continues, it brought in a profit totaling 130,000,000 livres [but 115,500,000 in n. 851, ¶8]. Morellet protests, at some length, the interpretations put upon several of his former statements and vehemently denies that he suggested that the government should claim the surplus of 130,000,000 livres referred to. He was, he says, merely opposed to any further financial aid from the state for the Company. It had been annually reimbursed for its expense in enhancing the value of the tobacco lease (by the increased income from it) and was, therefore, without justification in its demands for additional assistance.

The only loss the Company could have sustained would have come about if it had invested, in the lease, money which it withheld from its commercial enterprises. But as the seven to eight millions are the net profits of the lease it was sufficiently repaid for any expenses. In deducting these profits I do so because they are not the result of the Company's commercial enterprises, and I abandon to it its losses in India because these are indeed the fruits of its endeavors. It is necessary to prove that the commerce of the Company and the exploitation of the privilege cause, and will continue to cause, real and constant losses to the state and the stockholders. It was necessary to distinguish, therefore, between the expenses of its commercial enterprises and the profits which are foreign to it, &c. The proceeds of the tobacco lease are foreign to its commerce and must therefore be deducted when deciding the loss or gain.

The remainder of the passages relating to the tobacco lease, etc. are largely repetitive of opinions given in his *Mémoire* (n. 851). [K<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-L<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (Half-title, title, each 1 leaf; A-T<sup>4</sup>).

BOUND WITH n. 851, etc.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Quérard (*op. cit.* in n. 851), VI, 307.

In a postscript to n. 851 Morellet refers to the *Réponse* (n. 853) as written by an old director of the *Compagnie des Indes* "known by his service to that establishment and more favorably still by his . . . reputation of wisdom and probity". His reply, he announced then, was in the press, August 24, 1769.

#### SPAIN, Principality of Galicia

[ROYAL ORDER RENEWING PROHIBITION AGAINST SNUFF.] Madrid[?], 1769.

THE edicts of 2 November 1760 forbidding the use of foreign snuff (rappee) or tobacco from which it is manufactured, in any form; that of 12 January 1764 in which conformity with the former edict is demanded, and royal indignation ex-

pressed at disobedience of its provisions; and that of 14 June 1765, restricting the manufacture and sale of the tobacco called "són" are repeated and renewed. In relation to the last edict it is stated that "són" is mixed with rappee so that the color is altered and ingredients cannot be distinguished. (The use of "son" in Catalonia is absolutely forbidden; v. n. 856.) Penalties for disobedience of any of the provisions of the edicts are stated. Promulgated at Madrid, 15 March 1769, and published in Santiago for the principality of Galicia, by the secretary of the monopoly, 9 May 1769.

FOLIO (4 leaves, first and second signed \* and \*\*, respectively).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches. With the official stencil stamps, and with the blanks in the collation statement filled in and signed by Agustin Andres Gomez, secretary of the monopoly in Santiago.

REFERENCE: Cf. Garcia de Torres (*op. cit.* in n. 719), 41-42.

In his reference to the fraudulent importation of snuff and the prohibitions against rappee Garcia de Torres mentions the order of 1735 which provided for the manufacture of Spanish rappee (*op. cit. supra*).

#### SPAIN, Province of Catalonia

[DECREE PROHIBITING THE USE OF SPECIFIED TOBACCOS.] Barcelona, 1769.

DON JUAN PHELIPE DE CASTAÑOS, Intendant of Catalonia, one of the king's councilors, a sub-delegate judge of the tobacco revenue, etc., etc., herewith reprints in full for the province of Catalonia the royal decree of 3 October 1769 which forbids the use of rappee and of "grosso Florentin" tobacco and places restriction upon the use of "són" tobacco.

The decree is of similar tenor to n. 855. The penalties (five years in Africa for the first offense; eight years for the second; ten for the third, together with a heavy fine and added punishment at the discretion of the royal junta of the tobacco administration) are to be applied to those convicted, without distinction of rank or condition. "Tobacco són," the decree states, can only be manufactured for use outside Catalonia and only in the natural color of the leaf, and must not be made to resemble rappee, etc. Promulgated at Madrid, 10 October 1769, and published for the province of Catalonia at Barcelona, 15 November 1769.

BROADSIDE. Folio, uncut. Size of original: 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 12 inches.

LE TABAC, | EPITRE | DE | ZERLINDE | A | MARIANNE. | [Device] | A GENEVE, | Et se trouve A PARIS, | Chez DELALAIN, Libraire . . . | Et chez VALADE, Libraire . . . | . . . | M.DCCLXIX.

[Translation of title] Tobacco. Epistle of Zerlinde to Marianne. At Geneva, and for sale at Paris in the shop of Delalain, bookseller . . . and in the shop of Valade, bookseller . . . 1769.

In his proem the author explains in prose the theme elaborated upon in the verses which follow it:

Tobacco is a kind of plague which should be barred from our country. It spoils



the rose-sweet scent of the breath of ladies. A man must like tobacco indeed if he can bear the disagreeable taste that it gives to the mouths of women. It is suitable only to old females whom it relieves from boredom (&c., &c.). All lovers should unite in dissuading their sweethearts from the disgusting fad of using tobacco.

The poet's doggerel verses (in couplets), which follow, commence with an apostrophe to his lady's nose and a passionate entreaty that she never defile it by the use of snuff.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-B<sup>4</sup>).

VIGNETTE HEAD-PIECE, by P. N. Ransonnette.

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¾ x 4½ inches.

REFERENCES: *Bibliography of XVIIIth Century . . . Illustrated Books*, J. Lewine (London, 1898), 522. *Guide de l'Amateur de Livres à Gravures du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, H. Cohen (Paris, 1886), 563.

VIRGINIA, Colony of

THE | ACTS | OF | ASSEMBLY, | NOW in FORCE, | IN THE | Colony of VIRGINIA. | WITH | An exact TABLE to the Whole. | Published by ORDER of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY. | [Arms of Virginia] | WILLIAMSBURG. | PRINTED by W. RIND, A. PURDIE, and J. DIXON. | MDCCLXIX.

THE Act for the "Prevention of Abuses in Tobacco shipped on Freight", given in n. 784 under Chap. XXIII (on K3k<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-K3k<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>) is reprinted here on Lll<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-Mmm<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>. An Act for "amending the Staple of Tobacco", etc. which occurs in this volume on N4n<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-U4u<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> agrees with the Act of similar title given in n. 784 under Chap. LI (on B4b<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-H4h<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>) except in sixteen paragraphs which contain additional clauses relating to the establishment of new warehouses, inspectors' reports, inspections by justices, frauds in tobacco-picking, relanding of tobacco, receipts and duties on hogs-heads, etc., etc.

This Act was amended and continued in 1766 (Chap. XIV, on C5c<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-C5c<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>). The amendments provided for additional warehouses, manifests to be made out by inspectors, etc. It was ordered, too, that tobacco in public warehouses unclaimed for three years was to be described in an advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette* and, if no owner appeared for it, was to be publicly sold for the account of the colony. On September Court day inspectors were to publish a list of tobacco lots then in warehouses. No one was to erect a wooden chimney near a warehouse. Pickers were to receive no more than 8 lbs. of tobacco for each cwt. picked. The Act was to be in force for two years only, from October 1767. It was continued, however, in 1768 to October, 1771 (G5g<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>).

Among the Acts given in the appendix is one, passed in 1764, which empowered the vestry of Elizabeth River parish to pay the minister's salary in money, instead of tobacco (I5i<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>). (Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 105, n. 3, ¶3)

FIRST EDITION in this form. (Title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>2</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>2</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>2</sup>; A3a-Z3z<sup>2</sup>; A4a-Z4z<sup>2</sup>; A5a-Z5z<sup>2</sup>; A6a-G6g<sup>2</sup> [last, blank]).

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 14¼ x 8¾ inches. (N, 2 leaves, lacking.)

The title is inscribed "This Book is my own Property & does not belong to the Publick. Martin Cockburn 1771." There are numerous marginal notes in his hand. A later owner's name appears on the front end-paper: "W. B. Nevitt, Fairfax Co. Va."

(Cockburn was a leading citizen of Fairfax County, Virginia, who served several times in an official capacity.)

REFERENCES: BM. Swem (*op. cit.* in n. 673), Part III, n. 22646. S., xxvii, n. 100,391.

This was the third (and last revisal) of the laws of Virginia printed during the Colonial era, according to Clayton-Torrence (*op. cit.* in n. 456), n. 359.

[Text-heading:] Les devoirs que les Fumeurs doivent aux Che- | valieres de l'Ordre de la Tabatiere. | *Etablissement de l'Ordre de la Tabatiere.* | [N.p., n.d., but probably Paris, c. 1770.]

[Translation of heading] The duties which smokers owe to the lady chevaliers of the Order of the Snuff-box. Establishment of the Order of the Snuff-box.

IT SEEMS not unlikely that this amusing trifle was intended as a gentle parody of the rules governing some feminine club for snuffers in France. It commences with the well known sonnet often ascribed to Grævius (v. n. 465 at n. 2).

The members of the Order declare that up to the present they have found nothing worthy of the constancy of their love except tobacco. Time shows us faults in our lovers, ingratitude in our friends, the appearance of antiquity in our apparel and such frivolity in fashions that we change them four times a year, *ergo*, there is nothing but tobacco which we deem worth love. And, as a mark of the eternal attachment we have for it, we have judged it fitting to establish an order in its honor, called the Order of the Snuff-Box, and we agree to submit and vow to observe all our lives certain rules for the Order.

The regulations require that a blue ribbon be worn on the left side as a badge of the Order and that members constantly have a box of snuff. The details of elections of a head of the Order are given. The only persons who may be admitted to the club are those ladies who are not "ugly nor old nor stupid, and who have the tender passion for tobacco which it merits". After the initiation ceremony (which is described) and the blue ribbon presented

We'll take much Tobacco.	A nose loudly blown,
What a racket will ensue.	A fair one lost in mirth,
Snuff-boxes snapping open,	But, alas, the fun must end
Snuff-boxes clapping shut,	When a lackey comes in
A head bursting into sneezes,	And whispers discreetly:
Mesdemoiselles, Mesdames, your mothers want you.	

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (1 leaf).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut. Size of leaf: 8½ x 6½ inches.



Betrachtungen | über | den Gebrauch | des | Rauchtobacks. | [Ornaments] | Königsberg, 1770. | bey Zeifens Wittwe und J. H. Hartungs Erben. [Within an ornamental woodcut frame.]

[*Translation of title*] Observations on the use of smoking tobacco. Königsberg, 1770. At the shop of the widow Zeisen and J. H. Hartung's heirs.

THE use of tobacco is surveyed from a medical standpoint. As was customary, the author disapproved of smoking for pleasure. He gives a slight historical sketch of tobacco, remarks upon its wide cultivation in Europe, notes the tobacco plantations of Prussia, and deals briefly with nicotian therapeutics. It is observed that common people pulverize well-smoked pipes and swallow the powder as a medicine (but for what ailment is unmentioned).

While admitting the virtues of tobacco in medicine, the author emphasizes its danger to the human constitution and gives detailed reasons for his objections to the social use of this "drug". He particularly warns those of "choleric temperament" against it, but people inclined to obesity will find that smoking reduces weight. Tobacco will also, he says, relieve toothache because it acts as a cleanser for hollow teeth and as a temporary opiate.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-B<sup>8</sup>, last, blank).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¼ x 3¾ inches.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III, Joseph, *Duke*

[NOTICE RELATING TO PRICES OF TOBACCO.] Munich, 1770.

THIS publication, with heading "Verruf" ("Notice") refers to the mandate of 26 May 1769 which instituted a schedule of prices for snuff and smoking tobacco. It is now announced that these prices will be reduced from 1 March next—v. n. 860-A. Munich, 16 February 1770.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 13¾ x 8½ inches.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III, Joseph, *Duke*

[Headed:] Tariffa oder [Arms] Satzungspreise | Für den Minuttirer und Handelsmann [blank] zu [blank] | Nach welchen derfelbe alle und jede Schnupf- und Rauchtobacks-Sorten in dem baierischen und holländischen Gewicht von dem Grofsiften und Handelsmann | [blank] zu [blank] a Primo Martii 1770, zu empfangen, und anwiederum nach dem Minutto-Preise | an das Publikum zu verkauffen hat. | [Dated at end:] München, den 1. Martii 1770.

[*Translation of heading*] Tariff or statute prices for the retailer and merchant [blank] at [blank] according to which, from the first of March, 1770, he has to accept all and every sort of snuff and smoking tobacco in Bavarian and Dutch weights from the wholesaler and merchant [blank] at [blank], and in turn to sell [them] according to the retail price to the public.

THIS official price-list is an adjunct of n. 860. In all, thirty-one blends or grades of various kinds of snuff and twenty-three smoking tobaccos (also of various grades) are entered. The form is divided into various sections giving prices for small

packages — pounds, hundredweight, etc., in Bavarian or Dutch weights. The tariff was issued by the director of the tobacco administration. Munich, 1 March, 1770.

BROADSIDE. Size of original: 13¾ x 16½ inches.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III, Joseph, *Duke*

[NOTIFICATION RELATING TO TOBACCO CONCESSIONS.] Munich, 1770.

AUTHORITIES are notified that the lease (awarded 16 October 1768) has been transferred from Anton Schmid and Associate to Johann Edlen von Sobeck and Associates. They are to have the exclusive right to manufacture snuff, supply and vend smoking tobacco. In accordance with the edicts of 16 December 1768 and 26 May 1770, it is ordered that all officials assist the new concessionaires in the operation of their lease. (Munich, 13 August 1770)

SINGLE LEAF, printed on both sides. Size of leaf: 13¾ x 8½ inches.

LE TROSNE, Guillaume François (1728-1780)

LES EFFETS DE L'IMPOT INDIRECT. [Paris?], 1770.

[*Translation of title*] The effects of the indirect tax proved by the two examples of the salt, and the tobacco, tax. A work in which is disclosed what they cost the nation and what they cause the king to lose. 1770.

AFTER a long general discussion of taxation and an exposition of the effects brought about by indirect taxation, in connection with the salt impost, the author devotes a section to the levy on tobacco.

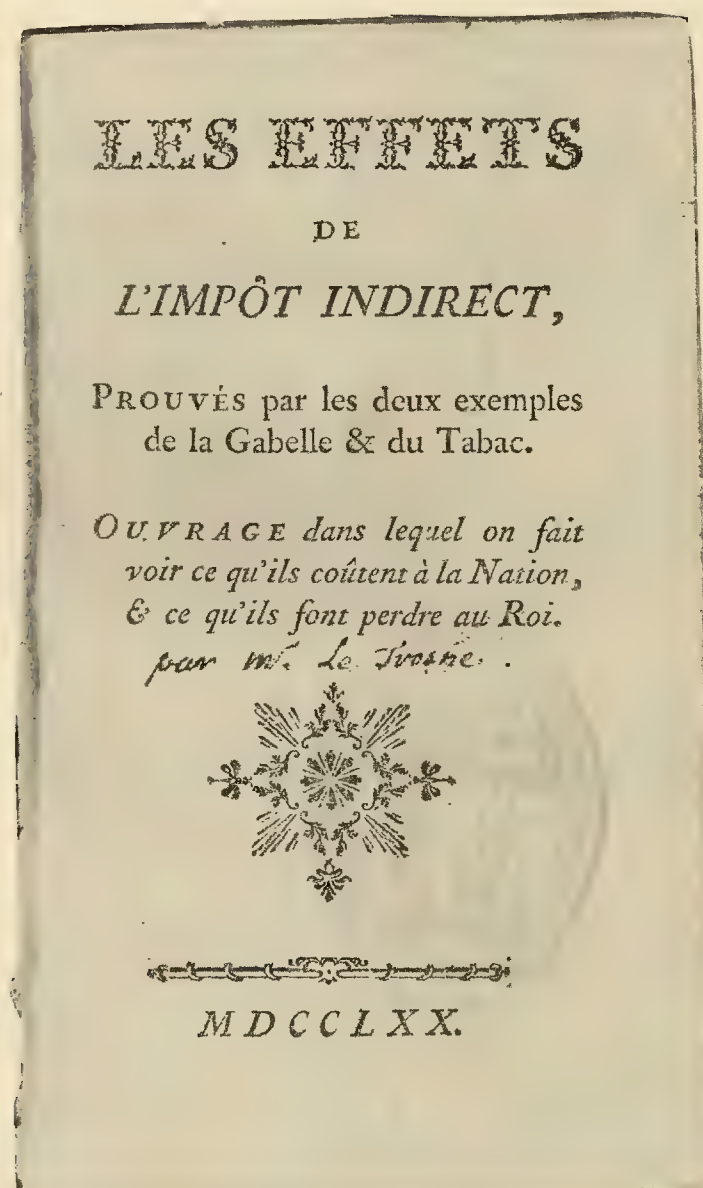
In order to derive the full benefit of the tobacco revenue Le Trosne believes that the free cultivation and sale of tobacco should be permitted. He is of the opinion that the cost of this commodity to the nation is highly excessive. Figures are provided to emphasize his point: the monopoly derives 36,000,000 livres annually for its tobacco; smugglers secure another 16,000,000; costs of administration, fines and confiscations take another 4,000,000, thus totaling 56,000,000 livres. Of this the king receives 22,000,000 annually for the monopoly lease; the difference (of 34,000,000) is, as it were, a loss in the state's revenue owing to the monopoly system.

Le Trosne goes on to show that the estimated amount of expenditures in the nation is 1,800,000,000 livres annually. If the cost of tobacco be placed at only 50,000,000 livres, then one thirty-sixth is for this commodity alone. As government expenditures total 250,000,000, one thirty-sixth of this is 6,500,000.<sup>1</sup> The author concludes that, on the basis of this ratio, if this sum be deducted from the 22,000,000 livres apparently paid by the monopoly for its lease, the crown receives only 15,500,000 actually for the tobacco privilege. The author remarks that the interdiction of free tobacco cultivation in France deprives the people of a source of wealth. Mention is made of the law prohibiting tobacco growing in 1719 (v. n. 581), ostensibly for the benefit of the colony of Louisiana, and of the exclusive rights awarded to the *Fermiers*-

<sup>1</sup> He is, of course, dealing in round figures throughout.



*Généraux* in 1730 (v. n. 992). It is pointed out that England is now the source of supply for the monopoly, although many parts of France are ideal for the cultivation of tobacco.<sup>2</sup> Were this domestic husbandry permitted the author believes that consumption of this product would increase. He is convinced, from various calculations of his own, that the potential gains to agriculturists and laborers from tobacco-farming would justify alteration of the present system of indirect taxation.



TITLE OF LE TROSNE, 1770

In his remarks on the common features of the salt and the tobacco taxes the author notices the loss they cause industry in general, their effect upon commodity consumption and prices, etc. He expressly deprecates any denunciation of the monopolists or their agents, saying that the matters against which he inveighs are inherent in the

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 144, n. 6.

monopoly system and in the severity of the regulative laws. Le Trosne confesses that he has no plan which would serve as a substitute for the existing system of producing taxes—it has been but his task to point out what that system costs the nation. But he is convinced that the only sound economic method would be a direct tax on the commodities dealt with and he makes some further arguments and suggestions to sustain this conviction. [Q<sub>ij</sub><sup>a</sup>–V<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Duodecimo (A–K<sup>6</sup>; L–T<sup>12</sup>; V<sup>2</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY BOARDS, sheep back. Size of leaf: 6 1/8 x 3 3/4 inches.

The stencil stamp on the title indicates that this volume was once in the library of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Edmund at Pontigny, France.

REFERENCES: BN. Quérard (*op. cit.* in n. 851), V, 263. *Un Physiocrate Oublié*. G. F. Le Trosne . . . J. Mille (Paris, 1905), 21–22, 156.

VERHANDELING VAN DEN TABAK. Amsterdam, 1770.

[*Translation of title*] New and accurate treatise on tobacco. Wherein its origin, varieties, cultivation, trade, virtues, qualities (medical and healing) and other uses are scientifically investigated by experiment. In four parts, whereof the last contains a revelation of the secrets of tobacco and snuff powder, or complete instruction concerning the mixing, flavoring, packing, scenting, coloring, tincturing, seasoning, and skilful handling of the same. Drawn from many years' experience by a learned dealer in tobacco. At Amsterdam, from the shop of Gerrit Bom, bookseller . . . 1770.

THIS compendious survey of tobacco commences with an account of the names (seventeen are listed) by which the plant is known in America and Europe. (All of these are familiar and occur frequently in the history of the plant excepting only one: *Consolida Indica*.)<sup>1</sup> It is stated that three kinds of tobacco are generally recognized: large or male, small or female, and a bastard variety. The chief places where it is grown are mentioned; in addition to the countries usually listed, the author adds Borneo and Russia. Details relating to the cultivation of the plant, climatic conditions, the curing of tobacco, etc. are given. The best Dutch tobacco, it is remarked, is found around Amersfoort, Nijkerk, Rhenen, Wageningen and on the high Veluwe in Gelderland.

Most places do not use their own tobacco, for we all have the strange idea that our neighbor eats better than we do. In France its cultivation used to be far more extensive than it is now. It is especially grown in Guyenne, toward Bordeaux and Clairac; in Béarn near Pau; in Normandy, around Lery, Vaudreuil, and Pont de l'Arche, etc. The people there lose their interest and zeal in its cultivation as they may sell it only to the tobacco monopolists or their agents, and hence must sell it at any price. There are three main kinds of snuff used in France, a granular kind, an almost intangible powder, and the bran or coarse powder remaining on the sieve when the second has been sifted.

<sup>1</sup> This is not further identified by the author, who merely gives it as one of the Latin synonyms for tobacco. *Consolida* is the Latin word for comfrey, so called because of its supposed healing qualities.

The root of this plant was formerly used as a vulnerary. Literally the term would mean "Indian healing herb".



Brazilian tobacco is meant when referring to the product packed in bales. It is black and a finger thick. Tobacco of Andouilles<sup>2</sup> has a dry, reddish leaf and is encased in large bales. That of Dieppe, in little barrels, is small and black. Kan-aster is very dry and the color of a dead leaf; Varinas is held one of the best of all tobaccos, but it is considered by some to be the poorest for medical purposes. The Indian<sup>3</sup> tobacco and that of Japan has a pleasant odor and a soft salt which makes it expensive. Furthermore these kinds often spoil on the long voyage to Europe. The so-called tobacco of Seville is a fine snuff which comes from the region of Sancti Spiritus and the small city of Trinidad in Cuba. From Havana, Barcelona and Portugal comes a snuff similar to that from Seville; that of Portugal is olive-colored and has a strong, disagreeable odor. The tobacco in rolls prepared in the Netherlands is valued higher than that made up at Morlaix, Dieppe and Mandragón [Spain?], the three chief places where there are spinning-houses for that sort of tobacco. The *carottes* made in Flanders and Artois are also prized. Those sent from Germany, especially from Strasbourg, are reckoned among the best for making snuff; they are prepared in pieces of varying length and thickness, ornamented with gold foil, small gilded and silvered nails, and covered with strips of marbled paper. From the Levant, certain parts of Greece, and the Archipelago comes much tobacco suitable for snuff, as also from Malta and Italy — especially perfumed tobacco. The rolls from Brazil are often covered with a green skin which helps to preserve the tobacco. Rolls are very skilfully prepared at St. Domingo.

Drake is credited with bringing the knowledge of Virginian tobacco to the English by his "conquest of Virginia". The cultivation of sweet-scented and of Oroonoko (Maryland) tobaccos is mentioned.

The English do not like Oroonoko, but it is popular with the people of eastern and northern Europe. It is much exported to Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden where it is preferred to sweet Virginia tobacco.

The annual average production of this commodity in Virginia and in Maryland, the exportation from these colonies in 1763, and the value of these shipments are among the further matters discussed.

The tobacco of Havana annually brings the king of Spain 2,427,803 crowns. The income is drawn from one large sale when the king allows this merchandise to be sold for the account of the royal treasury. The management of this is entrusted to one of his majesty's administrators. If necessary measures were taken in the sale of this tobacco, which is very popular in Spain and other states, especially that prepared in Seville, this income could be increased to five or six millions. The indifference of the Spanish alone is to blame for the small quantity of tobacco which they export. [The author suggests improvements in the merchandising of this tobacco, the demand for which is much greater than the supply.] The Spanish have to pay very highly for tobacco in rolls as they are not made up in Spain; yet the Havana tobacco, being far superior to that of Brazil, could be made into rolls if sufficient care were applied and some efficient workmen from Portugal were sent to Havana.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently from Andouillé in Brittany or Maine (France).

<sup>3</sup> From British India or the East Indies.

# NIEUWE EN NAAUWKEURIGE VERHANDELING

VAN DEN

## T A B A K.

Waarin

Deszelfs Oorsprong, Soorten, Voortkweeking,  
Koophandel, Deugden en Eigenschappen, Ge-  
nees- en Heelkundige, en andere Gebruiken,  
Natuur- en Proefkundig onderzocht worden.

In IV. AFDEELINGEN.

Waar van de laatste behelzen :

H E T

G E H E I M

DER TABAKKEN EN SNUIFPOEDERS ontdekt.

Of volkomen Onderwys,

Nopens de Menging, Sauzing, Pakking, het  
Geuren, Verwen, Tinktureeren, en de toebe-  
reidingen en Konstbehandelingen derzelven.

Uit veeljarige Ondervinding opgemaakt, door een  
kundig Tabaks-Handelaar.



Te A M S T E R D A M.

By GERRIT BOM, Boekverkooper, in de  
Molsteeg, 1778.



An account is given of the tobacco of Louisiana, and mention made of the fact that but a small quantity of *carottes* was manufactured in the colony, for the settlers' own use. The concessions and privileges of the *Compagnie des Indes*, etc.<sup>4</sup> are among the matters briefly commented upon. An unnamed writer is cited to sustain the author's opinion that Louisiana can never prosper unless the sale of its tobacco is unrestricted. He goes on to say that this colony is, of all places, the most efficient in its cultivation of the plant and that it is the most inexpensive place in which to produce tobacco. As far as can be estimated France consumes annually some 20,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, gross, or about five lbs. yearly for each consumer. But owing to frauds and smuggling the monopoly probably does not sell two-thirds of the gross amount. The tobacco produced at St. Omer is mentioned, with the comment that it is next in importance to that of Louisiana and that it fetches high prices in Brabant and elsewhere.

The tobacco<sup>5</sup> grown on the mountains of Alsace-Lorraine, the author states, is much used in medicine. Found in abundance it is known as "Capuchin tobacco" or "flower of tobacco" and is employed throughout Lorraine as a sternutatory and for malignant fevers. In Germany its use is chiefly as a remedial agent for sores and cephalic ailments. Other places in western Europe where this "wild tobacco" grows, and an account of it in the *Journal Economique*, are mentioned.<sup>6</sup> Silesian tobacco is described; it is said to be very oily and bitter.

The entire Russian realm could be supplied with the tobacco grown in the Ukraine.<sup>7</sup> This plant was probably derived from the Turkish tobacco, but it is less fragrant than the latter. Russians of the seacoasts prefer Dutch, "English"<sup>8</sup> and Virginia tobacco. Chinese tobacco was formerly widely used in Siberia and is still popular with the Buriats and Tunguses of North Asia. In Persia tobacco is cultivated around Hamadan and along the Persian Gulf. The domestic crops are tied in bunches and sold without undergoing the process of sweating. This tobacco could be as strong as the Brazilian kind, if properly cured, but the Persians prefer its mild flavor.

The various therapeutic uses to which tobacco is put, some of the prominent writers who recommended the plant for medicinal purposes, and the ailments which tobacco will cure, are matters discussed in the second part of this work. Part III treats of the mixing, flavoring, tincturing, packing, and the smoking and chewing of tobacco. Methods are indicated for converting inferior tobacco into better and more fragrant grades, and for coloring and perfuming it for snuff. Snuffs are described in Part IV. The nicotian powder, says the author, may be divided into four chief kinds: Spanish and Portuguese; pure rappee or krotten<sup>9</sup>-tobacco; perfumed or adulterated rappees; and flower or herb snuffs. Several recipes for making snuff are provided.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup>; \*<sup>4</sup> [inserted in A]; B-E<sup>8</sup>; F<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut, with old wrappers bound in. Bound with n. 881. Size of leaf: 8½ x 5¼ inches.

<sup>4</sup> *V.* nos. 593-A; 608, etc.

<sup>5</sup> This is said here to resemble the "Doronicum Romanum", (great leopard's bane). It was not a *Nicotiana* at all but its therapeutic applications and those of tobacco were similar.

<sup>6</sup> "Lettre de M. Morand . . . touchant . . . le Tabac des Vosges", December, 1755, pp. 76-84.

<sup>7</sup> This was known as Circassian tobacco. *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 133, n. 13, ¶ 1.

<sup>8</sup> Probably Maryland is intended here. There was no commercial production of tobacco in England then.

<sup>9</sup> A phonetic Dutch equivalent of *carotte*.

The prefatory account states that the author compiled this work in defense of tobacco, because he believed it had splendid therapeutic value. A preliminary poem, in praise of the herb, is signed P.v.R.

\* \* \*

No. 863-a The second edition, textually the same as n. 863, Amsterdam, 1785.

RAYNAL, Abbé Guillaume Thomas François (1713-1796)

HISTOIRE PHILOSOPHIQUE ET POLITIQUE. . . Amsterdam, 1770.

[*Translation of title*] Philosophical and political history of the settlements and the commerce of the Europeans in the two Indies [*i.e.*, the East Indies and the Americas]. First [Sixth] Volume. At Amsterdam, 1770.

THIS work, which had the distinction of being condemned by the parliament of France and the high clergy there for its liberality, has abundant references to tobacco. Of the numerous passages (none occur in the first two volumes) which deal with, or refer to, this subject the following are of chief interest:

The author observes that in Mexico there is a kind of oppression, impatiently borne by the people, resulting from the tax recently put on salt and tobacco:<sup>1</sup>

People who suffered their ancient ills . . . without murmuring have been revolted by these novelties. One seemed so opposed to natural right; the other denied one of their keenest appetites . . . The atrocious conduct of the monopolists has added to the discontent. [This resentment has expressed itself in such a manner that] the central government can not calm it without concessions. [III, E,<sup>a</sup>]

[In Lima], among many things which improve and conserve their charms [the women] have a custom that, it has been wished, they would abandon: the use of the "limpion".<sup>2</sup> This name is given to little rolls of tobacco four inches [*pouces*] long by nine lines [9/12 inch] in diameter, covered with a very white thread, from which it is pulled gradually as the tobacco is consumed. The ladies only carry the end of the "limpion" in their mouth to chew it for a moment. This habit, unknown to [cities of] Mexico, situated in the lowlands in a damp climate at the foot of the mountains, is necessary at Lima, in a country near the ocean, where the corrosive salt of an air hot, dry and rainless, acts on the teeth and gums. The use of tobacco, the sulphurous salt of which causes a moderate and continual flow of saliva, is truly helpful in preventing mouth ailments. Thus the "limpion" is not a depraved taste in Peru, as those without observation too commonly believe.

This chewing is especially customary in resorts where women receive company.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the conclusion of n. 848.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, a light or hurried cleansing. Because

of the supposed hygienic value of this "cigarette" the word became associated with it.



This is a state chamber where along the entire side of the room is a platform six inches high and five or six feet wide. There, seated nonchalantly with legs crossed on handsome rugs and cushions they pass whole days without changing position even to eat . . . [III, M<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-M<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Notice is taken of an order issued "without any discoverable reason" in Portugal in 1664 which prohibited the importation of sugar and tobacco from Brazil [III, Cc<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]. It is remarked that plants grew naturally in the West Indies; therefore it was unnecessary to sow seeds. Tobacco came to be the first product which was cultivated. Only a simple scraper is necessary to prepare the soil for this plant. [IV, L<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The loss of revenue to Spain from sugar is doubtless compensated for by the tobacco it receives from Cuba. This island still furnishes to Spain, except for what comes from Mexico and Peru, all the tobacco she consumes, if reservation be made of a small amount which is gotten from Caracas and Buenos Aires. Most is exported in the leaf. That which is prepared in the country itself [Cuba] by Pedro Alonzo, has enjoyed (and does still enjoy) the highest reputation. This Spaniard, perhaps the only one who has enriched himself by an industry really useful, has gained in this trade three or four million piastres. If the government had heeded him, the public treasury would have gained by increasing the cultivation of a plant to which caprice has given such a value. The little enthusiasm shown by the court of Madrid in encouraging European taste for Havana tobacco has been the only hindrance to its use. [IV, P<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

The cultivation of tobacco, in Santo Domingo, added an advantageous commodity to the exports of this island. This trade was soon spoiled by a company having exclusive rights in it.

The company was suppressed, but uselessly in so far as the sale of tobacco was concerned, for the trade was put under a monopoly. The inhabitants there, hoping for some favor from the government as the price of their submission, offered the king a fourth of all the tobacco exported to the kingdom, clear of all charges, even that of freight, on condition that they might have the free disposition of the other three-quarters. They showed that this method would bring the treasury more revenue than the forty sols the hundred that it would receive from the monopolist. Private interests caused the rejection of so reasonable an offer. This harshness drove the planter to despair. In disgust he fortunately turned his attention to the cultivation of indigo and cacao. [V, F<sub>7</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

[France] which annually buys seventeen million pounds of tobacco abroad might easily have drawn this produce from Louisiana. Twelve or fifteen thousand good cultivators would have sufficed to provide for the requirements of this trade in all of France. So thought and hoped the government when it caused all the plantations of tobacco to be eradicated in Guyenne.

It was the government's conviction that Guyenne should more properly produce greater necessities than tobacco. This commodity, requiring least time, experience, and cost, would best serve Louisiana's purpose.

The discredit which befell Law (author of this project) brought about the miscarriage of his most reasonable ideas as well as those which seemed most foolish.

# HISTOIRE PHILOSOPHIQUE

ET

## POLITIQUE,

*Des établissemens & du commerce  
des Européens dans les deux Indes.*

TOME PREMIER.



A AMSTERDAM.

M. DCC LXX.

TITLE OF RAYNAL, VOLUME I, 1770

The [Farmers-General] who encouraged this error, omitted nothing which would perpetuate it. Every citizen should be permitted to say that this is not the least of the evils which finance has inflicted upon the monarchy.



The riches which tobacco might have brought to [Louisiana] would have opened the eyes to the utility of the vast and beautiful prairies which fill it . . . [VI, H<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>-H<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Reference is made to the tax of 1s. 11½*d.* "upon every quintal of tobacco" for the current expenses of Virginia.

Besides these taxes which are paid in money, there are others paid in kind. They are a sort of a triple poll-tax on the article of tobacco, which the white women only are exempted from.

These taxes pay for legislative, military and exigent expenses, for the maintenance of the counties, and for parochial expenditures.

The salaries of ministers (16,000 lbs. of tobacco annually) and the additional fees collected by them in the colony are noticed. It is here stated that the charge for each marriage is 4s. 11*d.*, or 50 lbs. of tobacco; £1-19-4½, or 400 lbs. of tobacco for every funeral sermon which the minister "is obliged to make over the grave of every free man". [Vol. VI, V<sub>7</sub><sup>a-b</sup>, V<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>; I, N<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>, N<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup> in n. 883]

A long passage which, in the English edition is headed "Of the Tobacco-trade" contains the statement that the plant was

discovered in the year 1520 by the Spaniards, who found it first in the Yucatan . . . from whence it was carried into the neighbouring islands.<sup>13</sup> Soon after, the use of it became a matter of dispute among the learned, which the ignorant also took a part in; and thus tobacco acquired some reputation. By degrees, fashion and custom have greatly extended its consumption in all parts of the known world.

The physical characteristics of the plant are described, together with a reference to the usual methods adopted for its cultivation and care. It is observed that a "single industrious man is able to take care of two thousand five hundred plants, which ought to yield one thousand weight of tobacco". A brief account is given of the curing, packing and preparation of tobacco. Maryland and Virginia are the two colonies where most of this commodity is produced. Mention is made of the beginnings of the tobacco industry in these places and the employment of "whites and blacks" in its cultivation.

[The tobacco] from Virginia, which is the mildest, the most perfumed, and the dearest, is consumed in England and in the southern parts of Europe. That of Maryland is fitter for the northern climates, from its cheapness, and even from its coarseness, which makes it better adapted to less delicate organs.

As navigation has not yet made the same progress in these provinces as in the rest of North America, the tobacco is commonly transported in the ships of the mother country. They are very often three, four, and even six months in completing their cargo. This delay arises from several very evident causes. First, as there are no magazines or general receptacles<sup>14</sup> for the tobacco, it is necessary to go and fetch it from the several plantations. Secondly, few planters are able to load a whole ship if they would; and if they were, they would not chuse to venture their whole

<sup>13</sup> *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 82, notes 1-3.

<sup>14</sup> But *v.* the *Introduction*, p. 102, n. 3 on the compulsory warehouse Acts in Virginia.

upon one bottom. In short, as the price of the freight is fixed, and is always the same whether the articles are ready for embarkation or not, the planters wait till they are pressed by the captains themselves to hasten the exportation. All these several reasons are the cause why vessels only of a moderate size are generally employed upon this service. The larger they would be, the longer time they would be detained in America.

Virginia always pays 1*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* freight<sup>15</sup> for every barrel of tobacco, and Maryland only 1*l.* 14*s.* 5¼*d.* This difference is owing to the less value of the merchandise, and to the greater expedition made in loading it. The English merchant loses by the carriage, but it is made up to him by the commissions. As he is always employed in all the sales and purchases made for the colonists, he is amply compensated for his losses and his trouble, by an allowance of five *per cent.* upon these commissions.

This navigation employs two hundred and fifty ships, which make up 30,000 tons. They take in a hundred thousand barrels of tobacco from the two colonies, which, at the rate of eight hundred pounds a-barrel, make eighty millions of pounds weight. That part of the commodity which grows between York and James rivers, and in some other places, is extremely dear; but the whole taken upon an average sells only for about 2¼*d.* [deniers in original] a pound in England, which makes in all 738,281*l.* 5*s.* Besides the advantage it is of to Britain to exchange its manufactures to the amount of this sum, it gains another by the re-exportation of four [three, in original] fifths of the tobacco. This alone is an object of 442,968*l.* 15*s.* besides what is to be reckoned for freight and commission.

The custom-house duties are a still more considerable object to government. There is a tax of about 6¼*d.* [6⅓ deniers in original] upon every pound of tobacco that enters the kingdom. This, supposing the whole eighty millions of pounds imported to remain in it, would bring the state 2,078,124*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.* but as four [three, in original] fifths are re-exported, and all the duties are remitted upon that portion, the public revenue gains only 831,250*l.* 10*s.* 1¼*d.* Experience teaches, that a third of this must be deducted for prompt payment of what the merchant has a right to be eighteen months in paying, and to allow for the smuggling that is carried on in the small ports as well as in the large ones. This deduction will amount to 277,084*l.* 2*s.* 11¼*d.* and there will consequently remain for government no more than 554,168*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*

Notwithstanding these last abuses, Virginia and Maryland are much more advantageous to Great Britain than the other northern colonies, more so even than Carolina. [Ibid., X<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>-X<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>; N<sub>8</sub><sup>a</sup>-O<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup> in n. 883]

FIRST EDITION. Six volumes, small octavo (Vol. I: Title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>8</sup>, errata, 2 leaves, unsigned. Vol. II: title, 1 leaf; A-S<sup>8</sup>; T<sup>3</sup>, errata, T<sub>4-5</sub>, T<sub>6</sub>, blank. Vol. III: title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Dd<sup>8</sup>; errata, 3 leaves, unsigned. Vol. IV: title, 1 leaf; A-S<sup>8</sup>; T<sup>2</sup>; errata, 1 leaf, unsigned.

<sup>15</sup> There are differences (in some cases fractional, in others, considerable) between the figures given in this translation and those in the original work of 1770. The Edinburgh edition of 1776 derives from

that published at London, also 1776, which is a translation of one of Raynal's later, revised editions. The figures in the English versions are, therefore, corrected ones.



Vol. V: title, 1 leaf; A-S<sup>8</sup>; T<sup>4</sup> [errata, on last]. Vol. VI: title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>8</sup>; Dd<sup>6</sup> [last blank]).

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BN. S., xvi, n. 68080. Quérard (*op. cit.* in n. 851), VII, 473. *Un Précurseur de la Révolution*, L'Abbé Raynal, Anatole Feugère (Angoulême, 1922), 233-293.

Quérard gives a four-volume Amsterdam edition, also 1770, priority over the six-volume edition of 1770. He also states that there was a succeeding edition published in 1770 at Geneva. Apparently no copy of the four-volume Amsterdam edition has been found and Feugère questions its publication.

A considerable part of the *Histoire*, perhaps as much as a third, is credited to Diderot. Other members of the *philosophe* coterie assisted in the production of this work upon which Raynal's reputation as a historian chiefly depends. Among the collaborators were Alexandre Deleyre and, surprisingly enough (considering its "democratic propaganda"), Paulze, the *fermier-général* of taxes. In 1779 the introduction of the *Histoire* into France was interdicted; the public executioner burned the volumes and Raynal's arrest was ordered. He escaped, however. His work went through numerous editions, some revised and augmented by Raynal, and was frequently translated.

WYNNE, John Huddleston (1743-1788)

A | GENERAL HISTORY | OF THE | BRITISH EMPIRE | IN | AMERICA: | Containing, | An HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, and COMMERCIAL VIEW | of the ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS; including all the COUNTRIES in NORTH-AMERICA, and the WEST- | INDIES, ceded by the PEACE of PARIS. | In TWO VOLUMES. | VOL. I. [II.] | BY MR. WYNNE. | [Quot. from Virgil, 3 lines] | LONDON, | Printed for W. RICHARDSON and L. URQUHART . . . | . . . | MDCCLXX.

AMONG the numerous passages<sup>1</sup> in this compilation<sup>2</sup> relating to tobacco it is stated that this commodity is one of the exports of New England<sup>3</sup> to the Barbadoes (I, Y<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>); and from New Jersey<sup>4</sup> to Portugal, Spain and the Canaries (I, Ee<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>). The account of the calumet dance, originally written by Father Marquette,<sup>5</sup> is included here (I, Ll<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-Mm<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>).

In Volume II the important passage on the tobacco of Virginia and Maryland taken from Burke (on R<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-R<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>)<sup>6</sup> is among several other references to, or accounts of, tobacco<sup>7</sup> dealing with legal, economic, commercial, ceremonial, and botanic aspects of the plant. The following comments (perhaps original with Wynne)<sup>8</sup> are of novel interest:

<sup>1</sup> In Vol. I these occur on F<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>, Ii<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> and Kk<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup> in addition to those recorded here.

<sup>2</sup> Dibdin remarked that Wynne's *History* seems to have been made up from Oldmixon's and William Douglass' reports (*The Library Companion*, London, 1825, 2d ed., pp. 476-477, note). Burke (n. 801) and others contributed, unknowingly, to Wynne's work for he fails to credit them even when quoting whole passages verbatim.

<sup>3</sup> This tobacco was undoubtedly trans-shipped

from Virginia or Maryland. Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 106, ¶ 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> In n. 433, slightly altered by Wynne.

<sup>6</sup> N. 801. The figure given in Burke (R<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup> ref.) to the tobacco exports of North Carolina is repeated in Wynne on U<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> These occur on P<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>; P<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>-P<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>; Q<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>; Q<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>; Q<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>; R<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-R<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup> and an account of the calumet on Aa<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Their source has not been elsewhere traced!

Wherever they have planted these commodities [tobacco, indigo], their lands are so exhausted by them, that they will hardly produce the bare necessities of life, and much less such exhausting weeds as these. It is for this reason, that most of our tobacco plantations are broke up; the people have been obliged to quit them many years ago, after all their charges and improvements upon them, and retire to the mountains, where they find some fresh lands fit to produce that commodity, which are the support of the tobacco trade: but these will in a short time be worn out, as the rest have been; and when that happens, there must be an end of the tobacco trade, without a supply of fresh lands fit to produce that exhausting weed . . . [II, Cc<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

[The lands about the Mississippi] are fit to produce [tobacco] in much greater plenty and perfection than any other part of North-America: and when our tobacco plantations are worn out there are no lands to supply their place in all the British dominions, but those on the Mississippi. There are three things necessary for a tobacco plantation; to wit, rich and fertile lands, good pasturage for maintaining stocks of cattle for manure, and an inland navigation, with convenient ports, to ship off such a gross and bulky commodity from every plantation; which three conveniences are only found in the tobacco plantations, and on the Mississippi. Our tobacco planters, therefore, may find others there, when their old plantations are worn out, as most of them already are, and will all be in time . . . Thus we see, that the territories of the Ohio and Mississippi are very fit to produce tobacco, indigo, hemp, and flax . . . [II, Dd<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

In a footnote it is observed that:

We are told by the author<sup>9</sup> of the Regulations, p. 61, [the British inhabitants of North America] " . . . can earn three shillings and sixpence per diem by their agriculture;" to wit, by making tobacco at a penny a pound, or corn at two or three shillings a bushel, by which, it is certain, they do not earn as many pence a day. In the tobacco-colonies they make more by their agriculture than in any others; and although they are or have been all employed in it, yet eight hundred thousand people make but about three hundred thousand pounds a year by their tobacco, which is but seven shillings and sixpence a-head per annum; and not above ten or twelve shillings, including all the other branches of their agriculture. [II, Ee<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION, Second Issue. Two volumes, Octavo (I: A<sup>4</sup>; contents, Vol. I, a<sub>2-4</sub> [inserted in A]; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Uuu<sup>4</sup>. II: a<sup>4</sup>; B-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Mm<sup>8</sup>; Nn<sup>4</sup>).

The title of the first issue is dated MDCCLXIX.

FOLDING MAP "British Empire in North America with the West India Isles" in Vol. I. (Two portraits, a plate and three plans which occur in both the first and second issues in the Huntington Library copy are not present in the Arents example, nor in several others known.)

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{9}{16}$  x 5 $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. Leaf a<sub>4</sub> in both volumes transposed.

From the library of James W. Ellsworth, with his ex libris.

REFERENCES: BM. S., xxix, n. 105682-A. B., n. 1767.

<sup>9</sup> Unmentioned here, but George Grenville in *The Regulations Lately Made Concerning the Colonies* . . . (London, 1765).



# TRAVELS INTO NORTH AMERICA;

CONTAINING  
ITS NATURAL HISTORY, AND  
A circumstantial Account of its Plantations  
and Agriculture in general,

WITH THE  
CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND COMMERCIAL  
STATE OF THE COUNTRY,

The MANNERS of the INHABITANTS, and several curious  
and IMPORTANT REMARKS on various Subjects.

BY PETER KALM,  
Professor of Oeconomy in the University of *Abo* in Swedish  
*Finland*, and Member of the *Swedish* Royal Academy of  
Sciences.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

BY JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, F.A.S.  
Enriched with a Map, several Cuts for the Illustration of  
Natural History, and some additional Notes.

VOL. I.

WARRINGTON:  
PRINTED by WILLIAM EYRES.

MDCCLXX.

THE old *tobacco-pipes* of the *Indians* are likewise made of clay, or pot-stone, or serpentine-stone. The first sort are shaped like our tobacco-pipes, though much coarser and not so well made. The tube is thick and short, hardly an inch

long, but sometimes as long as a finger; their colour comes nearest to that of our tobacco-pipes which have been long used. Their tobacco-pipes of pot-stone are made of the same stone as their kettles. Some of them are pretty well made, though they had neither iron nor steel. But besides these kinds of tobacco-pipes, we find another sort of pipes, which are made with great ingenuity, of a very fine, red pot-stone,<sup>[1]</sup> or a kind of serpentine marble. They are very scarce, and seldom made use of by any other than the *Indian Sachems*, or elders. The fine red stone, of which these pipes are made, is likewise very scarce, and is found only in the country of those *Indians* who are called *Ingouez* [*Aiouez* (i.e. Iowa), in original] and who, according to father *Charlevoix*, live on the other side of the river *Mississippi*.<sup>[2]</sup> The *Indians* themselves commonly value a pipe of this kind as much as a piece of silver of the same size, and sometimes they make it still dearer. Of the same kind of stone commonly consists their *pipe of peace*, which the *French* call *calumet de paix* . . . [II, C<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>-C<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>]

*Pierre à Calumet*. This is the *French* name of a stone disposed in strata between the lime slate, and of which they make almost all the tobacco-pipe heads in the country.<sup>[3]</sup> The thickness of the strata is different. I have seen pieces near fifteen inches thick; but they are commonly between four and five inches thick. When the stone is long exposed to the open air or heat of the sun, it gets a yellow colour; but in the inside it is grey. It is a lime-stone of such a compactness, that its particles are not distinguishable by the naked eye. It is pretty soft, and will bear cutting with a knife. From this quality, the people likewise judge of the goodness of the stone for tobacco-pipe heads; for the hard pieces of it are not so fit for use as the softer ones. I have seen some of these stones shivering into thin leaves on the outside where they were exposed to the sun. All the tobacco-pipe heads, which the common people in *Canada* make use of, are made of this stone, and are ornamented in different ways. A great part of the gentry likewise make use of them, especially when they are on a journey. The *Indians* have employed this stone for the same purposes for several ages past, and have taught it the *Europeans*. The heads of the tobacco-pipes are naturally of a pale grey colour; but they are blackened whilst they are quite new, to make them look better. They cover the head all over with grease, and hold it over a burning candle, or any other fire, by which means it gets a good black colour, which is increased by frequent use. The tubes of the pipes are always made of wood.† [III, P<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-P<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

† [Translator's footnote] All over *Poland*, *Russia*, *Turky* and *Tartary*, they smoke out of pipes made of a kind of stone-marle, to which they fix long wooden tubes; for which latter purpose, they commonly employ the young shoots of the various kinds of *spiræa*, which have a kind of pith easily to be thrust out. The stone-marle is called generally sea-scum,<sup>[4]</sup> being pretty soft; and by the *Tartars*, in *Crimea*, it is called *keffekil*. And as it cuts so easily, various figures are curiously carved in it, when it is worked into pipe-heads, which often are mounted with silver. F[orster].

<sup>1</sup> Probably catlinite. *V.* n. 730, ¶ 4.

<sup>2</sup> The author refers here, in a footnote, to *Charlevoix*, *Journal*, V. (*V.* n. 730.)

<sup>3</sup> On the various minerals from which pipe-heads were fashioned see the article in Hoëge under "Pipes", and West, *passim*.

<sup>4</sup> Meerschaum or *l'écume de mer*. Dunhill credits a Hungarian shoemaker, Karl Kowates, with fashioning the first meerschaum pipe, about 1725, but there appears to be no direct evidence to sustain this statement.



1770-  
1771

Every farmer plants a quantity of tobacco near his house, in proportion to the size of his family. It is likewise very necessary that they should plant tobacco, because it is so universally smoked by the common people. Boys of ten or twelve years of age, run about with the pipe in their mouths, as well as the old people. Persons above the vulgar, do not refuse to smoke a pipe now and then. In the northern parts of *Canada*, they generally smoke tobacco by itself; but further upwards, and about *Montreal*, they take the inner bark of the red Cornelian cherry,<sup>[5]</sup> crush it, and mix it with the tobacco, to make it weaker.<sup>[6]</sup> People of both sexes, and of all ranks, use snuff very much. Almost all the tobacco, which is consumed here, is the produce of the country, and some people prefer it even to *Virginian* tobacco: but those who pretend to be connoisseurs, reckon the last kind better than the other. [III, Q,<sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Three volumes. Small octavo (I: a<sup>8</sup>; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>. II: A-Y<sup>8</sup>. III: a<sup>4</sup>; A-U<sup>8</sup>; X<sup>2</sup>).

The text of the titles in Vols. II and III is the same as in Vol. I, but with imprint: LONDON: Printed for the EDITOR; | And Sold by T. LOWNDES, in Fleet-street. | MDCCLXXI.

LARGE FOLDING MAP of North America, by J. Gibson, and 6 full-page plates of birds, animals, etc.

CALF, by Riviere. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

From the library of Edward N. Crane (1913, n. 489), with his ex libris in each volume.

REFERENCES: BM. S., ix, n. 36989. Pritzel, n. 5091. *Voyage de Kalm au Canada*, J. E. Ray ([Paris], 1900), 9-10. "Peter Kalm's Writings on America", A. B. Benson (in *Scandinavian Studies and Notes*, XII, No. 6, Menasha, Wis., 1933), 89-98.

Kalm, an eminent botanist, was sent to North America (1748-1750) largely upon the advice of Linnaeus, his former teacher, in order to collect plants and other natural materials for scientific description. The first edition of the admirable account of his travels was published at Stockholm, 1753-1761. It was translated into German, 1754-1764, and it was from this edition that Forster, a German mineralogist, with the aid of his son, made his version. The English edition (which omitted those parts of the original dealing with Norway and England) was published by subscription.

1771

[BELGIUM], Province of Hainaut

[EDICT PERMITTING FREE TRADE IN TOBACCO.] Mons, 1771.

IT IS announced that his majesty (Charles Alexander, Prince of Lorraine) permits the Estates of Hainaut to issue this edict allowing all inhabitants, from 1 January 1772, to import, manufacture, and sell at wholesale or retail any kind of tobacco — leaf, *carotte*, rappee, snuff, etc. Anyone is permitted to plant as much tobacco as he likes, provided that intention to do so is registered with the local tax receiver, and details of location and extent of plantations are stated, etc. Duties are established on tobacco imported and penalties provided for violations of any parts of this regulation. Mons, 20 November 1771.

<sup>5</sup> In a footnote here: *Cornus sanguinea*, Linn.

<sup>6</sup> V. n. 890, first excerpt.

BROADSIDE. Three folio sheets, joined lengthwise.

1771

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 16 $\frac{13}{16}$  inches.

Woodcut arms at head. Imprint, at foot: "A MONS, Chez LEOPOLD VARRET, Imprimeur de Messieurs les Etats, & de Messieurs les Magistrats, Rue d'Havr  1771."

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henri-Louis (1700-1782)

[Sectional title:] L'ART | DE FAIRE LES PIPES | A FUMER LE TABAC. | Par M. DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, | de l'Acad mie Royale des Sciences. | M.DCC.LXXI. | [Colophon:] DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE L. F. DELATOUR. 1771.

[Translation of title and colophon] The art of making pipes for smoking tobacco. By M. Duhamel du Monceau, of the Royal Academy of Sciences. 1771. From the press of L. F. Delatour. 1771.

THE author observes, in a footnote, that he has not found in the Academy library any work on the manufacture of pipes.<sup>1</sup> He remarks upon the collection [apparently at the Academy] of beautiful examples of pipes and calumets from China, Persia, Mongolia, etc.

In recent years pipes have been made with long stems, occasionally of wood or metal<sup>[2]</sup> and even of leather. Some are constructed to have the smoke pass first through water. But the peasant uses a short stem pipe and enjoys the acrid taste it gives. This treatise will deal with pipes of European make. The most important today are Holland pipes, made of white clay, which are both light and durable. They are manufactured in quantities in France, England and mostly in Holland.

Rigault<sup>[3]</sup> explains how to distinguish various makes of pipes by their bowls and stems.<sup>[4]</sup> Certain districts are favorable to the manufacture of pipes, because they abound in suitable clays. [Various kinds of clays are noticed.] Louis XIV forbade the exportation of certain clays for pipe-making. Since white pipes are desired, it is necessary to use clay in which there is no iron. The deeper the clay, the purer it is. [Pipes of different localities, particularly those of Holland, are described.]

Some smokers maintain that French pipes are superior to those of Holland, because they do not get coated so easily. Persons of low class, such as sailors, prefer pipes that are coated with smoke.

<sup>1</sup> His treatise was, apparently, the first to be published on this branch of the fictile arts.

<sup>2</sup> Metal pipes had been known in London early in the 17th century. It is recorded that iron ones were occasionally manufactured at Scituate (Mass.) apparently as late as the middle of the 18th century (V. Bishop, *A History of American Manufactures*, 1, —Philadelphia, 1868—1, p. 502). Clays were in most frequent use, however. The settlers in the Anglo-American colonies usually imported these from England even after the manufacture of clays had begun in the colonies—*v. infra*.

<sup>3</sup> Rigault, a chemist residing at Calais, had shared with the author the results of his researches on the best pipe clays.

<sup>4</sup> Reference is made to pipes without heels called "cajottes" or "cachottes". These names were applied to the simple kind of pipe (without a case) which the peasants found most convenient to tuck into the deep pockets of their breeches.

The popular term for this pipe was probably long known and may have suggested the name for the communal pipe described in . . . *L'Ordre* . . . *De La Cajote*, n. 376.



Rigault's experiences with pipe clays is commented upon. An account is given of various clays, particularly those to be found in Andenne, which the author states, are superior to others. It is observed that the Autrache clay costs 40 sols the cwt.,<sup>5</sup> delivered to Dunkerque, while that of Andenne transported overland from Holland costs 3 livres, 10 sols the cwt. A description is provided of the manner of preparing clay for pipes, together with a list of the tools used.

A good workman can make about twenty gross<sup>6</sup> of pipes a week, for which he receives five sols per gross, thus making about five livres a week. [The furnaces employed for baking pipes, and the large kilns are described.] In order to prevent pipes from sticking to the lips they are removed from the furnace or kiln when almost cooled off and dipped in a kind of milk made of fine earth soaked in water. This also improves the whiteness. When pipes are finished they are sold by the gross.<sup>7</sup> Good pipes, eighteen inches long, sell for forty sols in Holland.

Various sections of this treatise are referred by the author to the numbered parts of the plates which illustrate them.

FOLIO (Sectional title, 1 leaf; A-H<sup>2</sup>; I<sup>1</sup> [followed by the plates]).

ELEVEN COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS, containing numerous separate illustrations of pipes, manufacturing tools, moulds, racks, furnaces, kilns, etc. Six plates are signed [Pierre Claude] de la Gardette; two signed by N[icholas] Ransonnette; three are unsigned.

CALF, uncut, with the original wrappers preserved. Size of leaf: 18 x 12 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Quérard (*op. cit.* in n. 851), II, 654. There is a copy in the NYPL.

This publication is the 25th volume in *Descriptions des Arts et Métiers, &c.* published by the Académie Royale des Sciences, at Paris, 1761-1788. The author, a well known scientist and, officially, Inspector-General of Marine, was a director of the Academy for several years.

While the chief centers of clay pipe manufacture were in England, the Netherlands and France, it is interesting to note that the industry was in existence in an Anglo-American colony as well. A card in Bradford's *Mercury* (Philadelphia), May, 1719, advertised "good, long Tayern [tavern] Tobacco-pipes, sold at 4s. per gross, by the single gross, and 3s. for a larger quantity, by Richard Warden, Tobacco-pipe maker, living under the same roof with Philip Syng, goldsmith, near the market place; where, also, any that have occasion may have their pipes burnt for 8d. per gross." This was the earliest mention of this manufacture known to Bishop (*op. cit.* in n. 2, *supra*, I, p. 229).

GENTLEMAN, Francis (1728-1784)

THE | TOBACCONIST, | A | COMEDY | OF TWO ACTS | *Altered from BEN JOHNSON.* | Acted at the | THEATRES ROYAL | IN THE | HAY-MARKET | AND | EDINBURGH. | (With univerfal applause) | [Quot. 1 line] | LONDON: | Printed for J. BELL . . . | and C. ETHERINGTON, at York. | MDCCLXXI.

<sup>5</sup> Then equivalent to 120 lbs., being an extra measure.      this measure were then equivalent to 14 dozen.  
<sup>7</sup> Here 12 dozen.

<sup>6</sup> According to the author, 168 pipes as a gross, in

No. 869

[462]

GENTLEMAN

THE original play from which this farce was concocted is *The Alchemist*, by Ben Jonson, published in 1612 (n. 125 d). The advertisement says, in part, that "upon comparifon, it will be found, that very little of the original is retained, but a general idea, and the part of *Abel Drugger*, to which however, some additions have been made".

None of the nicotian passages from the original (as given in n. 125 d) have been retained here. Of the few incidental references to tobacco only the following is of more than trifling interest: Abel Drugger, the tobacconist, assures the wily Face that he will be a welcome visitor to his place where he will find "fome of my beft Oroonoko, Virginia, long cut, fhort cut, faffron, fhag . . ." [D<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>4</sup> [first, prob. blank, lacking]; B-G<sup>4</sup>; H<sup>2</sup> [last, blank, lacking]).

THREE-QUARTER CALF. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. "By Mr. Gentleman" is written on the title in a contemporary hand.

From the library of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: BM. Br., n. 175. Baker (*op. cit.* in n. 818), Vol. I, Part I, 273, and Vol. III, 342. Gentleman acted a part in this farce.

\* \* \*

No. Oxberry's Edition. The Tobacconist; *A Farce . . . With Prefatory Remarks . . .*  
869-a London. Published . . . by W. Simpkin, and R. Marshall . . . 1821. Small octavo.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III, Joseph, Duke

[NOTICE CONCERNING THE SALE OF CONFISCATED TOBACCO.] Munich, 1771.

IT IS announced in this publication (headed "Verruf") that tobacco may be imported only by licensed dealers who must pay the entry duty. By the general mandate of 26 May 1769, provisions were made for the sale of confiscated tobacco by the concessionaires. It is now ordered that such tobacco is to be sold to Bavarian dealers in preference to others, but if it cannot be disposed of to them it may be sold to foreign vendors. If no sale can be arranged for seized tobacco, it is to be delivered to the nearest chief excise office. Munich, 9 August 1771.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 13 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 8 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III, Joseph, Duke

[NOTICE VOIDING THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY CONTRACT.] Munich, 1772.

THIS notification (headed "Verruf") announces that the agreement with the contractors for the manufacture and warehousing of tobacco has been annulled, as the provisions of the contract were not fulfilled. A friendly arrangement is never-

Nos. 870 AND 871

[463]

GERMANY



theless made whereby the stock of the former contractors is to be disposed of to dealers at Munich and at Straubing. While the government is inclined to re-establish a free trade in tobacco, no dealers may import this commodity into Bavaria before this matter has been decided. The tariff of prices established 1 March 1770 (n. 860-A) is to be maintained; edicts relating to tobacco issued 30 May 1768 and 16 December 1768 are referred to. Munich 6 May 1772.

BROADSIDE. Oblong folio.

UNBOUND. Size of original: 16½ x 13¾ inches.

[GERMANY] AUSTRIA, Maria Theresa, *Empress*

[ORDER REGULATING INSPECTIONS FOR TOBACCO SMUGGLING.] Vienna, 1773.

NOTICE is given that thefts have been committed in outlying districts by persons posing as officials ostensibly investigating tobacco smuggling. In order to suppress this nefarious practise and enforce the provisions of the patent of 25 June 1765 it is hereby provided that officials are not to make inspections unless accompanied by local authorities. The latter are required to co-operate with monopoly inspectors. Further provisions deal with the necessity of local communities to assist officials, and the strict and continued enforcement of several former decrees, here listed, relating to the tobacco monopoly, trade, etc. Vienna, 14 August 1773.

SMALL FOLIO (3 leaves, the first two signed) ( ).

WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 12¼ x 8¾ inches.

[GERMANY] Bavaria, Maximilian III, Joseph, *Duke*

[NOTICE PERMITTING THE IMPORTATION OF TOBACCO.] Munich, 1773.

THIS publication (headed "Verruf") announces that the importation of all kinds of smoking and snuff tobacco is permitted with the exception of "Säckeltoback",<sup>1</sup> in accordance with the general mandate of 30 May 1768. Importations are to go through the regular customhouses. A complete list of these is provided. Certain importation and excise duties are imposed. The wholesale prices at which snuff produced at the "privileged" factory at Munich shall be sold are listed. Regulations are given concerning the handling of contraband tobacco and a tariff provided of wholesale and retail prices for all kinds of tobacco then imported. Munich, 4 August 1773.

FOLIO (2 leaves and a sheet [folding] containing the tariff).

WRAPPERS. With official seal and paper guard on v<sup>e</sup> of first leaf. Size of leaf: 13¾ x 8½ inches.

NORTH CAROLINA, Province of

A | COMPLETE REVISAL | OF ALL THE | ACTS | OF | ASSEMBLY, | OF THE PROVINCE  
OF | NORTH-CAROLINA, | NOW IN FORCE AND USE. | [Ornamental rule] | TOGETHER  
| WITH THE TITLES OF ALL SUCH LAWS AS | ARE OBSOLETE, EXPIRED, OR REPEALED. | [Orna-

<sup>1</sup> Apparently loose tobacco carried in a small sack or pouch.

mental rule] | WITH | MARGINAL NOTES AND REFERENCES, AND AN | EXACT TABLE TO THE  
WHOLE. | [Ornamental rule] | NEWBERN: | PRINTED BY JAMES DAVIS, PRINTER TO THE  
HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF | ASSEMBLY. MDCCLXXIII. | [Within an ornamental woodcut  
frame.]

(Session begun 20 March 1761)

It is ordered that a special tax be laid upon the inhabitants of Northampton county to reimburse those persons who had suffered loss when fire destroyed the public storehouse, known as Pace's warehouse. A great quantity of tobacco had been lost through this fire. [Chap. VI, Ll<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

(Session begun 3 November 1766)

In the Act for regulating the inspection of tobacco and preventing frauds in the royal customs, it is announced that the laws heretofore in force had proved ineffectual.

Hereafter the exportation of all trash, unsound and unmerchantable tobacco shall be prevented by inspection at a public warehouse. All tobacco for export is to be examined and masters of vessels are to make oath not to receive any uninspected tobacco on board, under penalty of fine for noncompliance or evasion. Masters are to deliver to port collectors two manifests of tobacco on board, before clearing. County courts are to appoint inspectors who will give bond, take oath to perform their duties faithfully, &c., &c. Inspectors will issue notes for tobacco passed and publicly stored. These warehouse notes shall be current in tobacco payments according to the species expressed on their face. Such notes are transferrable for tobacco payments and shall be paid by inspectors responsible for them on demand. Allowances are made for casks, nails, shrinkage, etc. Each hhd. is to contain 1,000 lbs. or more, net. During the continuance of this Act no tender of any debt or duty, payable in tobacco, shall be accounted lawful unless the same be in inspector's notes or receipts. Crop notes are to be valid for eighteen months only.

Provisions are made for preventing fraudulent abstractions of tobacco or the mixing of trash with stemmed tobacco, and for burning any tobacco refused by the inspectors, as well as the keeping of records of all tobacco exported. Further sections deal with penalties for forging inspector's notes; the method of recovery when such notes have been lost; where warehouses are to be built; salaries of the inspectors (that at Halifax being 50 pounds "proclamation money" per annum; the others to be set by the Inferior court of the county); rent for warehouses; reimbursements to persons whose tobacco has been accidentally burnt when in public warehouses; method to be followed when tobacco tendered by inspectors in discharge of their notes is refused; permission to owners of light tobacco to compress [prize] it again, etc., etc. The Act to continue in force for seven years. [Chap. IX, Fff<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-Ggg<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Chap. XIV of the session begun 5 December 1770 provides for the public inspection of tobacco in the county of Johnston, building a warehouse for the purpose, appointment of inspectors and the laying of a poll tax to defray expenses. [Chap. XIV, Ooo<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION in this form. Small folio (Title, dedication, each 1 leaf; a-b<sup>2</sup>; c<sup>1</sup>; A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Lll<sup>4</sup>; Mmm-Zzz<sup>2</sup>; A3a<sup>2</sup>; B3b<sup>1</sup>; C3c-Q3q<sup>2</sup>; table, 5 leaves signed [a], b, c, d, e; blank).

CONTEMPORARY SHEEP. Size of leaf: 11⅝ x 7⅞ inches. Note in a contemporary hand on p. 538.

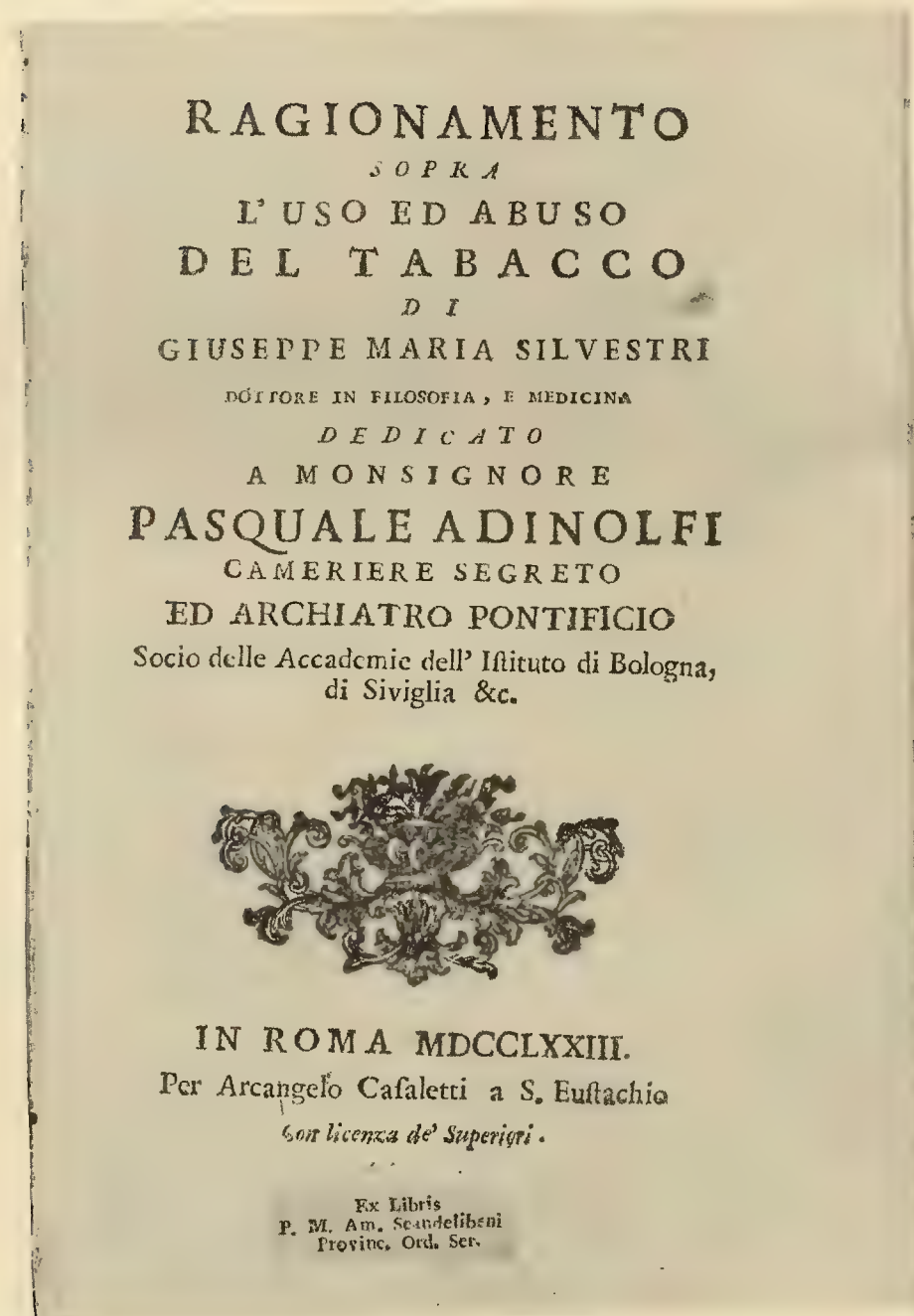


REFERENCES: S, xiii, n. 55603. *North Carolina: A Royal Province, 1729-1775*, C. L. Raper (Chapel Hill, N. C., 1901), 45, 47 *et passim*. *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, W. L. Saunders (Raleigh, 1870), IX, 457, 499 *et passim*.

This was the third revisal of the Acts of North Carolina. Those which preceded it were issued in 1752 (the first work published in North Carolina), and 1765.

SILVESTRI, Giuseppe Maria

RAGIONAMENTO SOPRA . . . TABACCO. Rome, 1773.



TITLE OF SILVESTRI, 1773

[*Translation of title*] Treatise on the use and abuse of tobacco by Giuseppe Maria Silvestri, Ph.D. and M.D. Dedicated to Monsignor Pasquale Adinolfi, privy councillor and papal court physician, fellow of the Academies of the Institute of Bologna, of Seville, &c. In Rome, 1773. By Arcangelo Casaletti at San Eustachio. With the permission of the Superiors.

THE author is bitterly opposed to the use of tobacco; he regards the social employment of this dangerous simple as an unmitigated evil. He quotes at length from an array of medical writers and others (the majority of them already recorded, or referred to, in *Tobacco*) to confirm his statements on the disastrous consequences of taking tobacco for pleasure. The juice of the plant used medicinally is, he says, lethal and should be resorted to only in extreme cases. Various matters relating to the origin, habitat, introduction into Italy, preparation, fermentation, etc. of tobacco are related. Silvestri thought the word petun, applied to tobacco because of its wide leaves, derived from the Greek petáo (extend). (*cf.* n. 434 last paragraph.)

He announces that, during his experiments, he injected the juice of tobacco into the veins of an animal which thereupon became convulsed and died. Anecdotes and case histories from various medical sources dealing with the untimely deaths of snuffers; the opinion that smoking desiccates the salivary and other glands; and a poem on the nasal afflictions caused by snuff, are quoted or mentioned, with references to original authors. To add conclusive authority to his own objections to the social use of tobacco, Silvestri reminds his readers that, when God placed the original habitat of tobacco in America, He thus indicated that this plant was not intended for Europeans! The author concedes that there are a few physiological advantages in the medicinal uses of tobacco (as of other remedial agents in themselves poison), but warns that only a sagacious and trained physician may employ the plant properly.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (\*6; A-E<sup>8</sup>).

CONTEMPORARY HALF SHEEP and figured boards. Size of leaf: 6<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

A label laid down on the title reads: Ex Libris P. M. Am. Scandelibeni Provinc. Ord. Ser.

REFERENCE: BM. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

#### SPAIN, *Tobacco Monopoly Administration*

ADICION AL MEMORIAL . . . CONTRA . . . DE LOSSADA Y PRADA. Seville, 1773.

[*Translation of title*] Addition to the exact brief for the review of the case, made at his majesty's commission by Sr. Don Francisco de Bruna, judge of the court of hearings at Seville, against Don Josef de Lossada y Prada, superintendent and director of the tobacco factories of that city, and others, for fraudulent extraction of this commodity [tobacco].

THE voluminous evidence and associated material (in 1836 numbered paragraphs) in the case of the state against Lossada y Prada *et al.* for fraudulent practises is contained in this official publication.

In July 1764 the Marquis of Squilace, the royal minister supervising the tobacco monopoly, directed Don Francisco de Bruna, the judge in special charge of affairs relating to the monopoly in Seville, to investigate the losses due to alleged thefts and

\* "La pazzia" from Antonio Abati's *Delle Frascherie* (Venice, 1751), on Q.<sup>a</sup>.



mismanagement in the tobacco factories under Lossada y Prada. The latter was ordered away from Seville pending the investigation and his assistant Pedro Rodriquez, inspector and overseer of cargos in the factory, was arrested.

The trial of the superintendent was begun in November 1764, and after many delays. De Bruna and a co-judge passed sentence upon Lossada y Prada and Rodriquez. They were found guilty, deprived of their offices and possessions, and exiled for eight years. Lossada y Prada appealed immediately to the higher courts, and the matter was referred to the Junta. It was stated then that it would be to the advantage of the king (to spare the administration of the monopoly from discredit) to reverse the findings of the special court, and to pardon the chief defendants. In November, 1767, the Junta declared the sentence null in respect to some of the charges and unjust as to others, and reinstated Lossada y Prada, Rodriquez and other employees of the factory. As a result of their proceedings the Junta condemned three inspectors of the factory (two named De Nuevas) to suspension of their positions for six months and a large fine each, the fine to be applied to back wages of Rodriquez. Various other employees of the factory were sentenced to eight or ten years imprisonment in Africa, for having given false testimony, and finally De Bruna and his co-judge were condemned to pay all the costs of the original trial and subsequent proceedings.

Thereupon the judges, the two De Nuevas, and the lesser defendants, sent in petitions to the Junta for a review of their cases. Lossada y Prade was then given six months in which to collect evidence for his defence; it was prepared but the case was put off by successive stages until November 1771. The court hearings having been concluded on June 1772, the Junta permitted the printing of this *Adicion* at the cost of the litigating parties. Fifty copies were printed on 10 March 1773.

Lossada y Prada has been reinstated as superintendent of the monopoly factories in Seville, since 1768. Sr. Bruna's reputation has been practically ruined by the case, and the Junta seems in favor of remitting his sentence. The two De Nuevas, too, will probably have their fines excused them and will be sent, after six months' exile, to other administration factories. The lesser defendants in the case were all put in prison in 1767 and have been there ever since, awaiting final conviction before being transported to Africa. (One of the most obscure of them submitted a physician's certificate to show that in the eight years spent in prison he had grown deaf and almost blind.) But in March 1773, just before the completion of the printing of the *Adicion*, four of them were paroled.

The involved and prolix testimony presented includes a considerable amount of correspondence. (An impartial observer must have come to the conclusion that most of the persons involved were guilty of some kind of fraudulent practise and that the chief defense of the parties concerned lay in the tactic of stating, in various forms, that each other's accuser was a liar.) Sr. Bruna seems to have been misled by undue zeal only (as was Lanciego in a former, similar case — *v. n.* 796), but the chief accusation of Lossada y Prada against him was that the judge had concocted the charges because he had not received certain quantities of illegal tobacco demanded by him. Some of the testimony appears to provide evidence that much of the tobacco fraudulently extracted from the factories was sold through friars in the convents of Seville. (Dated at end, at Madrid, 18 March 1773.)

FIRST EDITION. Folio (A-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; Aaa-Zzz<sup>4</sup>; A3a-T3t<sup>4</sup>; V3v<sup>2</sup>).



ADICION  
AL MEMORIAL AJUSTADO  
PARA LA REVISTA DE LA CAUSA,  
HECHA CON COMISION DE S. M.  
POR  
EL S.<sup>R</sup> D. FRANCISCO DE BRUNA,  
OTDOR DE LA AUDIENCIA DE SEVILLA,  
CONTRA  
D. JOSEF DE LOSSADA Y PRADA,  
Superintendente, y Director de Labores de las Fá-  
bricas del Tabaco de aquella Ciudad, y otros:  
SOBRE  
*Fraudulentas extracciones de este género.*

TITLE OF ADICION AL MEMORIAL, 1773



ORIGINAL VELLUM. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{3}{16} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The engraving on the title, by Salvador, represents St. Raphael and St. John Nepomucene, patron saint of Bohemia.

REFERENCE: *Tipografía Hispalense Anales Bibliográficos de la Ciudad de Sevilla* . . . Francisco Escudero y Perosso (Madrid, 1894), n. 2727. Escudero y Perosso locates a copy in the Biblioteca de Sevilla.

Der | Bekehrte | Tabacksraucher, | oder | Vorschlag | wie das Tabackrauchen am | leichtesten ab zu gewöhnen | sey. | [Ornament] | Leipziger Herbstmesse, | 1774.

[Translation of title] The converted tobacco-smoker, or proposal for abandoning tobacco-smoking most easily. Leipzig autumnal fair. 1774.

THE bitter enemy of tobacco who composed this trifle tells of one, Urbin, who has become a mere shadow of his former self because of over-indulgence in his pipe. Though still a young man, he is in a frightful mental and physical state. Three young ladies, associates of Urbin, discuss the pitiful spectacle with the author.

The victim is absent at that moment. He has, it is remarked, gone out for air in order to acquire stamina for his vice. The author implores Urbin's female companions to cure him of his enervating, wicked habit.

Urbin returns to rhapsodize about his precious meerschaum, from Lemgo, and announces that there are fifty rules regarding the treatment of this kind of pipe. He reveals only three of these: a pipe shall not be smoked in the open air, nor smoked to a finish, nor dried while still hot. He avows that he prefers his beloved meerschaum to all the pipes made in Darmstadt, Portugal, Hungary or to those made either of porcelain or clay. In vain the young ladies try to persuade this passionate smoker to abandon his habit.

Convinced of his own charm for women, Urbin makes an experiment. He dares to kiss Jacobine publicly. She swoons! Those who revive her learn that only the dreadful odor of tobacco has rendered her distraught, and when Jacobine regains her strength she repulses Urbin with contemptuous words. (She cries, in essence: "The lips that touch tobacco shall never touch mine!") Broken-hearted Urbin renounces tobacco, abandons his pipe, and swears to abstain from smoking. As a result he soon regains his mental and physical health. The author provides his readers, then, with a delectable scene (apparently the moral of the tale) in which Urbin and Jacobine kiss to their hearts' content.

The tract is concluded by a perfervid appeal to all the belles of Germany, Holland and England — the rest of Europe was apparently too far gone — to urge "tobacco fools" to discontinue their dangerous, disgraceful habit.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-C<sup>8</sup> [last two blank]).

CALF, uncut. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{1}{16} \times 4\frac{5}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Br., n. 176. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

STEGMANN, Johann Gottlieb (1725-1795)

Kurze Beschreibung | einer | Saug- und Druckpumpe | wie beide | angewendet und gebraucht worden | zu einer | Brust- oder Milchpumpe, | verschiedenen Arten von Sprützen, Schröpf-

Nos. 877 AND 878

[470] TABACKSRAUCHER; STEGMANN

und | Rauchtobaks-Kliffir-Instrument. | Nebst einer Anzeige | eines | befondern Rauchtobaks-Kliffir-In- | struments. | von | M. Joh. Gottl. Stegmann, | Oeffentl. ordentl. Lehrer der Natur- und Grössen- Lehre, ordentl. | Mitglieder der Chur-Mainzischen Academie der Wissenschaft- | ten, wie auch der Königl. deutschen Gefellschaft in Göt- | tingen und der Leipziger Gefellschaft der freyen Künste. | Mit einem Kupfer. | Caffel, | Gedrukt in der Waifenhaus-Buchdruckerey 1774.

[Translation of title] Short description of a suction- and a force-pump [showing] how both can be employed and used for a breast or milk pump [or] different kinds of sprays, cupping- and tobacco-smoke-clyster-instruments. With a notice of a special instrument for tobacco-smoke-clysters. By Master Johann Gottlieb Stegmann, regular public teacher of natural philosophy and higher learning, regular member of the Academy of Sciences of the electorate of Mainz, as of the Royal German Society in Göttingen and the Leipzig Society of Liberal Arts. With a copperplate. Cassel. From the printing shop of the orphan asylum, 1774.

THE uses of the machine invented by the author are stated in the title. Because of the cost of this mechanism Stegmann does not recommend it for the sole purpose of administering tobacco-clysters. For this he advises the use of a less expensive, but equally practical instrument, also constructed by him. He describes this as a syringe operating on the bellows principle. Full technical information on the various uses of his pump and other devices are supplied by the author, who also lists their prices.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup>; B<sup>2</sup>).

DOUBLE-PAGE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING, illustrating the pumps and parts.

CLOTH. Uncut and partially unopened. Size of leaf:  $7\frac{3}{16} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: SG., 1st Ser., XIII. Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), XIII, 318. Kayser (*op. cit.* in n. 793), V, 315.

The orphan asylum press, established in 1770, had the local concession for printing calendars, lottery tickets, etc.

BURNABY, Andrew (1732-1812)

TRAVELS | THROUGH THE | MIDDLE SETTLEMENTS | IN | NORTH-AMERICA, | In the Years 1759 and 1760. | WITH | OBSERVATIONS | UPON THE | STATE OF THE COLONIES. | BY THE REV. ANDREW BURNABY, A. M. | VICAR OF GREENWICH. | LONDON, | Printed for T. PAYNE, at the Mews-Gate. | MDCCLXXV.

ON HIS journey from York to Williamsburg in 1759 the author saw, and remarked upon, "some of the finest tobacco plantations in North-America"<sup>1</sup> [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]. "Every person," he notes later, "may with ease procure a small plantation, can ship his tobacco at his own door, and live independent." [C<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>] He comments upon the fact that between 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 lbs. are sent out annually — "some years they export much more". [*Ibid.*]

[In Virginia] there are at present between sixty and seventy clergymen . . . They have each a glebe of two or three hundred acres of land, a house, and a salary established by law of 16,000 weight of tobacco, with an allowance of 1700 more for

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the famous Diggs plantation, see the third edition of this work, n. 1132.



shrinkage. This is delivered to them in hogsheds ready packed for exportation, at the most convenient warehouse. [C<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Reference is then made to the dispute which arose between the clergy and the laity when the Assembly, owing to failure of the annual tobacco crop, passed an Act<sup>2</sup> requiring the former and all public officers to "receive their stipends in money instead of tobacco". [C<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>] (The succeeding passage, which deals with the remonstrance of the clergy, the success of their agent in England in having the law repealed, and the consequent exasperation of the colonists, etc. is quoted in the *Introduction*, p. 105.)

With regard to the law in question, it was certainly a very hard one; and I doubt whether, upon principles of free government, it can be defended; or whether the assembly can legally interpose any farther, than, in cases of necessity, to oblige the clergy to receive their salaries in money instead of tobacco, at the current price of tobacco. They may, I am persuaded, in cases of exigency, always make, and might then have made, such a law, without any considerable detriment to the colony: for, supposing the price of tobacco to be, what it was at that time, about fifty shillings currency per hundred, what would the whole sum be, were the clergy to be paid ad valorem? Not 20000*l.* sterling. [C<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

At the rate of 5*os.* the cwt. the annual salary of 16,000 lbs. for each of 65 clergymen amounts to £400.

400*l.* multiplied by 65, is equal to 26,000*l.*; which, allowing 40 per cent. discount, the difference of exchange, is about 18571*l.* sterling. Now what is this sum to such a colony as Virginia? But to this it will be said, perhaps, why should the clergy be gainers in a time of public distress, when every one else is a sufferer? The clergy will doubtless reply, and why should the clergy be the only sufferers in plentiful seasons, when all but themselves are gainers? Upon the whole, however, as on the one hand I disapprove of the proceedings of the assembly in this affair, so, on the other, I cannot approve of the steps which were taken by the clergy. [C<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

Burnaby confesses that he cannot determine whether or not Virginia is "flourishing". The colonists, he remarks, appear to be content if they can live from hand to mouth

. . . if they have but enough [tobacco] to pay their merchants in London, and to provide for their pleasures; they are satisfied, and desire nothing more. [D<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The observation is made that the staple in Maryland is tobacco, which

. . . communibus annis, they export near 30,000 hogsheds: last year their exports amounted to 50,000. [F<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The clergy are liberally provided for; they have not, as in Virginia, a fixed quantity of tobacco; but so much per head, viz. 30 weight for every tythable in their respective parishes: and some of them make more than 300*l.* sterling per annum. [F<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (A-N<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).

HALF CALF. Size of leaf: 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 8 inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Rich (*op. cit.* in n. 453), I, 209. *Burnaby's Travels through North America* . . . with Introd. and notes by R. R. Wilson (New York, 1904).

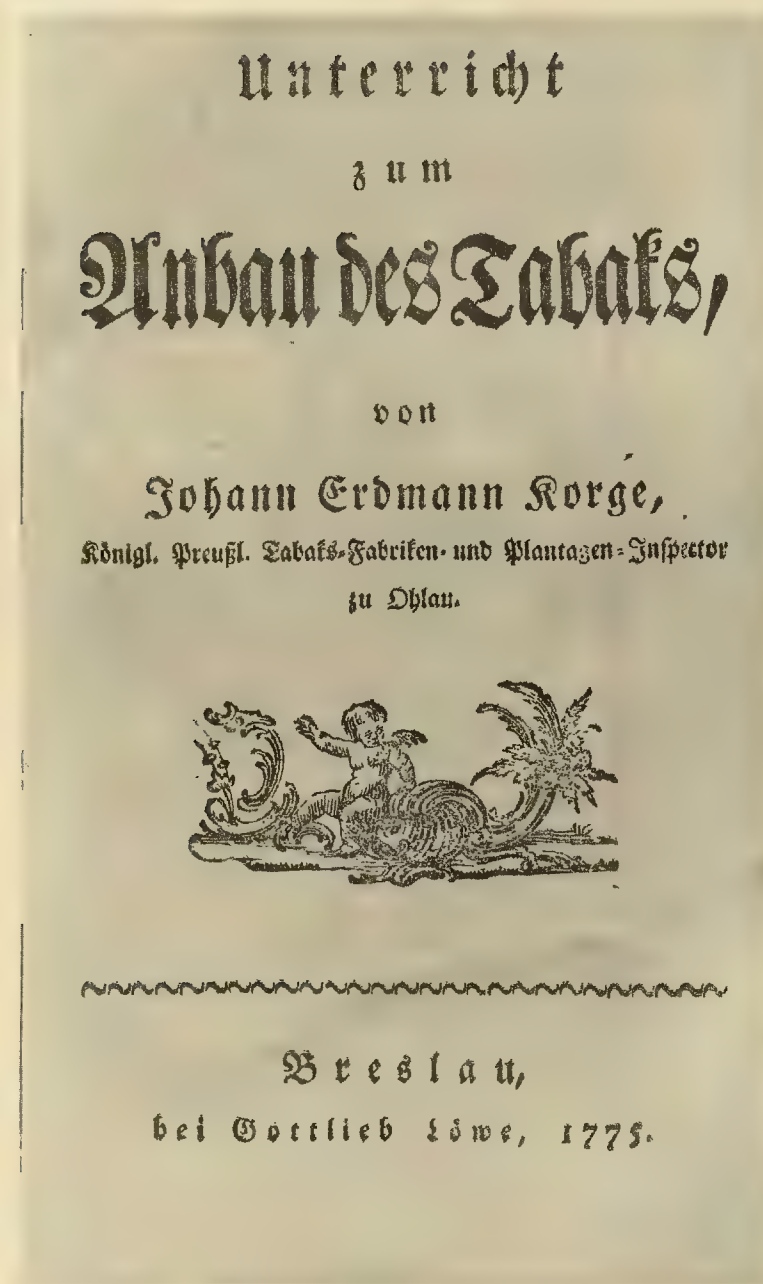
<sup>2</sup> *V.* the *Introduction*, p. 105, n. 3.

The author was Archdeacon of Leicester in 1786. His account of his travels became a popular book which went through several editions. Sabin remarks of it that it was "valuable as exhibiting a view of the colonies immediately preceding the Revolutionary War." (iii, n. 9359)

KORGE, Johann Erdmann (1717-1790)

UNTERRICHT ZUM ANBAU DES TABAKS. Breslau, 1775.

[*Translation of title*] Instruction on the cultivation of tobacco, by Johann Erdmann Korge, inspector of tobacco factories and plantations of the King of Prussia, at Ohlau. Breslau, at the shop of Gottlieb Löwe, 1775.



TITLE OF KORGE, 1775



THIS practical treatise follows the usual pattern of manuals on tobacco cultivation. It is written by a trained observer in this special field. He remarks that the Dutch, who have greatly enriched themselves by the industry, were the first in Europe to produce tobacco commercially. That domestic trade curtailed the exportation of specie for this commodity, formerly so expensive. Poles, Hungarians and Germans followed suit and now, Korge states, tobacco is grown in most of the provinces of Germany. Various chapters or parts of them are devoted to a description of different kinds of the plant (discernible from their leaves), the sowing of tobacco, fertilizers, transplanting, and general care, curing, qualities desired in leaves, etc., prices, etc.

It is usual to burn those parts of the plant which are commercially valueless. If unmixed with other ash, Korge remarks, a very good alkaline salt may result from this which is much better than potash. As with all tobacco ash a beautiful blue glass can be blown; and, the author continues, if mixed with ordinary salt the combination will be found of value in the treatment of ailing sheep. It has been found that tobacco is a very dependable crop. Korge disagrees with the opinion that this husbandry exhausts the soil. The contrary is true when proper fertilizers are employed; emphasis is placed upon the importance of this agricultural aid in tobacco cultivation.

In Silesia many kinds of tobacco seeds have been imported to improve the local variety. The agricultural errors of tobacco growers in Silesia are dealt with in the last section of this work. Korge states that the farmers there were careless about the kind of seeds they procured; that they sowed too late in the season and in improperly fertilized beds; that weeds went unchecked; plants were poorly spaced, not topped, nor cleared of shoots; and leaves were removed before fully ripe. Second growths were neglected and destructive errors made in hanging and curing the leaves. The planters were slow to see their mistakes, but, the author observes, there have been great improvements in this agriculture at Silesia in the past few years.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup>; )( , I leaf [inserted in A; prob. part of sheet D]; B-C<sup>8</sup>; D<sup>7</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¾ x 4¾ inches.

REFERENCES: Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647), VII, 273. Jöcher-Adelung, *Fortsetzung* (*op. cit.* in n. 514), III, 736. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

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No. The second edition, with title as in first except for "Neue Auflage", Breslau, 880-a 1779.

VERHANDELING | OVER DEN | TABAK; | *TWEEDE STUKJE*. | BEHELZENDE | I. Een breed-voerige BESCHRYVING van de | Kenmerken en Soorten van den Tabak. | II. Van deszelfs Teeling en Bereiding in de *Vereenigde Nederlanden*. | III. Van het Spinnen en tot Rollen maaken. | IV. Van de Behandeling van den Tabak in *Vrankryk* en in *Virginien*. | V. Van den Koophandel, de Pryzen, de uitgaande en inkomende Rechten van den Tabak. | VI. Over de Kragten en Hoedanigheden, en | daaruit afgeleide Nuttigheid of Schadelijk- | heid van deszelfs gebruik. | VII. Voorchriften om aan den Tabak een aan- | genaamen Reuk te geeven, enz. | VIII. Over het Rookken en Snuiven van den | Tabak. | *Te AMSTERDAM*, | By GERRIT BOM, Boekverkooper, | . . . 1775.

[*Translation of title*] Treatise on tobacco. Second Part. Including (1) a detailed description of

the characteristics and kinds of tobacco; (2) of its cultivation and preparation in the United Netherlands; (3) of spinning, and making it into rolls; (4) of the treatment of tobacco in France and in Virginia; (5) of the trade, prices, and the export and import duties of tobacco; (6) of its powers and qualities and the benefit or harm derived from its use; (7) instructions for giving tobacco a pleasant odor, etc.; (8) of the smoking and snuffing of tobacco. At Amsterdam. At the shop of Gerrit Bom, bookseller . . . 1775.

DESPITE the detailed and elaborate nature of his earlier treatise on tobacco (n. 863) the anonymous author<sup>1</sup> collected enough additional material on the subject to fill another volume, equally informative. Its chief contents are advertised in its title.

The six most important species of the plant are listed: "Oronoko" (two varieties), also called "sweet-scented", cultivated in Germany, Virginia,<sup>2</sup> Brazil and Cuba; small, or common, tobacco of which a kind with hairier and broader leaves is grown in Europe; large tobacco with very broad, hairy leaves, occasionally produced in Virginia; a large, broad-leaved species, with white flowers and small seed-pod, discovered by the English botanist, Albert Miller, at Tobago and now cultivated in Europe; short-stalk tobacco with primrose leaf and yellowish-green flowers, found by Dr. William Houston at Vera Cruz and now grown in Europe; and small tobacco, with heart-shaped leaf and yellowish flowers with long corollas, discovered by Father Feuillée in the Spanish West Indies.<sup>3</sup>

The commencement of tobacco growing for commercial purposes in the Netherlands, at Friesland by French emigrés after the Edict of Nantes, and the spread of this husbandry among the Dutch thereafter are among the matters commented upon. The inhabitants of Utrecht, in 1636, the author states, were successful in having the tax on domestic tobacco removed. Shortly thereafter farming of this product began in the provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel, and increased rapidly in Amersfoort, so that by 1700 there were 200 planters in the latter district.

The various processes of cultivation, of curing tobacco with salt and improving its odor with a syrup containing salt are noticed. It is observed that the French sort dried tobacco before preparing it for the market: best leaves, stemmed leaves, leaves with midrib retained, etc. The kinds of tobacco imported from America (here given the usual names) distinguished by their leaves, the cultivation of the plant in Virginia and in Maryland, the varieties received at Amsterdam (then the principal mart for this product in the Netherlands), the attacks on and defences of the social use of this herb, the chemical constituents and some of the medicinal employments of the plant, etc., etc. are among the numerous phases of the subject dealt with or referred to. The author recommends that good tobacco, preferably canaster, be smoked discreetly, and in long pipes. Plum juice, he notices, gives tobacco a pleasant odor. He supplies a recipe for making common tobacco as fragrant as that obtained from Malta and indicates how the brand known as "sweet-scented" can be made out of ordinary tobacco. The author deplors the fact that more people take snuff than smoke pipes; he is convinced that the former habit injures some of the vital senses.

<sup>1</sup> The similarity of style, and the presence of a tobacco song, also signed P. v. R. as in n. 863, suggests that these treatises were from the same hand.

<sup>2</sup> It was the tobacco from Maryland (and sometimes northern Virginia) which was usually called "Oronoko" by this time.

<sup>3</sup> These species of *Nicotiana* are given their Latin names, except for the third, and referred to Linnaeus or other botanists who described them. The first, third and fourth are *N. Tabacum*, the others, *rustica*. Cf. n. 929 at notes 2 and 3 for the probable source of this passage and corrections of the text *supra*.



1775

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (\*4; A-C<sup>8</sup>; D<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, uncut, with old wrappers preserved. (Bound with n. 863-a).

REFERENCE: SG., 2d Ser., XI. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

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No. 881-a The second edition, Amsterdam, 1798, a paginary reprint of n. 881.

1775-  
1777

SCHLÖZER, August Ludwig von (1735-1809)

BRIEFWECHSEL MEIST STATISTISCHEN INHALTS. Göttingen, 1775.

BRIEFWECHSEL MEIST HISTORISCHEN UND POLITISCHEN INHALTS. Göttingen, 1777.

[*Translation of first title*] Correspondence, mainly of statistical contents, collected and issued as an experiment by August Ludwig Schlözer. Göttingen, at the shop of Johann Christian Dieterich, 1775.

[*Translation of title, Vol. I*] August Ludwig Schlözer's correspondence, mainly of historical and political contents. First part, No. I-VI, 1776. Göttingen, in the publishing house of the Vandenhoeck bookselling shop, 1777.

AFTER Labat (n. 538) the most important contribution to the history of tobacco was provided by Schlözer.<sup>1</sup> This occurs in the third part of this collection. Schlözer begins on a defensive, an almost irritable, note. He considers the chronicle of tobacco, he says, to be as interesting in world events as that of Tamerlane or of the ancient Assyrian Empire.

Tobacco figures in history in seven<sup>2</sup> aspects: in religion, prophylaxis, medicine, fashions, economics, commerce, and finance. Writers of all kinds — travelers, theologians, physicians, merchants, farmers, poets, *et al.* have written about tobacco. Only the historian has neglected the subject. Therefore we have a mass of inaccurate information about tobacco since 1600 and these errors are repeated from book to book.<sup>3</sup>

Formerly the *materia medica* was the chief source of information concerning tobacco, but now even the researches of Montesquieu on the causes of the greatness and decline of nations do not fail to mention the subject. I do not find the matter referred to in any history of the German Empire.<sup>4</sup>

As a historian, with a scientific point of view, fully aware of the necessity of studying cause with effect, I think that, in the future, other historians will not refuse to consider the relationship of tobacco with economic history, &c. Of course progressive scholars must expect to be attacked by those of the old school who maintain that such matters as tobacco are beneath the consideration of a dignified annalist.

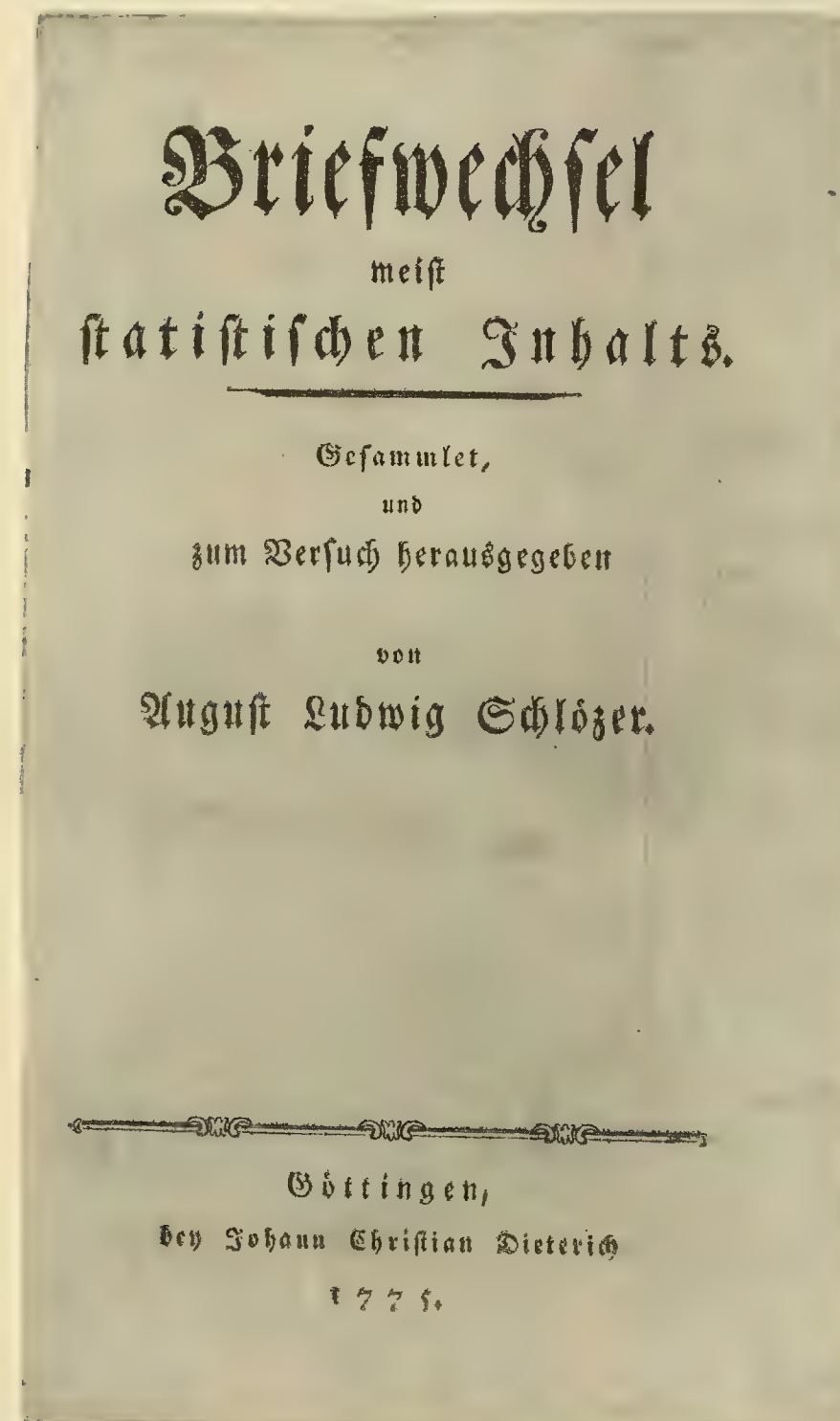
<sup>1</sup> The accuracy and thoroughness of this scholar awakened the admiration of Steinmetz (2*NQ.*, n. 100, p. 426).

<sup>2</sup> Modern historians have found twice seven subjects, at least.

<sup>3</sup> He does not refer to Labat.

<sup>4</sup> In the next edition (1780) he corrects this passage, adding (trans.) "with the exception of Pütter's history, 1778" (*i.e.*, Johann S. Pütter, *Teutsche Reichsgeschichte in ihrem Hauptfaden entwickelt* . . . Göttingen, 1778).

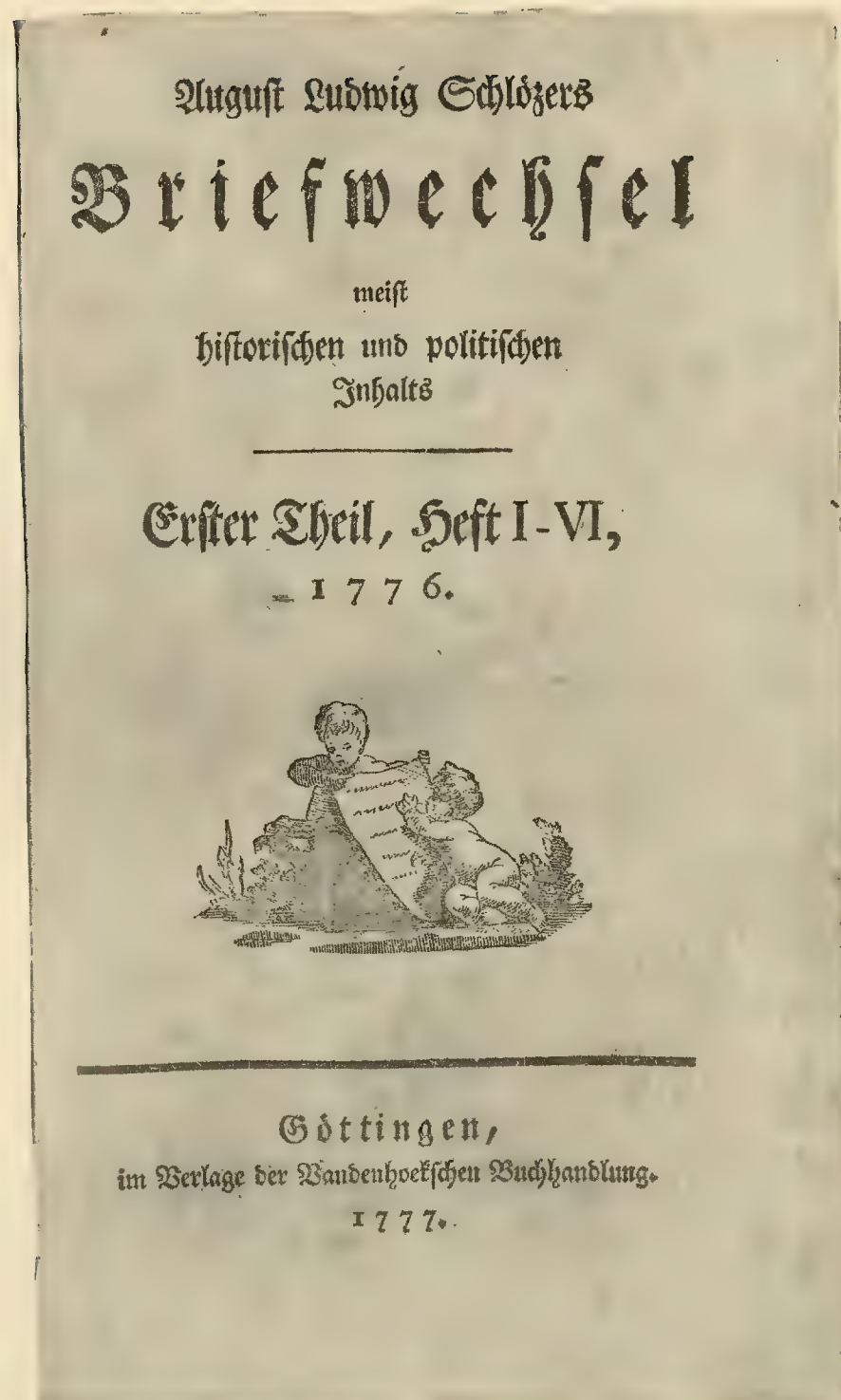
An anonymous author [Schlözer?], who found all the scarcest books concerning America and American products printed between 1500 and 1600, in their original editions (which are the only valuable copies for critical purposes), conceived the idea of collecting carefully all the passages relating to tobacco and arranging them

1775  
-1777

TITLE OF SCHLÖZER, PRELIMINARY VOLUME, 1775



1775  
1777-



TITLE OF SCHLÖZER, VOL. I, 1777

chronologically. By this he discovered numerous errors in old and new botanical works as well as those on medicine, especially in Haller's *Bibliotheca Botanica*. He was thus able to correct these errors from original sources. As insignificant as

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SCHLÖZER

these discoveries may appear to be, they may nevertheless be welcome to physicians. But out of a justifiable fear of the reverend historians mentioned before, who would regard a work entitled *Origines Tabaci* on a much lower scale than one entitled *Origines Thuringicae* and who could not understand that the former work would require as much scholarship, manual labor and brain work as the latter, we dare publish an excerpt of only nine and a half pages out of a manuscript of twelve sheets. And even this it would have been risky to publish without the prologue we have given.

Schlözer then proceeds to give the chronological record of the notices of tobacco in print. (Some errors of dates or facts are made, but for the most part these are of a minor nature.)<sup>5</sup> Ramon Pane (v. n. 2) is credited as the first to have observed and written of tobacco; Ferdinand Columbus (n. 14) and Peter Martyr (n. 2; cf. n. 6)<sup>6</sup> have published the friar's account. In the writings of the "unimportant Lopez de Gomara", copied from Martyr, Schlözer notices that the former uses the expression "this herb which we do not have in Europe". Therefore, the editor goes on to say, tobacco was unknown (as a plant) in the Old World around 1553, the date when the passage was written.

Oviedo (n. 4) is given as the second "observer" of tobacco. Schlözer remarks that the Spanish author does not "mention" the plant itself and that he said the natives of St. Domingo called the process of smoking through the nose "to make tobacco".<sup>8</sup> Oviedo describes and illustrates a remedial herb under the name *perebecenuc*, but, the editor states, he does not show that it is identical with tobacco.<sup>9</sup>

Cartier's work (1545, n. 5) was not known to Schlözer, as he remarks that between 1496 to 1550 no writers other than the foregoing mention tobacco. He then presents an account of what the next four annalists said of the plant.<sup>10</sup> These are Benzoni, Thevet, De Léry and Hernández (nos. 10, 21 [intended here, but cf. n. 8], 26, 114). It is remarked that Benzoni was in error in stating that the plant was called "tabacco" in Mexico.<sup>11</sup> Schlözer queries whether or not the herb Benzoni called "coca herba inedia levans", which was a popular article of commerce, may not have been tobacco.<sup>12</sup> Reference is made to Thevet's introduction of the name for the plant, "petun", and of his failure to have the term "herbe Angoulmoisine" adopted for it, in honor of his birthplace (v. n. 21). His account of tobacco, his attack upon Nicot, etc. in his *Cosmographie Universelle* (n. 21) is mentioned. The observation is made here that it is at this point in history that tobacco polemics first began over such matters as the effects and use of the herb, the number of its "species", who was entitled to credit for the original introduction of tobacco to France, etc.

After a notice of what De Léry said of tobacco and his disagreement with Thevet, a summary is given of Hernández' record of the plant in Mexico and of the *tabacos* (*tavacos*). A few passages intervene before the usual information is presented about Nicot, his discovery of the remedial virtues of the plant and his introduction of it

<sup>5</sup> The errors of the "anonymous author" (if not Schlözer) may be excused largely because of the imperfect bibliographical knowledge of that period.

<sup>6</sup> This edition (Eden's translation, 1555) was unknown to Schlözer, or his source.

<sup>7</sup> Apparently "by name" is meant here.

<sup>8</sup> *V. Tobacco*, I, p. 204, n. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Schlözer seems to think they were identical -

but see *Tobacco*, I, pp. 206-207.

<sup>10</sup> Works of Dodoens (n. 5-A), Thevet (*Singularitez*; n. 8) and Mattioli (n. 9-A), which contain accounts of tobacco, are not referred to by Schlözer.

<sup>11</sup> *V. n. 10, n. 5.*

<sup>12</sup> This was coca, the "divine plant of the Incas". Acosta remarked that there was a considerable trade in this product in Potosi (Bolivia).

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into France (v. n. 12), together with associated material. Brief reference is made to Gesner, and a précis of Monardes' account of tobacco is provided. Schlözer says that Monardes created the error that the name for the plant originated from Tabago (Tobago) when, as a matter of fact the Spaniards gave the island its name because tobacco was so common there.<sup>13</sup>

The statement here made that Acosta's notice of tobacco was taken chiefly from Hernández<sup>14</sup> and Monardes, ignores Acosta's own account of the priestly tobacco unction (n. 35). The introduction of tobacco, and matters of associated interest, are related to Cesalpino's *De Plantis*,<sup>15</sup> and Durante's work (n. 66) is also referred to. Schlözer disagrees with the statement made by Pietro della Valle in his *Viaggi*<sup>16</sup> that Don Virgino Orsino first brought tobacco to Rome from England in 1615. Neander (n. 148), he points out, "in Ilfeld knew tobacco pretty well in the year 1583"<sup>17</sup> De l'Escluse's report on Grenville and Indian clays (n. 73) and a summary of Gesner's correspondence about tobacco conclude this historical survey. [III, L<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-L<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The preliminary *Briefwechsel*, 1775, contains a comment on the quantity (often 50,000 cwt. in one year) of tobacco purchased from the Strasbourg factories [B<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>]; a listing of some of the pamphlets and books relating to the revocation of monopoly rights of the *Compagnie des Indes* (cf. nos. 851-854 and 992) [I<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-I<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup>], and a reference to the personnel of the royal Junta of the tobacco monopoly in Spain, 1774 [M<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>], etc., etc.

In Vol. II are brief references to the statistics of the tobacco trade and pipes in Stettin [F<sub>6</sub><sup>a</sup>]; the cultivation of the plant in Jamaica (Long Island), New York [G<sub>5</sub><sup>b</sup>]<sup>18</sup>; the "discovery" of the plant by Ramon Pane in Haiti [O<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]; quotations from Oviedo, and Magnenus [Q<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>], and an account of the growing of tobacco in the neighborhoods of Amersfoort, Arnheim, etc. [T<sub>8</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

A statistical note on the commerce in tobacco in Mannheim in 1778 occurs in Vol. IV on Cc<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>. Some figures on the quantity of tobacco grown in Finland and in Sweden; the production of this commodity in the city of Abo and environs, together with the amount imported which, when manufactured, gave employment to 131 workmen in 1770, and mention of certain places in Finland where tobacco was cultivated or factories for its commercial production were located, are given in Vol. V [R<sub>5</sub><sup>a</sup> and footnote].

In an excerpt from a treatise by Professor [Johann G.] Leidenfrost published in a journal, 1768, dealing with changes in the diet of Europeans, the influence of tobacco is discussed. The author of that essay believed that the use of tobacco, because of its "drying" properties, etc. stimulated drinking. [VIII, G<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Vol. X contains a chronological record of the lease of the tobacco monopoly in Venice, from the first, 1657-1662, to the latest, which began in 1778. This includes the names of the monopolists and the values of the leases. The data are derived from an official record of the Republic of Venice. In a footnote it is remarked that the regularly augmented values of the leases indicate a considerable increase in the consumption of tobacco. It is pointed out that more snuff than smoking tobacco is used. A seventh is locally grown; the rest Schlözer notes, is the Turkish variety imported from Macedonia and Morea and, to a lesser degree, from Constantinople. [Q<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-Q<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

<sup>13</sup> Other observers, however, believe that the island was so named because it was formed like the Y-shaped tube, the *taboca*, described by Oviedo.

<sup>14</sup> V. n. 35, n. 3.

<sup>15</sup> V. n. 11, concluding account, and n. 66, n. 1.

<sup>16</sup> Rome, 1650; 1658; 1663.

<sup>17</sup> Everard (n. 32) is probably intended here. Neander was only born about 1596.

<sup>18</sup> Referred to in a letter, 18 September, 1776, from Lieutenant Hinrichs to Schlözer.

FIRST EDITION of all Parts. Eleven volumes (in ten). Small octavo (Preliminary *Briefwechsel*, (1775) \*4; A-O<sup>8</sup>. I (1777): title, 1 leaf; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>8</sup>; "Inhalt," Bb<sup>8</sup> [last, cancelled?]; Cc<sup>4</sup>. II (1777): A-M<sup>8</sup>; N<sup>2</sup>; O-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>. III (1778): A-H<sup>8</sup>; I<sup>4</sup> [folding genealogical chart inserted in signature I]; K-M<sup>8</sup>; N<sup>4</sup>; O-U<sup>8</sup>; X<sup>4</sup>; Y-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>8</sup>; Bb<sup>4</sup>; Cc<sup>8</sup> [folding table and specimen banknote inserted and included in pagination]; Dd<sup>2</sup>. IV (1779): \*2; A-I<sup>8</sup>; K<sup>2</sup>; L-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>8</sup>; Dd<sup>6</sup>; Ee<sup>2</sup>. V (1779): title, and foreword, each 1 leaf; A-H<sup>8</sup>; I<sup>4</sup>; K-X<sup>8</sup>; Y<sup>4</sup>; Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>8</sup>; Dd<sup>6</sup>; Ee<sup>4</sup>. VI (1780): title, 1 leaf; A-G<sup>8</sup>; H<sup>7</sup>; I<sup>2</sup>; K-R<sup>8</sup>; S<sup>4</sup>; T-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup> [folding table at end, paginated 379-394]. VII (1780): A-H<sup>8</sup>; I<sup>4</sup>; K-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>; Cc<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]. VIII (1781): A-H<sup>8</sup>; I<sup>4</sup>; K-R<sup>8</sup>; S<sup>4</sup>; T-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>; Cc<sup>4</sup>; [Followed by: Kurze Geschichte des neuen Reichs der Britten am Ganges seit dem J. 1756. Aus dem Englischen. Ein Anhang zum Schlözerischen Briefwechsel. Göttingen . . . 1780 (\*2; A-E<sup>8</sup>; F<sup>6</sup>; G<sup>4</sup>). IX (1781): A-H<sup>8</sup>; I<sup>4</sup>; K-R<sup>8</sup>; S<sup>4</sup>; T-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>8</sup>; Dd<sup>4</sup>. X (1782): A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>].

In Vol. III the titles begin "August Ludwig Schlözer's Professors in Göttingen der kaiferl. Rufsichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in St. Petersburg, der königl. Schwedischen in Stockholm, und der kurfürstl. Bayrischen in München, Mitglieds" (trans.: Professor in Göttingen, member of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, of the Royal Swedish [Academy] in Stockholm and of the Electoral Bavarian [Academy] in Munich.)

In Vol. X is added, "Nebst vollständigen Registern über das ganze Werk". [The Register, A-D<sup>8</sup>; E<sup>3</sup>, is lacking in this copy.]

The woodcut engraving on the title (Vol. I, as reproduced) is changed to a conventional ornament beginning with the fourth volume.

CONTEMPORARY BOARDS, leather backs. Size of leaf: 7<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: Corti, pp. 7-8.<sup>19</sup> BM (various editions). Goedeke, VI, 276. Hamberger-Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 792), VII, 168. "Two German Publicists on the American Revolution," G. S. Ford, in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology* (Urbana, Ill., Vol. VIII, 1909), 145-176.

Göttingen University, which had a greater degree of academic freedom than older German universities, became the cradle of the science of statistics. Further a veritable renaissance of history took place there, partly through the services of Schlözer and his progressive associates.

Schlözer's first interest was journalism. His two papers, the "Briefwechsel" and the "Staats-Anzeigen", represent this scholar's most important work. The former appeared bi-monthly and attained what was, for its time, a large circulation: 4,400 copies. It made its editor prosperous and, it is said, "crowned heads read it and despots trembled when it appeared. Schlözer was hard, vigorous, fearless, dictatorial and ruthless." (Ford, *op. cit.*)

There is much material in this journal on America and the War of Independence.

RAYNAL, Abbé Guillaume Thomas François (1711-1796), translated by Jean O. JUSTAMOND (d. 1786)

A | PHILOSOPHICAL and POLITICAL | HISTORY | OF THE | BRITISH | SETTLEMENTS AND TRADE | IN | NORTH AMERICA. | From the FRENCH of Abbé RAYNAL. | IN TWO VOLUMES. | VOL. I. [II.] | EDINBURGH: | Printed by C. MACFARQUHAR. | Sold by the BOOK-SELLERS. | M.DCC.LXXVI.

The chapter "Of the Tobacco-trade", and the leaves it occupies in this version, are given in the account of the first French edition, n. 864.

<sup>19</sup> The English edition provides a translation (pp. 7-8) of a part of Schlözer's introductory comment

to his article on tobacco, given above, on pp. 476-479.



FIRST (ABRIDGED) ENGLISH EDITION. Two volumes (in one,) small octavo. (I: Half-title, title and contents, 4 leaves, unsigned; B-P<sup>8</sup>; Q<sup>4</sup>. II: Half-title, title and contents, 4 leaves, unsigned, B-P<sup>8</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 63<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: S., xvi, n. 68093. *Bibliographie Critique de l'Abbé Raynal*, A. Feugère (Angoulême, 1922), 50. There is a copy in the NYPL.

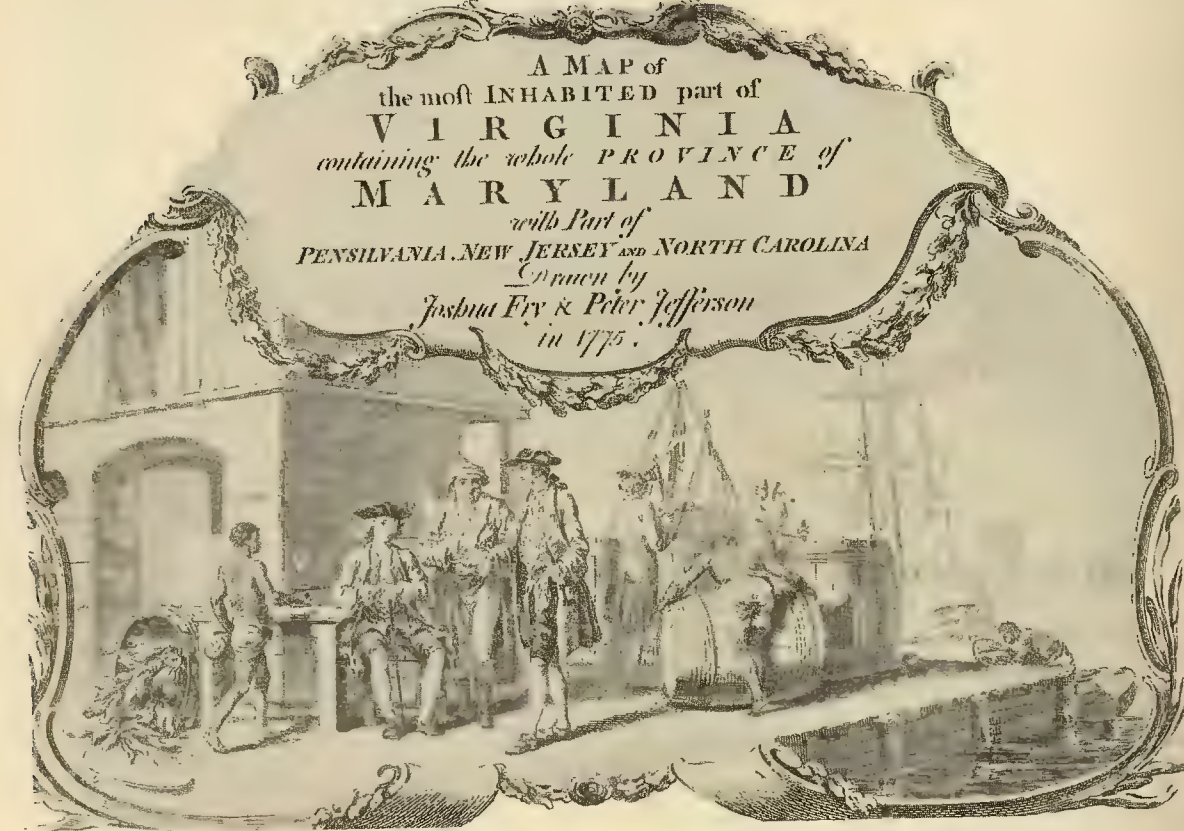
This work is a translation of the 17th and 18th books of the second edition published at The Hague, 1774, in seven volumes. (Feugère, *op. cit. supra*).

The whole work was published in English by Cadell at London, 1776, in five volumes. The Edinburgh 1776 edition presented only those parts of the original which dealt with English interests in North America.

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No. 883-a A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE *BRITISH* SETTLEMENTS AND TRADE IN NORTH AMERICA. *From the FRENCH of Abbé RAYNAL*. With an Introductory PREFACE, not in the First Edition. TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE PRESENT WAR IN AMERICA; From its Commencement, to the Present Time. EDINBURGH: Printed by C. DENOVAN, Sold by the BOOKSELLERS. M,DCC,LXXIX.

This volume contains the armorial bookplate, printed in colors, of the Dautesey family of Agecroft Hall. The name Robert Buck is written in a coeval hand on the half-title. This early owner was probably Robert Buck of Flotmanby recorded in Hazlitt's *Roll of Honor*.



CARTOUCHE, FROM THOMAS JEFFERYS' *THE AMERICAN ATLAS*, LONDON, 1776. [Reduced]

No. 883

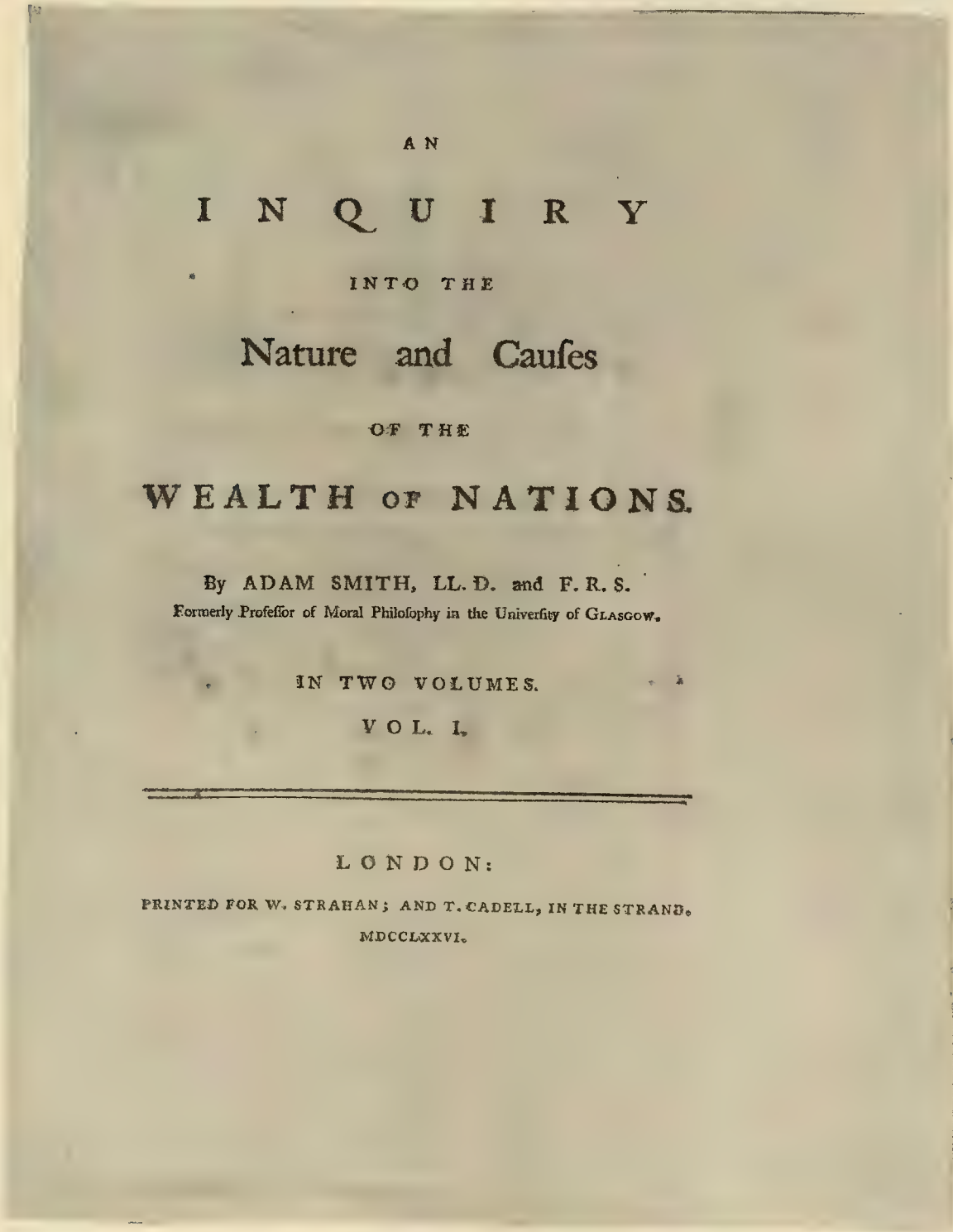
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RAYNAL

SMITH, Adam (1723-1790)

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS. London, 1776.

SMITH'S great "radical" work, the fountainhead of political economy as a separate sphere of scientific investigation, contains numerous passages on various



TITLE OF SMITH, Vol. I, 1776

No. 884

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phases of the commerce and taxation of tobacco. Some of the observations made by the author will hold a novel interest for modern readers. Of those parts of the treatise which deal with tobacco the following are most important.

In the chapter "Of the Rent of Land" occurs:

In Virginia and Maryland the cultivation of tobacco is preferred, as more profitable, to that of corn. Tobacco might be cultivated with advantage through the greater part of Europe; but in almost every part of Europe it has become a principal subject of taxation, and to collect a tax from every different farm in the country where this plant might happen to be cultivated, would be more difficult, it has been supposed, than to levy one upon its importation at the custom-house. The cultivation of tobacco has upon this account been most absurdly prohibited through the greater part of Europe, which necessarily gives a sort of monopoly to the countries where it is allowed; and as Virginia and Maryland produce the greatest quantity of it, they share largely, though with some competitors, in the advantage of this monopoly. The cultivation of tobacco, however, seems not to be so advantageous as that of sugar. I have never even heard of any tobacco plantation that was improved and cultivated by the capital of merchants who resided in Great Britain, and our tobacco colonies send us home no such wealthy planters as we see frequently arrive from our sugar islands. Though from the preference given in those colonies to the cultivation of tobacco above that of corn, it would appear that the effectual demand of Europe for tobacco is not completely supplied, it probably is more nearly so than that for sugar: And though the present price of tobacco is probably more than sufficient to pay the whole rent, wages, and profit necessary for preparing and bringing it to market, according to the rate at which they are commonly paid in corn land; it must not be so much more as the present price of sugar. Our tobacco planters, accordingly, have shewn the same fear of the super-abundance of tobacco, which the proprietors of the old vineyards in France have of the super-abundance of wine. By act of assembly [in Virginia] they have restrained its cultivation to six thousand plants, supposed to yield a thousand weight of tobacco, for every negro between sixteen and sixty years of age. Such a negro, over and above this quantity of tobacco, can manage, they reckon, four acres of Indian corn. To prevent the market from being overstocked too, they have sometimes, in plentiful years, we are told by Dr. Douglass, (I suspect he has been ill informed) burnt a certain quantity of tobacco for every negro, in the same manner as the Dutch are said to do of spices. If such violent methods are necessary to keep up the present price of tobacco, the superior advantage of its culture over that of corn, if it still has any, will not probably be of long continuance. [I, Cc<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

Discoursing of the advantages of colonies, Smith considers the value of its overseas possessions to England. He is here especially concerned with the effect of the Navigation Acts upon the trade in one of the chief "enumerated commodities".

The tobacco of Maryland and Virginia, for example, by means of the monopoly which England enjoys of it, certainly comes cheaper to England than it can do to France, to whom England commonly sells a considerable part of it. But had France, and all other European countries been, at all times, allowed a free trade to Maryland and Virginia, the tobacco of those colonies might, by this time, have

come cheaper than it actually does, not only to all those other countries, but likewise to England. The produce of tobacco, in consequence of a market so much more extensive than any which it has hitherto enjoyed, might, and probably would, by this time, have been so much increased as to reduce the profits of a tobacco plantation to their natural level with those of a corn plantation, which, it is supposed, they are still somewhat above. The price of tobacco might, and probably would, by this time, have fallen somewhat lower than it is at present. An equal quantity of the commodities either of England, or of those other countries, might have purchased in Maryland and Virginia a greater quantity of tobacco than it can do at present, and, consequently, have been sold there for so much a better price. So far as that weed, therefore, can, by its cheapness and abundance, increase the enjoyments or augment the industry either of England or of any other country, it would, probably, in the case of a free trade, have produced both these effects in somewhat a greater degree than it can do at present. England, indeed, would not in this case have had any advantage over other countries. She might have bought the tobacco of her colonies somewhat cheaper, and, consequently, have sold some of her own commodities somewhat dearer than she actually does. But she could neither have bought the one cheaper nor sold the other dearer than any other country might have done. She might, perhaps, have gained an absolute, but she would certainly have lost a relative advantage. [II, Cc<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

Under a discussion of "Taxes upon consumable Commodities", it is noted that

A tax is sometimes, not only farmed for a rent certain, but the farmer has, besides, the monopoly of the commodity taxed. In France, the taxes upon tobacco and salt are levied in this manner. [II, Xxx<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Then follows the passage (given in the *Introduction*, p. 144, n. 9, ¶ 2) which states that the farmer thus "levies two exorbitant profits upon the people", and that the smuggling of salt and tobacco in France sends hundreds of people to the galleys annually and others to the gibbet.

Those taxes levied in this manner yield a very considerable revenue to government. In 1767, the farm of tobacco was let for twenty-two millions five hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight livres a year. That of salt, for thirty-six millions four hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and four livres. The farm in both cases was to commence in 1768, and to last for six years. Those who consider the blood of the people as nothing in comparison with the revenue of the prince, may perhaps approve of this method of levying taxes. Similar taxes and monopolies of salt and tobacco, have been established in many other countries; particularly in the Austrian and Prussian dominions, and in the greater part of the states of Italy. [II, Xxx<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

In relation to the value of commodity surpluses comment is made on the excess of imported tobacco annually exported from England. Smith observes that of the 96,000 hhds. yearly purchased in Virginia and Maryland "with a part of the surplus produce of British industry" 82,000 hhds. are sent abroad. The obvious conclusion is drawn: without such exportation, the importation of this quantity must cease, "and with it the productive labour of all those inhabitants of Great Britain, who are at present employed in preparing the goods with which these eighty-two thousand hogheads







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Some important historical matters are revealed in his notes: references to the receipt in France of a copy of the Declaration of Independence; notices of Franklin's arrival in France and his reception and labors there; Lafayette's departure to aid America in his own ship; acknowledgements by several foreign states of the United Colonies' right to independence, etc., etc. Among these excerpts are many which are of particular interest in this history. These show the value of tobacco as a barter product and as a means of underwriting an advance necessary to the credit of Congress. This staple commodity became the security for 2,000,000 livres employed to help finance the Revolution—a contract which was never completed.<sup>2</sup> Some indication of the desperate urgency of the Revolutionary cause and the trials of Franklin's committee in Europe are indicated in the following excerpts:

Paris, Oct. 1 [1776] from S. D[eane] . . . urges the remittance of fourteen thous.<sup>d</sup> Hhds of Tobacco wrote for formerly in part paym<sup>t</sup> of these Stores [clothing and ammunition] . . . [p. 1]

*Ibid.*, Oct. 8 [1776] I have promised that you will send out 20 thous.<sup>d</sup> hhd<sup>s</sup> of Tobacco this winter in paym<sup>t</sup> of the articles wanted here, let me advise you to ship the whole to Bourdeaux . . . [p. 1]

*Ibid.*, Oct. 17 . . . I have wrote for 20 thous.<sup>d</sup> hhd<sup>s</sup> of Tobacco, I now repeat my desire . . . [p. 2]

*Ibid.*, Oct. 25 . . . I have engaged a Sale for 20 thous.<sup>d</sup> hhd<sup>s</sup> of tobacco the am<sup>t</sup> of which will establish the Credit of Cong[ress]. w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> mercant[ile]. in[terests]. in France & Holl<sup>d</sup> [p. 2]

B. F[ranklin]. S. D[eane]. A[rthur]. L[ee] Paris Jan<sup>y</sup> 17-1777 . . . Contract with farmers general. Congrefs to purchase 20,000 hhd<sup>s</sup> of tobacco to be sent out in the farmers Ships. &c &c. Desire to get money induced them to make the Agreement. Two mill<sup>n</sup> of Livres off[er]ed in consequence with<sup>l</sup> In[terest]. to be p<sup>d</sup> when the U. S. should be settled in peace & prosperity. We have accepted of this benefaction . . .

Jan<sup>y</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> P. S. We wish meafures may be immed.[iate] taken for the purchasing the tobacco. [pp. 5-6]

[Nantes] Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> [1777] A. L[ee] to Commee [Committee] Tho<sup>s</sup> Morris<sup>l</sup> agreed to furnish the farmer's general with all the tobacco sent out on Acc<sup>t</sup> of Cong[ress]:

@ 70 livres pr C<sup>t</sup> [cwt.] which probably occas<sup>d</sup> the farmers<sup>general</sup> refusal to sign the agreement with us . . . [p. 7]

Feb<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1779

Paris M<sup>th</sup> 12-1777 B. F. & S. D. to Commee . . . We might be asured of money to show their good will to be repaid to the farmers general in Tobacco of w<sup>h</sup> they wanted 20,000 Hhds.—We were informed that two mill<sup>n</sup> Livres were granted us by

<sup>2</sup> V. the Introduction, p. 139, n. 2.

<sup>3</sup> The superior <sup>†</sup> is important here as William Lee, in *The Deane Papers*, II, p. 214 (v. *infra*) disapproved of the contract and implied that the advance would

have to be paid *with* interest.

<sup>4</sup> He died in France according to a mention in Ellery's "minutes".

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(8)  
refusal about Ships of the Line—  
We might be asured of money to show their good will to be repaid to the farmers general in Tobacco of w<sup>h</sup> they wanted 20,000 Hhds.—We were informed that two mill<sup>n</sup> Livres were granted us by the Comm<sup>tee</sup> of w<sup>h</sup> 500 Hhds. was paid us 2000,000 equal Sum should be paid us in Apr<sup>l</sup>. July & Aug<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. — That it was y<sup>e</sup> Generosity that he expected no sort of repayment. He only required that we should not speak to any one of this. — This is the money we mentioned formerly as raised by Subscription.

id<sup>l</sup> letter  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>

Apr<sup>l</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>

Since writing the above rec<sup>d</sup> dispatches. presented memorial<sup>s</sup>. Receive assurances of the good will of this Court & Spain. These assurances that quarterly payments shall be continued. — Two mill<sup>n</sup> could not be borrowed in France of the Court. — We might try private persons. Spain borrow of Holland & pay interest jointly. — Mr Lee gone to Spain before Order came to B. F. to go to that Station. Spain well disposed to us. Sent out to N. Orleans 3000 burl<sup>s</sup> of powder & some clothing. — Cong<sup>ress</sup> may draw upon us for the Port of L<sup>d</sup>. Off. Legation. — We have made a Cont<sup>ra</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> farm<sup>er</sup> gen<sup>l</sup> for 4000 hhd<sup>s</sup> of tobacco. We shall receive the first Advance of a mill<sup>n</sup> of Livres next month, and we intreat you to use your best endeavour to enable us to comply with our part of y<sup>e</sup> Agreement. — All Europe for us. We see no Utility in a joint comm<sup>tee</sup> here. — Mr Lee had proposed to go to Russia or Turkey before he had his orders to Spain. — The foreign M<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that Rus<sup>s</sup> will not be sent out.

Deane contract

Nantes M<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>  
Jona. Will<sup>ts</sup> to  
The Sec<sup>y</sup> Comm<sup>tee</sup>  
Victoria Spain<sup>d</sup>  
M<sup>th</sup> 18. 1777.  
A. Lee

Encloses a letter from Arthur Lee Letter referred to was M<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>.  
An immediate Dec<sup>ree</sup> in your favour is not to be expected, but assurances are made of good dispositions. From G. de la Roche Lait Cloth, Blanketing

PORTION OF THE ELLERY MANUSCRIPT [REDUCED]



1776-  
1779

vid: letter  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 17--

Quere  
contract

the Crown of w<sup>h</sup> 500 Thous<sup>d</sup> was<sup>to be</sup> paid us down, an equal Sum should be paid us  
of the King  
in Apr<sup>l</sup>, July & Oct<sup>r</sup>.—That st.[ipulation?] was y<sup>e</sup> The Generosity<sup>^</sup> that he exacted  
no Cond[ition]. of repaym<sup>t</sup>. He only required that We should not speak to any one  
of us it. This is the money we mentioned formerly as raised by Subscription.—<sup>lsl</sup>  
[p. 8]

Ap. 9<sup>th</sup> Since writing the above . . . Receive afsurances of the good will of this  
Court [France] & Spain. Have afsurances that y<sup>e</sup> quarterly payments shall be  
continued.—Two mill[ion]s. could not be borrowed in france of the Court.—We  
might by private perfons . . . We have made a Cont[ract]: w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> farm<sup>s</sup> gen<sup>l</sup> for  
4,000 hhds of tobacco. We shall receive the first Advance of 2 mill<sup>s</sup> of livres next  
month, and we intreat you to use your best endeavours to enable us to comply  
with our part of y<sup>e</sup> Agreement.—All Europe for us . . . [p. 8]

Victoria Spain M<sup>h</sup> 18. 1777. A. Lee . . . Deranged State of Commerce<sup>lq</sup> Strong  
Tobacco for Bilboa . . . A Letter of Speculation, Information, Politicks &c &c &c  
[p. 9]

Paris June 25 to 6<sup>th</sup> July [1777] Carmichael to Bingham. I have afsifted M<sup>r</sup> Dean  
[sic] since I have been here . . . D<sup>r</sup> Franklin the Merlin to whom we all look up  
. . . At a distance we think more highly of the wisdom of Statesmen than it  
deserves.—A Tobacco Ship fent to Embden [Emden] would forward our negot[ia-  
tions]: w<sup>th</sup> Prufsia.—[p. 10]

Pafsy Sep. 8 1777 . . . <sup>France</sup> Privately affords us very efsential Aids . . . Farmer's  
gen<sup>l</sup>al have advanced us a million of livres on account of ~~tobacco~~ contract for  
5000 hhds of tobacco.—We may be able to accomplish a Loan of 2 mill: if suc-  
cessful. [p. 11]

Paris Oc<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> [1777] A. Lee-. . . I think it my duty to state to you some facts  
relative to the demands of . . . Hortalez.<sup>l7l</sup> *The Gent: who uses this name came to  
me a year & an half ago in London as an agent from F [rance]. He informed me  
the Court of  
that F. wisbed [written over wanted] to send an Aid to America [in the form of  
specie, arms and ammunition] . . . He desired that some Tobacco might be sent  
thither as a cover; and repeated it over & over again that it was for a cover only &  
not for paym<sup>t</sup>. as the remittance was gratuitous . . .* [pp. 11-12]

Pafsy feb. 16<sup>th</sup> [1778] B.F. S.D. A.L. . . . Pray that the 5,000 hhds Tobacco may  
be sent for the farmers gen<sup>l</sup> who<sup>have</sup> advanced a million long since . . . [p. 15]

<sup>s</sup> This was a loan apparently independent of the tobacco contract made with the Farmers-General.

<sup>6</sup> Obviously in Spain.

<sup>7</sup> The commercial name of P. A. Caron de Beaumarchais. The firm, Roderique Hortalez & Co.,

was a commercial agent of the French government. Congress afterward evaded paying Beaumarchais for goods supplied and refused (1788) to be bound by Deane's agreement.

Folio (21 pp.). Unbound. Docketed on verso of last leaf as in heading given above, with "N<sup>o</sup> 11" added. Docketed on the blank wrapper for the first section (pp. 1-10): "Minutes made from reading the public foreign letters by William Ellery one of the Committee on foreign affairs. Began Jan<sup>y</sup> 1779." The entire ms. is in Ellery's hand.

The following references in *The Deane Papers* (Coll. of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. Y., 1890-1891, Vols. 19-23) will be of especial interest here as associated material. February, 1776. Beaumarchais submits the tobacco plan [2,000,000 livres advance] to the king (Vol. I, pp. 100-115). June 23, 1776. A letter to Robert Morris mentions it (*ibid.*, p. 141). September 30, 1776. A letter to Robert Morris states that the Farmers-General are eager to make the agreement (*ibid.*, p. 287). October 1, 1776. A letter from Franklin and Morris to Silas Deane speaks of the tobacco to be sent by the secret committee of Congress (*ibid.*, p. 300). January 19, 1777. Notice that the Farmers-General have made the bargain (*ibid.*, p. 463). March 24, 1777. In a letter from Deane to Gerard, he says that the treaty with the Farmers-General for an advance of 2,000,000 livres has been signed (Vol. II, p. 32). William Lee, to Francis Lightfoot Lee, November 11, 1777, makes a scornful reference to the tobacco contract—"very injudicious and looseing contract for Tob<sup>a</sup>"—as it cannot be met on the Colonies' part and the 1,000,000 livres must be returned with interest to the lenders (*ibid.*, p. 214). January 15, 1778. Silas Deane to Simeon Deane. He hopes to complete a contract [apparently another] with the Farmers-General for tobacco (*ibid.*, p. 332). Silas Deane's report read before Congress. This refers to the contract with the Farmers-General made during Lee's absence on a journey to Spain, and to the 1,000,000 livres received from them (Vol. III, p. 165). Other references appear in Vol. I, pp. 395, 490; Vol. 5, pp. 251, 419, 433.

#### CUNTIRA, Francis Johann

FRANC. JOAN. CUNTIRA, | SILESII FRIDECENSIS | DISSERTATIO | INAUGURALIS MEDICA  
| DE | VIRIBUS MEDICIS NICOTIANÆ | EJUSQUE USU ET ABUSU. | *Die [blank] Mensis*  
[blank] *Anno* | MDCCLXXVII. | [Printer's device] | VINDOBONÆ, | TYPIS JOAN. THOM.  
NOB. DE TRATTNERN, CÆS REG. | AULÆ TYPOGR. ET BIBLIOPOLAE. | 1777.

[Translation of title] Medical, inaugural dissertation, concerning the medical powers of nicotiana and its use and abuse, by Francis Johann Cuntira of [Prussian] Silesia. The [blank] day of the month of [blank] in the year 1777. At Vienna, with the types of Johann Thomas Edle von Trattner, printer and bookseller to the Imperial Court, 1777.

AFTER the usual botanical account, a brief historical notice, and mention of some of the names for the plant, Cuntira observes that tobacco is stocked by pharmacists and sold as a narcotic anodyne, and for its other beneficial properties.

This herb may be poisonous if taken internally. Like a wintry blast, the smoke of tobacco has infected the world. But it does have medicinal value. Hofer<sup>1</sup> states that in the long wars of Germany many thousands were sustained by tobacco. It served poor soldiers for food and relieved their thirst when water was polluted. Only full-blooded people should smoke; never those who are anemic. Tobacco is employed in the treatment of many maladies. When Indian women are afflicted with hysterics the smoke of tobacco is blown into their mouth and ears; this frees them instantly from these paroxysms.

<sup>1</sup> Wolfgang Höfer, the author of *Hercules Medicus*, Nuremberg, 1665. (The second edition, examined,

published at Nuremberg, 1675, contains a lengthy passage on tobacco in Book I, chap. 5.)

1776  
-1779

1777



Cuntira agrees with the general opinion that tobacco has a slight desiccative effect upon the brain but holds with Bartholin (*cf.* n. 280-A) that the use of this herb does not render the internal organs fuliginous. Kerckring (n. 312), who held a contrary belief, is quoted. Various medical writers who believed that smoking affected longevity (and a comment inaccurately ascribed to Raleigh), are referred to, together with mention of something unimportant supposedly said by Magnenus (n. 234) and the unpleasant observation that smoking may induce apoplexy and epilepsy.

The author reports (from Borel<sup>2</sup>) the case history of a nobleman so obese that he could barely walk — after being treated by tobacco pills, however, he lost his appetite and thus, his weight. The other matters commented upon by Cuntira, chiefly on smoking and snuffing, seem all to have been said before.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A<sup>8</sup>, B<sup>7</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. (B<sub>8</sub>, the "Theses" is lacking.) Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *SG.*, 2d Ser., iii. Waring, ii, 714. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library. The printer is included in Delalain, *Inventaire des Marques d'Imprimeurs* . . .

[ITALY], Tuscany, Peter Leopold, *Grand Duke*

[Woodcut arms, emblazoned] | [Headed:] NOTIFICAZIONE | [At foot:] In Firenze l'Anno 1777. Per Gaetano Cambiagi Stampatore Granduca.

[*Translation of heading and imprint*] Notification. At Florence, in the year 1777. By Gaetano Cambiagi, Grand Ducal printer.

THE Grand Ducal Chamber promulgates the decree of his highness, which permits greater freedom in the sale of tobacco within the duchy after 1 January 1778. The retailing of this commodity by monopoly agents in Florence and other cities of the duchy is abolished. Monopoly warehouses are to be established in Florence, Siena, Pisa and other places, where tobacco is to be sold for cash in wholesale lots only, worth not less than 50 lire. Tobacco thus purchased may be resold at prices established by tariff and is not to be adulterated.

Retailers who purchase tobacco from the warehouses will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent if they are situated within four miles of these places; to 10 per cent, if more than sixteen miles from the place of purchase. The prices in the tariff issued with the edict of 11 May 1769 [*cf.* n. 887] are not to be deviated from. The provisions of that edict are to remain effective except for that part which restricts the transportation of tobacco. The city of Leghorn is to maintain the system now in operation there. 16 July 1777.

BROADSIDE. Folio.

UNBOUND. Numbered "CIV" on v<sup>o</sup> in a contemporary hand. Size of original: 20 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 14 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Cf.* Pasetti (*op. cit.* in n. 724), 14-16. There is a copy in the NYPL.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently Pierre Borel, author of *Historiarum et observationum medicophysicarum centuriae IV*, Paris, 1656 and 1657.

[ITALY], Tuscany, Peter Leopold, *Grand Duke*

[Woodcut arms] | [Headed:] NOTIFICAZIONE | [At foot:] In Firenze l'anno 1777. Per Gaetano Cambiagi Stampator Granduca.

[*Translation of heading and imprint*] Notification. At Florence, in the year 1777. By Gaetano Cambiagi, Grand Ducal printer.

THIS decree requires that all vendors post in their shops the tariff of tobacco prices. It is ordered that these be strictly maintained, that no other than monopoly tobacco be sold and that no tobacco be adulterated or mixed with the legal product. Twenty-six kinds of smoking tobacco and snuff are listed. 16 July 1777.

BROADSIDE. Folio.

UNBOUND. Numbered "CV" on v<sup>o</sup> in a contemporary hand. Size of original: 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 14 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Cf.* Pasetti (*op. cit.* in n. 724), 14-16. There is a copy in the NYPL.

[ITALY], Tuscany, Peter Leopold, *Grand Duke*

[Woodcut arms] | [Headed:] NOTIFICAZIONE | [At foot:] In Firenze l'anno 1777. Per Gaetano Cambiagi Stampator Granduca.

[*Translation of heading and imprint*] Notification. At Florence, in the year 1777. By Gaetano Cambiagi, Grand Ducal printer.

BY THIS decree the punishment for petty smuggling of foreign tobacco, not over 4 ounces (and other enumerated commodities) is reduced to the confiscation of the contraband material, except in those cases when the offender has resisted. 21 August 1777.

BROADSIDE. Folio.

UNBOUND. Numbered "CXII" on r<sup>o</sup> in a contemporary hand. Size of original: 15 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 10 $\frac{11}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Cf.* Pasetti (*op. cit.* in n. 724), 14-16. There is a copy in the NYPL.

[SPAIN], Intendancy of Vera Cruz, *Tobacco Monopoly Administration*

[MS. ABSTRACT OF YIELD FROM THE TOBACCO REVENUE FOR CERTAIN YEARS, ETC.] Vera Cruz, 1777.

[The heading, translated, reads:] General resumé of the prices and excise taxes which the royal revenue of tobacco has yielded in the years expressed below, and increase of sales resulting from the discontinuance of that in leaf. Compiled from statement prepared by the royal factory of this city under the direction of the royal company of monopolists, by the charge of the Señor Director Don Pedro Antonio de Cossio [Cosio].

THE years covered are 1770-1776 inclusive. Figures are given which show the value of leaf and of manufactured tobaccos, of snuff, of imported Cuban cigars,



the totals of these groups, and the annual increases in sales. The wages paid employees as of 27 December 1770, and the total decrease of wages (nearly half) by the provisional regulations of Don Pedro who reduced the staff of workers, June 1771 are stated. Dated at Vera Cruz, 3 April 1777, and signed by Casiano de Zolorzano

SMALL OBLONG QUARTO (1 page).

De Cosio was general administrator of taxes in Vera Cruz and held other offices. He was the author of some official and historical works on Mexico. (Cf. *Biblioteca Hispano Americana Septentrional*, J. M. Beristain y Souza, Amecameca, 1883, I, p. 355.)

It is noticed in *La Administracion de D. Frey Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursúa* (Mexico, 1936) that the king of Spain had demanded an increase in the revenue of the treasury. The viceroy of Mexico's report (27 May 1777) of measures taken in response to the king's order is given in this work (II, pp. 97-98). This manuscript abstract was, apparently, part of the survey made of yields from various departments of the revenue, in Mexico.

CARVER, Jonathan (1710-1780)

TRAVELS THROUGH . . . NORTH-AMERICA. London, 1778.

AMONG the observations made during his explorations in various parts of what is now Minnesota and Wisconsin, Carver noticed that the Indians there blended tobacco. From his account it would appear that the matter of taste was the chief reason for these mixtures, but simple principles of economy, particularly in winter, must have had a part in the practise.

[The Indians] mix about an equal quantity of [sumac] with their tobacco, which causes it to smoke pleasantly. Near this Lake [Huron] . . . is found a kind of willow, termed by the French, bois rouge, in English red wood. . . . [Its] bark being scraped from the sticks, and dried and powdered, is also mixed by the Indians with their tobacco, and is held by them in the highest estimation for their winter smoking. A weed that grows near the great lakes, in rocky places, they use in the summer season. It is called by the Indians, Segockimac, and creeps like a vine on the ground, sometimes extending to eight or ten feet . . . These leaves, dried and powdered, they likewise mix with their tobacco; and, as said before, smoke it only during the summer. By these three succedaneums the pipes of the Indians are well supplied through every season of the year; and as they are great smokers, they are very careful in properly gathering and preparing them. [B<sub>7</sub><sup>b</sup>-B<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>]

A brief account of the "Pipe or Calumet Dance" occurs on R<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>; the pipe itself is described on Z<sub>3</sub><sup>b</sup>, together with a further notice of the ceremonial dance. This latter portion is similar to the description provided by Marquette (v. n. 433) and others. Carver could not understand, he states, why the French called this pipe "calumet".<sup>1</sup> He says of the pipe, in part:

The bowl of it is made of red marble, and the stem of it of a light wood, curiously painted with hieroglyphicks in various colours, and adorned with the feathers of the most beautiful birds.<sup>[2]</sup> I have endeavoured to give as exact a representation

<sup>1</sup> V. the *Introduction*, p. 24, n. 10, ¶ 1.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the illustration of a calumet in the *Introduc-*

*tion*, I, p. [25] with this description.

TRAVELS  
THROUGH THE  
INTERIOR PARTS  
OF  
NORTH-AMERICA,

IN THE  
YEARS 1766, 1767, and 1768.

BY J. CARVER, ESQ.  
CAPTAIN OF A COMPANY OF PROVINCIAL  
TROOPS DURING THE LATE  
WAR WITH FRANCE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES.

L O N D O N :  
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;  
And Sold by J. WALTER, at Charing-cross, and  
S. CROWDER, in Pater-noster Row.

M DCC LXXVIII.

TITLE OF CARVER, 1778



of it as possible in Plate N° IV, but it is not in my power to convey an idea of the various tints, and pleasing ornaments of this much esteemed Indian implement. [Z<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

A "hort" vocabulary of the Chippewa language contains the terms for bag, or tobacco-pouch, pipe, and tobacco. The words for pipe, pipe of peace, and tobacco among the Dakota occur on Ee<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>.

FIRST EDITION. Octavo ([a]<sup>2</sup>; b<sup>8</sup>; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Ll<sup>8</sup>).

TWO FOLDING MAPS (plan of Carver's travels, and a new map of North America), together with four plates, showing the falls of St. Anthony, Indians and Indian weapons, etc. (In the last is a cut of a calumet.)<sup>3</sup>

ORIGINAL BOARDS, entirely uncut, on heavy stock with broad margins.<sup>4</sup> Size of leaf: 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> x 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches. Early owner's name, "J. Satterthwaite," written on title; stamp of E. H. Satterthwaite (Lancaster) on b<sub>1</sub>.

REFERENCES: BM. S., iii, n. 11184 and note. Pilling, p. 68. "The Travels of Jonathan Carver," E. G. Bourne, in *The American Historical Review* (New York, Vol. XI, 1905), 287-302. *A Bibliography of Carver's Travels*, J. T. Lee (Madison, 1910), 156-157. *Captain Jonathan Carver: Additional Data*, J. T. Lee (Madison, 1913).

No work of American authorship in the 18th century, says Bourne, seems to have "achieved a more instant or a more widespread international reputation . . ." Professor M. C. Tyler, in his *Literary History of the American Revolution*, bestows praise upon the *Travels* for its "true and precise information . . . uttered in English well-ordered and pure." (New York, 1897, I, p. 150)

Yet Bourne's researches (and those of others) indicate that the author of the *Travels* plagiarized freely from Lahontan, Charlevoix, Adair, *et al.* in that portion of his work dealing with the Indians. Bourne was of the opinion, too, that Lettsom, who supplied Carver's biography in the third edition, n. 916-A, was the actual author of the *Travels*.

In his two works (*supra*) Lee disputes Bourne's contention that Carver was the narrator, rather than the writer, of the work. He concedes the plagiarisms from the writings of various French and other authors but adduces information to show that Carver was not an "unlettered shoemaker" (as had been said) too ignorant to have written the *Travels*. Lee doubted, too, that Lettsom would have been guilty of the imposture charged to him by Bourne. He refers to the maps and journal, in his own hand, in the British Museum as proof of Carver's original authorship.

KLING, Johann Peter von (*d.* 1809)

Der | Tabacksbau. | [Ornamental rule] | Dem Landmanne in der Pfalz | gewidmet, | von K\*\*\*. | [Ornament] | Mannheim, | gedruckt in der Kurfürstl. Hofbuchdruckerei. | 1778.

[*Translation of title*] Tobacco growing. Dedicated to the peasant in the Palatinate, by K\*\*\*. Mannheim, printed in the electoral court printing shop. 1778.

THE American War of Independence having deprived Europeans of the tobacco to which they had long been accustomed, various Continental states temporarily relaxed their prohibitory laws against domestic cultivation of this commodity. In

<sup>3</sup> All but one of the plates are colored in the third edition, n. 916-A.

<sup>4</sup> Copies in this condition are occasionally described as Large Paper - an inaccuracy.

some communities already producing tobacco premiums were offered to farmers for salable crops (*v. nos.* 896, 899). In consequence of the sudden additional importance of tobacco as a staple crop in Germany, several pamphlets, containing practical information on the cultivation of the plant, appeared in rapid order.

Among these was Von Kling's which sought to encourage the growth of tobacco in the Palatinate. The author points out that farmers elsewhere have profited from the cultivation of tobacco. Plantations are noticed at Schwetzingen, Ladenburg, Seckenheim, Planckstadt, Otfersheim, Alzey, Oppenheim, Kreuznach and Strömberg. Full technical details relating to the cultivation of tobacco are provided.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-B<sup>8</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. (Bound with nos. 896, etc.) Size of leaf: 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: Kayser (*op. cit.* in n. 793), III, 358. Hamberger-Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 792) IV, 136.

The author, an electoral court councilor and commissioner of forests at Mannheim wrote other works on husbandry, etc.

[SPAIN], Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata,<sup>1</sup> Charles III, *King*

[Text-heading:] ✠ | INSTRUCCION | EN QUE SE ESTABLECE REGLA | fixa para que en todo el Nuevo Virreinato | del Rio de la Plata sea uniforme el modo | de sustanciar las Causas de Fraudes de Ta- | baco, señalando al mismo tiempo las Penas | que se han de imponer á los Reos: todo con | arreglo á lo prefinido en la que S. M. se sir- | vió expedir para estos Reinos con fecha de | 22 de Julio de 1761, y se observa igual | y respectivamente en el de | Nueva España. | [At end:] . . . Dada en | el Real Sitio del Pardo á diez y siete de Marzo de mil setecientos setenta y ocho.

[*Translation of heading*] Instruction in which is established a fixed rule by which the method of trying cases of tobacco frauds may be uniform in all the new Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and at the same time fixing the penalties to be imposed on offenders: all according to that predetermined in the [law] his majesty was pleased to despatch for these regions on July 22, 1761, and which is observed equally and respectively in New Spain. Given at the Royal Residence of El Pardo,<sup>2</sup> 17 March 1778.

THE text of these instructions is similar to (in parts, identical with) n. 848. There are variations between the two in some articles and additions to others, dealing with penalties for monopoly employees and civilians, etc. detected in fraud. It is ordered that the property of Indians who violate the laws against contraband tobacco is not to be seized nor are they to be fined. They are, however, to be condemned to fitting corporal punishment. Detailed instructions for computing pecuniary penalties for other offenders, division of fines imposed, etc., are given in various sections of this regulation.

SMALL FOLIO. (A<sup>8</sup>).

WRAPPERS, with part of text-heading and "Madrid, 1778" inscribed on front cover, in an early hand. Size of leaf: 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: Cf. Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano Americana*, V, 131, who lists the same *Instruccion* for Guatemala.

<sup>1</sup> This then included the present Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

<sup>2</sup> The summer residence, in Spain.



1778-  
1783

PENNANT, Thomas (1726-1798)

A TOUR IN WALES. London, 1778-1783.

[Title, Vol. II:] A | TOUR | IN | WALES, | MDCCLXX. | Vol. II. | [Vignette by Mazell, after Griffiths] | LONDON. | Printed by Henry Hughes. | MDCCLXXXIII. | [Containing, with separate title:] THE JOURNEY | TO | SNOWDON. | [Vignette of Rudland] | LONDON | Printed by Henry Hughes, | MDCCLXXXI.

UNDER an account of the Myddelton family, in "The Journey To Snowdon" Pennant records, apparently for the first time in print, an old local tradition:

The third [son] *William*, was a fea captain, and an eminent poet . . .

It is fayed, that he, with captain *Thomas Price*,<sup>[1]</sup> of *Plâfyollin*, and one captain *Koet*, were the first who smoked, or (as they called it) drank tobacco publickly in *London*; and that the *Londoners* flocked from all parts to see them†.<sup>[2]</sup> Pipes were not then invented,<sup>[3]</sup> so they used the twisted leaves, or *fegars*. The invention is usually ascribed to Sir *Walter Raleigh*.<sup>[4]</sup> It may be so; but he was too good a courtier to smoke in public, especially in the reign of *James*, who even condescended to write a book against the practice, under the title of *The Counter-blast to Tobacco*. [E<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-F<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Two volumes, quarto (Vol. I: Engraved title, 1 leaf; a<sup>4</sup>; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; 3A-3M<sup>4</sup>; index, 3N<sup>4</sup>; 3O<sup>4</sup> [advertisements]. Vol. II: Engraved title, 1 leaf; A<sup>4</sup> [last, blank]; ["Directions" (for placing plates); b, 1 leaf]; title to "The Journey To Snowdon," 1 leaf; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Bb<sup>4</sup>; "Continuation Of The Journey," B-C<sup>4</sup>; Dd-Zz<sup>4</sup>; 3A-3Q<sup>4</sup>; 3R<sup>4</sup>; [text to supplemental plates, 4 leaves, unsigned]; index, 3S<sup>4</sup>).

ENGRAVED TITLE (Vol. I) by P. Mazell after Moses Griffith (some signed Griffiths)<sup>5</sup> together with 15 copperplates by Mazell and others after Griffith, 9 engravings by J. Caldwell, W. Watts *et al.* comprising portraits, views and miscellaneous subjects. There is a vignette on p. 434. Several of the plates are folding. (Plates numbered XVI and XX are lacking, but supplied by 2 of the additional illustrations.) [One of the plates, intended for Vol. I, is included in the list of illustrations for Vol. II.] Vol. II: Engraved title, by Mazell after Griffith, engraved title to "The Journey To Snowdon," 26 plates, (one folding) including views, etc., and a vignette, by Mazell, J. Fittler and D. L. after Griffith; portraits (one by Bartolozzi after C. Johnson), etc. (The plate to follow that numbered XX is lacking.) Ten supplemental plates (one folding) are added.<sup>6</sup>

The volumes are extra-illustrated. The plates added to Vol. I number 57. These include 10 (folding) of a series of original impressions of Buck's engraved *Views*, 1742; 3 rare aquatints by Paul Sandby,<sup>7</sup> and 3 (cut down) by W. Ellis after E. Pugh, as well as 29 other views, vignette engravings, etc. The portraits include one of Pennant (frontispiece) by W. Ridley after Gainsborough; 8 fine stipples by W. Bond after J. Allen (from Philip Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, 1799) and 3 other engravings.

<sup>1</sup> *V. infra*, in passage from Hume.

<sup>2</sup> [† Author's note: *Sebright MSS.*] Arber (Arb.) refers to this as the mss. "formerly belonging to Mr. Edward Lloyd, but lent to Pennant by Sir John Sebright, Bart, in whose possession they were, at the date of his preface, 1 March 1781". (p. 87)

<sup>3</sup> An error; *v.* the *Introduction*, p. 47 *et passim*.

<sup>4</sup> J. P. Malcolm (in *Londinium Redivivum*, ed. 1801, iv, p. 490) refers to a "tradition in the parish of St. Matthew, Friday Street, that . . . Raleigh

and Sir Hugh [*sic*] Myddleton often smoked tobacco together at the door of Sir Hugh's house . . ." (quoted by Arber [Arb.], p. 87).

<sup>5</sup> An able draughtsman (*fl.* 1769-1809) employed by Pennant.

<sup>6</sup> Pennant remarks of these that they are "the first efforts of *Moses Griffith* in the Art of Etching . . ."

<sup>7</sup> 1725-1809, the introducer into England of the aquatint process of engraving.

No. 893

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PENNANT

1778  
-1783

A  
TOUR  
IN  
WALES.  
MDCCLXXIII.



LONDON.  
Printed by Henry Hughes.  
MDCCLXXVIII.

No. 893

[ 499 ]

PENNANT



1778-  
1783

Added to Vol. II are 80 illustrations: 21 from Buck's *Views*, 1742; 4 aquatints by Sandby; 3 aquatints (cut down) by W. Ellis after Pugh; 3 portraits by Bond after Allen (from Yorke, as above); 4 miscellaneous portraits; 3 colored caricatures; a water-color of children; 8 small marginal illustrations (laid down); 31 miscellaneous views (7 folding; 1 by Boydell), and 2 colored mezzotint views.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, by Fazakerley. (b<sub>1</sub> of Vol. II is misbound in Vol. I; 3 plates lacking as noticed in list of illustrations, *supra*).

With the armorial bookplate of John Platt, Clifton Lodge, Llandudno.

REFERENCES: BM. *Cambrian Biography*, W. Rowlands (Llanidloes, 1869) 592, 615. *Wales and the Welsh in English Literature*, W. J. Hughes (Wrexham, 1924), 93, 98-99, 158-160. Edition ed. by Sir John Rhys, 1883.

Pennant acquired an enviable reputation as a naturalist in the latter part of the XVIIIth century. Some of his works on zoology were long regarded as standard treatises on that subject. The *Tours* were given high praise by Dr. Johnson, and others, and their popularity was matched only by Pennant's earlier *Tour in Scotland*, 1771.

William Myddelton (1556?-1621) wrote on Welsh prosody and published a metrical version of the Psalms, 1603.

Thomas Price, or Prys (*fl.* 1586-1632), a Welshman, followed the sea and joined Raleigh and Drake on various expeditions. "In one of his poems [apparently still in ms.] he states that he and Captain William Myddleton [*sic*] and Captain Thomas Koet were the first who 'drank' (smoked) tobacco in the streets of London. This would be in 1586." (*DNB.*, xlv)

1779

BACKHAUSS, Johann Gottlieb (*d.* 1794)

ABHANDLUNG VOM TABACKSBAU. Darmstadt, 1779.

[*Translation of title*] New and complete treatise on tobacco culture, in which the only true methods are shown. How these plants must be treated, if they are to take the place in Germany of the Virginian tobacco. With mercantile notes. Darmstadt. Printed in the princely court and government printing house, by J. J. Will, foreman. 1779.

IT IS observed that tobacco grown in Germany requires special care. The plant, says the author, is successfully cultivated in North Holland and elsewhere in that region. For the past two years Dutch tobacco has commanded the price of 40 gulden (guilder) the cwt., while German tobacco, he remarks, is only worth half of that.

It is Backhauss' belief that a tobacco superior to that produced in Holland could be grown in Alsace, the Palatinate and adjacent parts. He warns against the cultivation of that "bad smoking herb," recently grown in Germany, known as "Doronicum Romanum," (*v.* n. 863, *n.* 5). Reference is made to a decree issued in France in 1719 which required that all Louisiana tobacco be sold to the monopolists, at low prices. The author very seriously opposes this type of restrictive legislation.

Minute technical instructions on the cultivation, gathering, curing, packing and commercial disposition of tobacco grown in Germany are provided in the main body of the text.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo ( ) (8; ) (7; A-B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>9</sup>).

No. 894

[ 500 ]

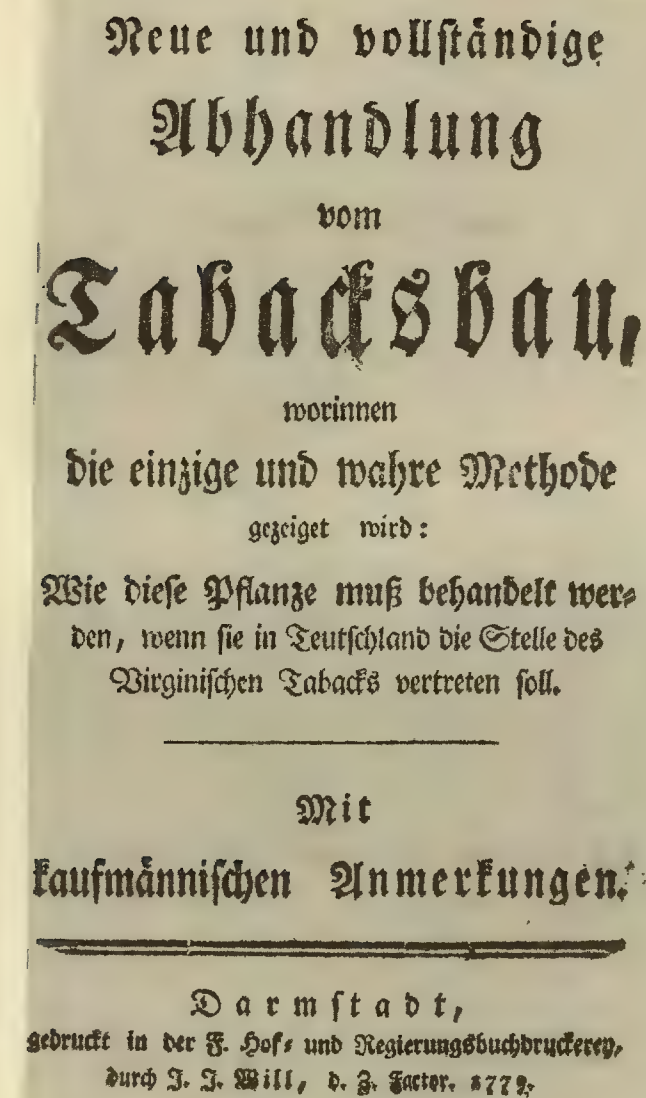
BACKHAUSS

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¾ x 3¾ inches.

REFERENCES: Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 647) I, 134. Kayser (*op. cit.* in n. 793), I, 137. *Deutscher Gesamtkatalog* (Berlin, 1936), 336.

The verso of the title contains a notice that authentic copies of the work must bear the author's signature. This example seems to have been overlooked, for it is unsigned.

1779



TITLE OF BACKHAUSS, 1779

CARVER, Jonathan (1710-1780)

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF . . . TOBACCO. London, 1779.

OWING to the "present unhappy dissentions . . . between Great-Britain and America . . ." the author deems it appropriate, and opportune, that his tract

No. 895

[ 501 ]

CARVER



be published. He argues that English consumers of tobacco cannot depend upon "prizes" at sea for their supply of this accustomed commodity; it is only reasonable, therefore, that this "essential vegetable" be produced at home.

A  
T R E A T I S E  
ON THE  
C U L T U R E  
OF THE  
TOBACCO PLANT;  
WITH THE  
MANNER in which it is usually CURED.  
ADAPTED TO  
NORTHERN CLIMATES,  
AND  
DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE  
LANDHOLDERS OF GREAT-BRITAIN.  
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,  
TWO PLATES OF THE PLANT AND ITS FLOWERS.  
BY JONATHAN CARVER, Esq.  
Author of TRAVELS through the interior Parts of  
NORTH-AMERICA.

L O N D O N :  
Printed for the A U T H O R,  
And sold by J. JOHNSON, in St. Paul's Church-yard.  
1779.

TITLE OF CARVER, 1779

He points out in his "Appendix," however, that several "ancient acts of parliament" prohibit the cultivation of the plant in the British Isles. An application has been made to Parliament to permit the commercial production of tobacco in Ireland.<sup>1</sup> But Carver hopes that certain observations he has made in his *Treatise* will persuade the "legislature" to permit this "advantageous . . . agriculture [to] every part of these united kingdoms . . ." [G<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

An account of the discovery and uses of tobacco is contained in the first chapter. The making of "segars" is explained.

. . . the Americans inhabiting the interior settlements manufacture [tobacco] in the following easy manner. Being possessed of a tobacco-wheel, which is a very simple machine, they spin the leaves, after they are properly cured, into a twist of any size they think fit, and having folded it into rolls of about twenty pounds weight each, they lay it by for use. In this state it will keep for several years, and be continually improving, as it every hour grows milder . . . [This serves for smoking- or chewing-tobacco] if they intend to make snuff of it they take a quantity from the roll, and laying it in a room where a fire is kept, in a day or two it will become dry, and being rubbed on a grater will produce a genuine snuff. Those, in more improved regions, who like their snuff scented, may apply to it such odorous waters as they can procure, or think most pleasing.

The Illinois [settlers] usually form it into carots [*carottes*], which is done by laying a number of leaves, when cured, on each other, after the ribs have been taken out, and rolling them round with packthread, till they become cemented together. These rolls commonly measure about eighteen or twenty inches long, and nine round in the middle part. [B<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>-B<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

To the uses already enumerated, I shall add another to which tobacco might be applied, that I believe has never been made known to Europeans, and which will render it much more estimable than any of the foregoing. It has been found by the Americans to answer the purpose of tanning leather, as well, if not better, than bark; and was not the latter so plentiful in their country would be generally used by them instead of it. I have been witness to many experiments wherein it has proved successful, especially on the thinner sorts of hides, and can safely pronounce it to be, in countries where bark is scarce, a valuable substitute for that article. [B<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>]

After a description of the plant and its flowers, in which "Oronokoe [*sic*], or, as it is termed by the seedsmen, the long Virginia," is recommended for domestic cultivation, the author provides practical information on the requirements of soil, the culture of tobacco, "worming" the crop, etc. A chapter is devoted to curing. The chief Acts<sup>2</sup> (from 1660 on) prohibiting the growing of tobacco in England are given in the "Appendix". After the war, Carver notices here, if a "constant uninterrupted supply of this necessary exotic [is] provided", the old prohibitory laws could be revived. The author gives a further argument that English tobacco will

greatly exceed in flavour and efficacy any that is imported from the southern colonies . . . as its tardiness of growth tends to impregnate the plants with a greater quantity of salts . . .

<sup>1</sup> *V. the Introduction*, p. 119, n. 2, ¶ 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 117-119.



A pound of tobacco raised in New-England or Nova-Scotia is supposed to contain as much real strength as two pounds of Virginia; and I doubt not but that near double the quantity of salts might be extracted from it . . . [H<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>-H<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-H<sup>4</sup> [first, the half-title; last, blank]).  
TWO ENGRAVED PLATES, from copper, colored, of the flowers of the plant, and of its stalk and leaves, by Copland and Sansom.  
THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 8 x 5½ inches.  
REFERENCES: BM. S., iii, n. 11191. Lee, *Bibliography* (*op. cit.* in n. 890), 162.

\* \* \*

No. 895-a The Dublin edition, printed for Luke White, 1779, with the same title and contents as in n. 895 except that the concluding paragraph, in which the author invited correspondence with landowners who wish to consult him, is lacking. (Bound with other tracts.)

Kurzer | Unterricht und Anweisung | für diejenigen | die Toback pflanzen wollen. | [Ornament] | Lemgo in der Meyerischen Buchhandlung, | 1779.  
[Translation of title] Short instruction and advice for those who wish to plant tobacco. Lemgo in Meyer's bookshop. 1779.

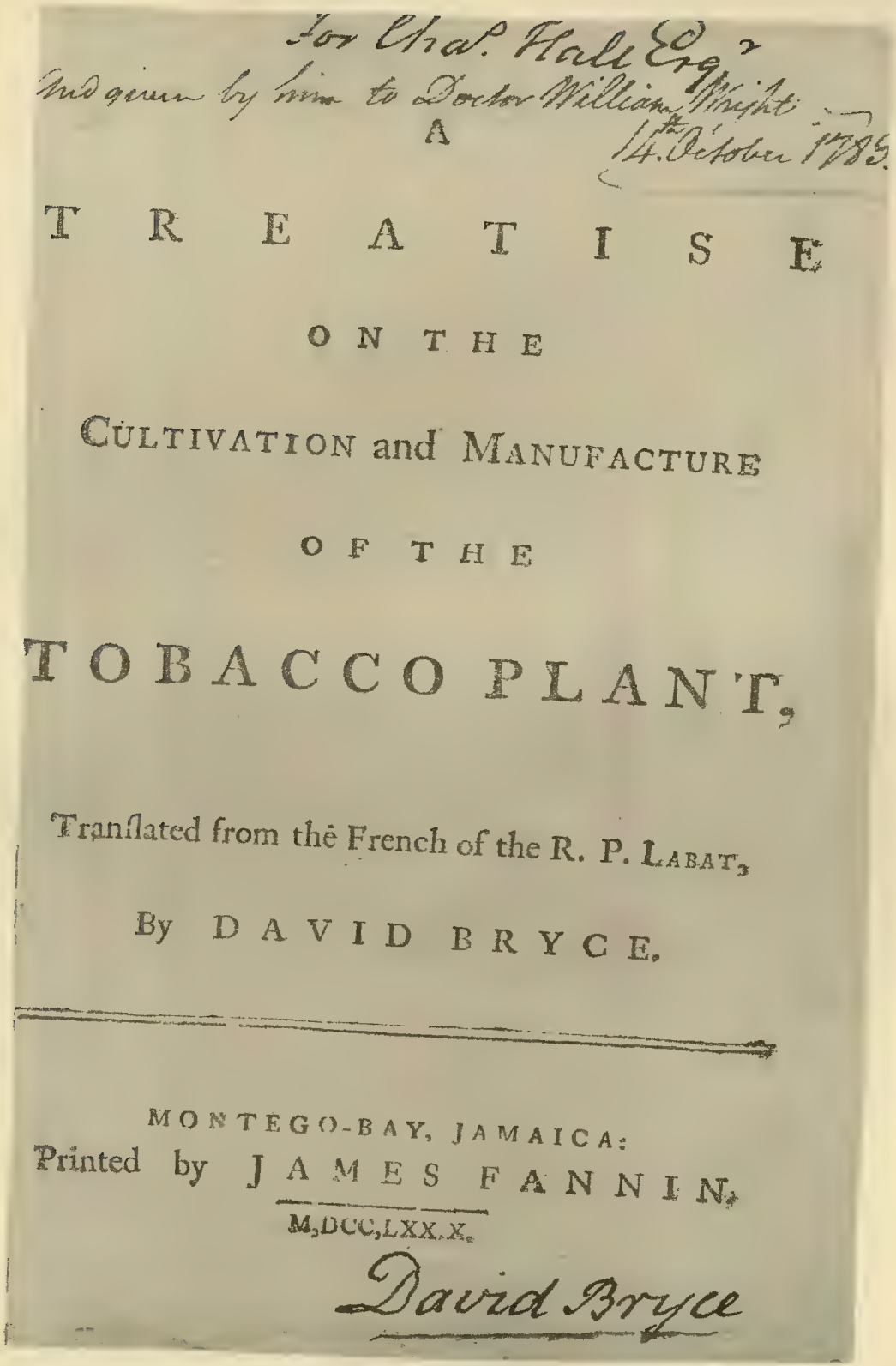
THIS work is compiled, the author remarks, from various sources difficult to obtain, and from observations based on his own experience. The decree issued in Lippe offering premiums for the cultivation of tobacco encouraged him to publish these instructions. He observes, among other matters of a practical nature, that there are seven varieties of the plant suitable for cultivation in this part of Germany: Green Virginia with pointed leaves, Yellow (ox-tongue) with pointed leaves, Virginia with round leaves, American with long and narrow leaves, Hungarian with large leaves, Walachian, with round large leaves, and Amersfoort, with pointed leaves.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo ( ) ( 8 ).  
THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. (Bound with nos. 891, etc.)  
REFERENCE: Kayser (*op. cit.* in n. 793), V, 26.  
At the period of publication Lippe was a principality.

LABAT, Jean Baptiste (1663-1738), translated by David BRYCE  
TREATISE ON THE . . . TOBACCO PLANT. Montego-Bay, Jamaica, 1779.

That portion of Labat's original work (v. n. 538) which deals with tobacco is almost fully translated here. A few passages of minor importance are omitted.

FIRST EDITION. Small quarto (4 prel. leaves, comprising the title, list of subscribers and preface; text, A-P<sup>2</sup>).  
THREE-QUARTER CALF. Size of leaf: 8¾ x 5¾ inches.  
Nos. 896 AND 896-A [ 504 ] KURZER UNTERRICHT; LABAT



No. 896-A [ 505 ] LABAT



The translator's name and presentation inscription to Chas. Hall is written on the title on which Hall's autograph notation is also inscribed. Hall has corrected the errata, and filled the blank portion of the last page, and the fly-leaf following it, with an excerpt, in his hand, from a MS. relating to tobacco cultivation.

Only a limited number of this work was printed and no other copy has been located. It is unrecorded by F. Cundall in his *Bibliographia Jamaicensis* (1902) and his *The Press and Printers of Jamaica* . . . (1916). The printer, Fannin, was active in Montego-Bay between 1776 and 1807.

Charles Hall, to whom this copy was first presented, is included in the printed list of subscribers. He may have been the same Hall who was an assistant judge in the Superior Court of Jamaica in 1779. Dr. William Wright, who received this book from Hall, was physician-general of Jamaica and lived there from 1764 to 1785.

# MERLI, Francesco (fl. 1764-1779)

RIFLESSIONI | STORICO-MEDICHE | INTORNO ALL' USO | DELLA | CIOCCOLATA, DEL THE, E DEL CAFFE' | DI | FRANCESCO MERLI, | *Primo Medico degli Eserciti, e Reali* | *Spedali di S. M. il Re delle* | *Sicilie, Ec.* | TERZA EDIZIONE, | Corretta, ed accresciuta, coll' aggiunta d'altre | Storico-pratiche Riflessioni intorno all' uso | del Tabacco, dell' Autore | medesimo. | [Ornament] | IN NAPOLI MDCLXXIX. | PER VINCENZO FLAUTO | *Regio Impressore*.

[*Translation of title*] Historical-medical reflections concerning the use of chocolate, tea and coffee, by Francesco Merli, head physician of the armies and royal hospitals of his majesty the king of the Sicilies, etc. Third edition, corrected and augmented, with the addition of more historical-practical reflections concerning the use of tobacco, by the same author. At Naples, 1779. By Vincenzo Flauto, royal printer.

THE section on tobacco commences with an account of the introduction of the plant into various European countries, some of the names bestowed upon it, etc. The reader is referred to any botany for a description. Some brief instructions for its cultivation, harvesting and curing are provided. Merli remarks that he leaves to the monopolists descriptions of the various sorts of smoking- chewing- and snuff-tobaccos they sell. The therapeutic uses of the plant are referred to. Because of its extraordinary remedial value, the author observes, it takes first rank among medicinal herbs.

Tobacco as a sternutatory agent replaces all the errhines known to the ancients. The intelligentsia make valuable use of snuff when studying, as a restorative when mentally fatigued, or for pleasure. All kinds of snuff-boxes are now manufactured . . . The part that variety, custom and fashion play in the use of tobacco is readily observable from the small place physicians now assign this herb in the materia medica. It is best known in the realms of amusement, idleness, and quackery.

The dangerous effects of the immoderate use of tobacco; the "temperaments" benefited or harmed by it; the disastrous results of excessive sneezing (with a digression on the ancient opinions concerning the sneeze); the deleterious consequence of using a decoction of tobacco in treating wounds; the difficulty of overcoming the habit of smoking or snuffing; the lethal quality of oil of tobacco, etc. are among the matters referred to or discussed. Merli found from his own hospital practise that it was unwise to force patients, long accustomed to tobacco, to abandon its use.

The author concludes with some general observations on the social employment of tobacco. He notices that tobacco is most popular with Asiatics. He provides, he says, a kind of colophon to this section by reprinting a poem "Il Tabacco A Clori", written by the Abbé Bassi.<sup>1</sup> This, it is noted, appeared in several editions of the works of Pietro Metastasio, at first anonymously. The poem, a laudatory one, follows the usual pattern, and celebrates snuff in particular. [F<sub>8</sub><sup>b</sup>-H<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

THIRD EDITION. Small octavo (A-G<sup>8</sup>; H<sup>4</sup>).

ORIGINAL VELLUM. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: "Versuch einer Bibliographie des Kaffees," by Wolf Mueller, in *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, No. 4 (Leipzig, 1936), 116.

The original edition of Merli, *Guida medica intorno all' uso del Thé, Caffè e Cioccolata*, was published at Naples, 1768. The section on tobacco first appeared in this third edition, 1779.

# SWEDEN, Stockholm, Carl Sparre, Governor-general

Öfwer-Ståthållare-Embetets | Kungörelse | Och | Förbud | För obehörige Perfoner til Tobaks-Handels | idkande. | Gifwen Stockholm then 12 Februarii 1779. | [Ornament] | Cum Gratia & Privilegio S:æ R:æ Maj:tis. | STOCKHOLM, Trykt i Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1779.

[*Translation of title*] Prohibitory proclamation from the Governor-general's office for persons not entitled to trade in tobacco. Given in Stockholm 12 February 1779. With the grace and privilege of his royal majesty. Stockholm, printed in the royal printing shop, 1779.

THE tobacco-traders of the city having complained that domestic tobacco and snuff are being sold illegally in the streets and shops, chandlers, hat-trimmers, and bakery-wives, among others, are strictly prohibited from engaging in this trade, under penalty of fine and confiscation of the merchandise. Earlier statutes are in effect confining the vending of these commodities solely to tobacco dealers and manufacturers. Grocers, however, who from olden times have dealt in packages of tobacco and Spanish snuff are excepted from this prohibition (according to the statute of 20 August 1751). Also exempted are those few persons who have been granted permission to engage in this trade before the tobacco dealers formed their union.

SMALL QUARTO (2 leaves, unsigned).

WRAPPERS, UNCUT. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{9}{16}$  x 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

Unterricht | zum | Tobaks-Anbau | im | Marggrafthum Niederlausitz. | [Ornament] | Frankfurt und Leipzig. | 1779.

[*Translation of title*] Instruction on tobacco-growing in the Margravate of Lower Lusatia. Frankfurt and Leipzig. 1779.

THE first part of this tract provides the usual technical instructions on the cultivation and care of tobacco, for farmers in the marches of the Margravate of

<sup>1</sup> Lorenzo Antonio Bassi, author of *Rime Piacevoli*, 1757.



Lower Lusatia (then part of Saxony). It is observed that a cwt. of tobacco grown in this country can be sold for a minimum price of 3 to 4 reichthalers.

In the succeeding section peasants are urged to produce this staple commodity. To encourage the growing of tobacco the Elector of Saxony offered prizes. The edict of 6 March 1769, the reader is reminded, provided three prizes (the first of 10, the second and third of 5 reichthalers each) for the peasants who grew the largest quantity of tobacco by 1770. The minimum amount permitted to any competitor was 300 cwt. It is announced that this tract is being distributed free for the benefit of interested planters.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo ( )<sup>(8)</sup>.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. (Bound with nos. 891, etc.)

CARVER, Jonathan (1710-1780) *trans. by* Jan David PASTEUR (1753-1804)

HET KWEEKEN VAN DE TABAKS-PLANT. Leyden, 1780.

[*Translation of title*] Essay on the cultivation of the tobacco plant and the manner of preparing it in northern climates. By Jonathan Carver. Translated from the English. At Leyden. Printed by Hendrik Hoogenstraaten, 1780.

This is the Dutch translation of n. 895 with some material omitted.

FIRST DUTCH EDITION. Small octavo (A-C<sup>8</sup>).

MOROCCO, UNCUT. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

The dedication is signed J. D. P. Pasteur, a well known linguist, translated Carver's *Travels*, among several hundred other works.

H., I. W.

AANMERKINGEN . . . VAN HET TABAKS-ROOKEN. Alkmaar, c. 1780.

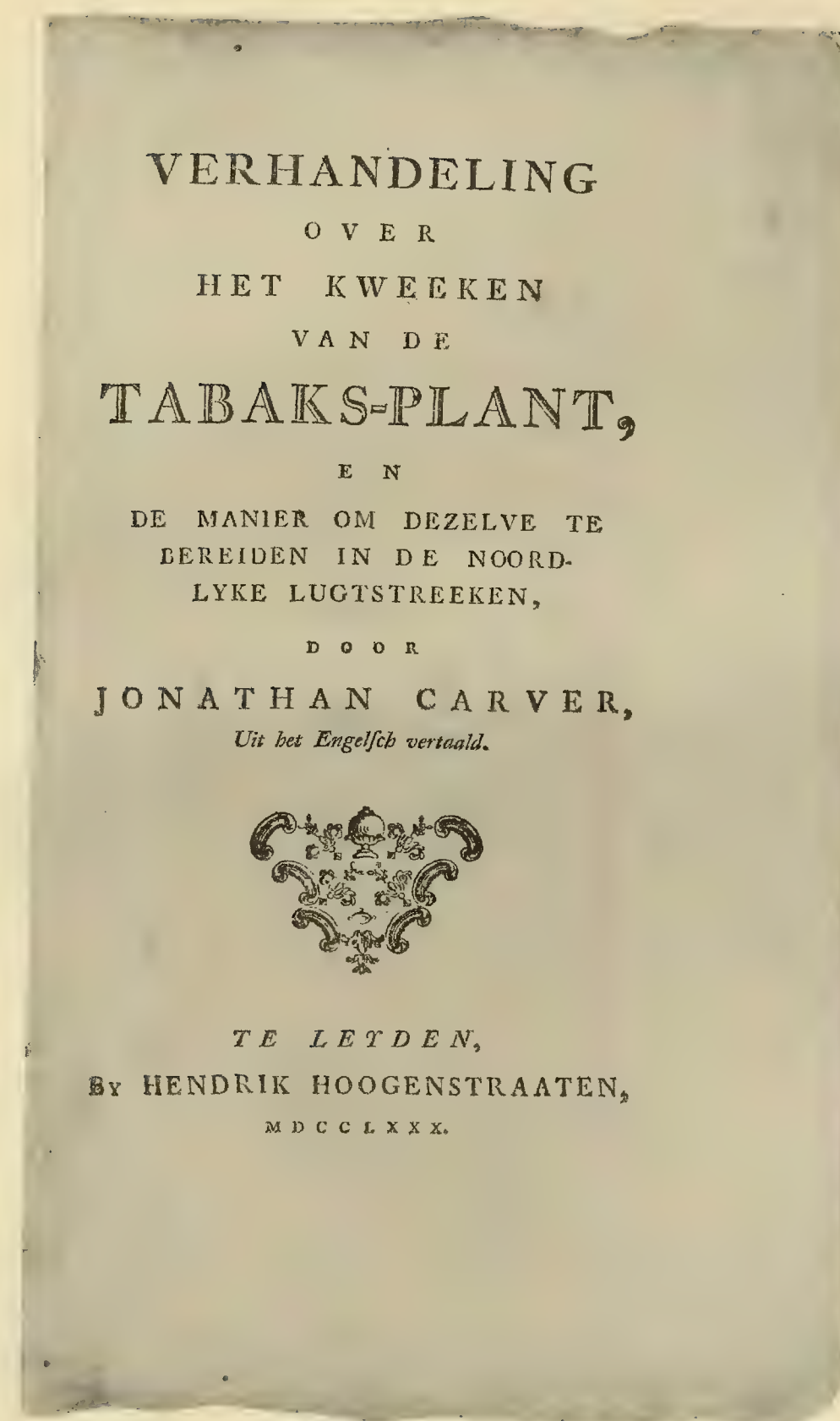
[*Translation of title*] Medical and ethical observations concerning the present fashion of tobacco-smoking, so much in vogue. Wherein is investigated principally the injurious effects resulting from excessive smoking, both in general and in particular, for scholars and men of letters in their studies. By I. W. H\*\*\*, M. D. [This pamphlet] may be had for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  st[ivers] at Alkmaar from the shop of Maagh; at Amsterdam [from] Bom [&c., as in imprint above] and everywhere else.

THE author thinks it remarkable that smoking is so widely popular. Consider, says he, that one's first taste of a pipe results in a most uncomfortable experience, that continuance in the habit induces little pleasure, and that it is injurious to health. He boldly announces that even the most intelligent and devoted smokers admit that the supposed pleasure derived from this insidious custom lies more in imagination than in reality. He is really annoyed at the carelessness of such people, particularly when one remembers what low and vulgar persons first introduced the habit, about two hundred years ago: seamen and other common, coarse people.

Nos. 900 AND 901

[ 508 ]

CARVER; I. W. H.



TITLE OF CARVER, 1780

No. 900

[ 509 ]

CARVER



GENEES- en ZEEDEKUNDIGE  
AANMERKINGEN,

OVER DE HEEDENDAAGSCHE ZOO ZEER  
IN ZWANGGAANDE MODE,

VAN HET

TABAKS-ROOKEN;

WAARIN VOORNAMENLYK WORD ON-  
DERZOCHT, IN HOE VERRE HET AL  
TE STERK ROOKEN SCHADELYK  
EN NADEELIG ZY

IN 'T ALGEMEEN,

EN INZONDERHEID VOOR

GELEERDEN EN GELETTERDEN

IN DESZELFS STUDIEN.

D O O R

I. W. H. \*\*\* MED. DOCTOR.

*Zyn a 5½ St. te bekoomen*

Te Alkmaar by Maagb; Amsterdam Bom, Denter, van  
Guik, Eeuw, Schuurman en Stambesius; Delft v. d.  
Smout; Dort van Braam; Gouda Verblauw; Haarlem  
v. d. Aa; 's Hage van Drecht; Leyden Herdingb;  
Rotterdam de Leeuw en D. Vis; Schiedam Pook-  
man; Utrecht Ennenz, en verders alomme.

TITLE OF I. W. H., c. 1780

No. 901

[510]

I. W. H.

Our snobbish author holds Bontekoe (n. 391) responsible for the popularity of tobacco among the better classes. Bontekoe, he says, may have been correct in his belief that tobacco had exceptional therapeutic virtues but no herb can be beneficial for everyone, without distinction. Bontekoe limited its use, but his disciples set no bounds in their devotion to tobacco. It was believed, he remarks, that the damp climate of Holland made smoking necessary, but efficient physicians have issued warnings against the practise and he himself is convinced that it is harmful to scholars.

He wishes to be explicit about what he is writing—therefore he explains what smoking is, what a scholar is, and what meditation is. Among other matters he says something about the saline quality of tobacco, salivation, digestion and bodily fluids, and the mental disturbances certain to result in a body upset by smoking. The fact that people who indulge in a pipe when working continue their labors does not impress him, for some are able to accustom themselves to arsenic. The Turks harden their bodies to the use of opium; the tobacco-smoker habituates himself to *his* poison. Obviously, he concludes, non-smokers are more fitted for their labors than those tainted with tobacco. Students of medicine, for instance, should use their hands for making pills; not for fussing with pipes. How can they be successful; how can they think when the blood-vessels of the brain swell from the salt of tobacco? The nauseating first effects of smoking are described—sufficient proof, the author observes, that tobacco is an enemy of the human constitution. All the accompaniments of smoking are distracting to students, preventing concentration on their work. The author recommends that scholars be advised on tobacco by James I. In order not to annoy the devotees of the pipe too much, as the royal views were rather severe (and this pamphlet is, after all, intended for cognoscenti) he considerably quotes from the *Counterblast* (n. 143) only in Latin.

FIRST EDITION. Octavo (Title, 1 leaf; A<sup>8</sup>).

BOARDS, UNTRIMMED. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{9}{16}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. From the library of Dr. D. F. Scheurleer, with his ex libris designed by W. A. van Konijnenberg.

According to A. M. Ledeboer, *Alfabetische Lijst der Boekdrukkers, Boekverkoopers en Uitgevers in Noord-Nederland* (Utrecht, 1876), several printers named Maagh were active in Alkmaar at various dates between 1746–1781.

CHALMERS, George (1742–1825)

POLITICAL ANNALS OF THE . . . COLONIES. London, 1780.

THE value of this “copious treasure of historical facts”<sup>1</sup> as an informational source on various phases of the early Anglo-American tobacco trade, etc. is indicated by the frequent use made of it in the *Introduction to Tobacco*. Quotations from Chalmers’ important work occur there on pages 88, n. 6, ¶ 2; 91; 98, n. 5, ¶ 1; 98, n. 8; 128, n. 7, ¶ 1; 130, n. 1, ¶ 1 and ¶ 2; 130, n. 2. Passages cited or referred to will be found on pages 92, n. 11; 93, n. 8; 99, n. 9, and 131, n. 4. There are other references of an incidental nature to the subject of tobacco in Chalmers’ *Annals*.

<sup>1</sup> Jared Sparks, in his preface to the *Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the American Colonies*

(Boston, 1845), Volume I, page vi.

No. 902

[511]

CHALMERS



## POLITICAL ANNALS

OF THE

Present UNITED COLONIES,

FROM THEIR

S E T T L E M E N T

TO THE

PEACE of 1763:

Compiled chiefly from RECORDS, and authorized often by the  
Insertion of STATE-PAPERS.

*Il faut éclairer l'histoire par les lois, et les lois par l'histoire.*—MONTESQUIEU.

By GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq.

B O O K I.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR: And sold by J. BOWEN, Corner  
of BEAUFORT-BUILDINGS, N° 95, STRAND.  
M.DCC.LXXX.

TITLE OF CHALMERS, 1780

FIRST EDITION. Quarto (Title, 1 leaf; a-b<sup>2</sup>; B-Z<sup>4</sup>; Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup>; A2a-Z2z<sup>4</sup>; A3a-T3t<sup>4</sup>).

OLD SHEEP. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{7}{16}$  x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. An early owner's name "Robert Thompson" is written on page [1].

No. 902

[512]

CHALMERS

REFERENCES: BM. S., iii, n. 11766. "The Public Life of George Chalmers," Grace A. Cockcroft (No. 454 of *Columbia Univ. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law*, N. Y., 1939), 56-62; 152.

Chalmers practised law in Maryland, to which colony he had emigrated in 1763. Upon the outbreak of the War of American Independence he returned to England. He was chief clerk to the Privy Council from 1786 to 1825.

Book I of the *Annals* goes only to 1688. Book II (to around the year 1700) was not published before 1868 when it appeared in the *Collections of the New-York Historical Society* . . . 1868,<sup>2</sup> New York.

John Marshall admired the *Annals* and employed it as a source for his *Life of Washington*. Bancroft, on the other hand, remarked that Chalmers wrote "like a lawyer and a disappointed politician, not like a calm enquirer". (Quoted in W., v, 352, n. 2)

Grace Cockcroft (*op. cit. supra*) remarks that "all have agreed that . . . he observed the laws of scientific composition . . . His conclusions, of course, are another matter and seem to different commentators warranted or outrageous according to their own predispositions . . ."

CHRIST, Johann Ludwig (1739-1813)

PATRIOTISCHE NACHRICHT . . . ZU DEM EINTRÄGLICHEN TABAKSBAU.  
Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1780.

[Translation of title] Patriotic account and clear instruction for every peasant on the profitable growing of tobacco and [cultivation] of the so-called Asiatic tobacco; tested and printed for the common good by J. L. Christ, Evangelical Lutheran Pastor at Rodheim vor der Höhe. Frankfurt and Leipzig, in the book shop of Fleischer, 1780.

THE increase in the cost of tobacco since the outbreak of the American war makes it advisable (and profitable) that German peasants cultivate the plant. But Germans dislike their own domestic sort, and their experiments with the Virginian kind have proved discouraging. The happiest choice of a suitable tobacco, therefore, would be the Asiatic variety.<sup>1</sup>

The seeds of this tobacco had been imported from Holland three years earlier. They were sowed first near Hanau. An excellent oil, which may be utilized as fuel, or for culinary purposes, is derived from the seeds of this variety, and the yellow flowers of the plant, as they are rich in honey, would benefit bee-keepers. The cultivation of Turkish tobaccos, such as "Bascha dü Han", "Bascha dü Sultan", and "petum"<sup>2</sup> is not advised nor are they nearly as desirable as the Asiatic kind.

The numerous economic advantages to be derived from the production of the variety recommended by the author, and a brief historical account of the introduction of tobacco into Europe are provided. Christ thought Raleigh taught the young people of

<sup>1</sup> There are several minor references to tobacco in this volume.

<sup>2</sup> From the author's description, apparently a variety of *N. rustica*. Comes (*Monographie*, pp. 22-23)

describes the *N. rustica* var. *Asiatica* (Schrank), and records its cultivation in Syria, Arabia, Persia, Abyssinia, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The word is here intended to apply to a variety of *N. Tabacum* from South America.

No. 903

[513]

CHRIST

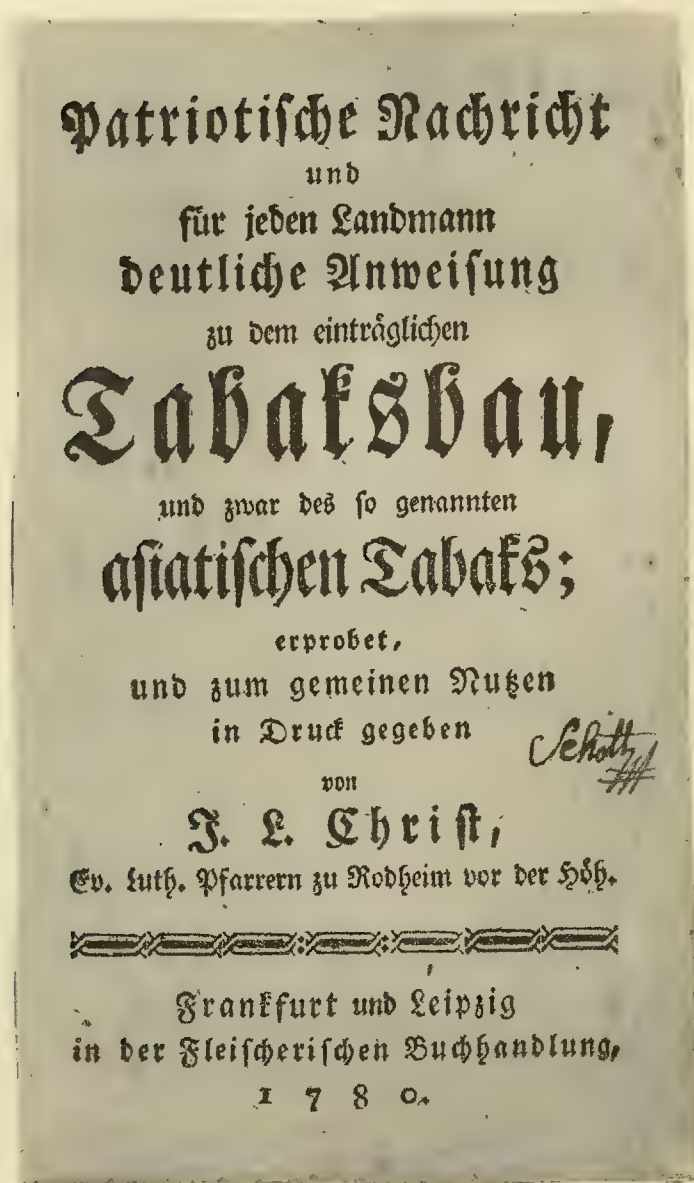


England the art of "drinking fire" in 1618 and, more correctly, states that the Spanish army of Charles V brought smoking to Germany (c. 1550). The second part of the treatise is almost entirely devoted to technical details on the cultivation of Asiatic tobacco, its manufacture, storing, etc.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A-F<sup>8</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. (Bound with nos. 891, etc.) Early owner's name inscribed on title.

REFERENCES: Hamberger-Meusel (*op. cit.* in n. 792), I, 584. Kayser (*op. cit.* in n. 793), I, 440. There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College library.



TITLE OF CHRIST, 1780

The author, an authority on pomology, beekeeping, etc., wrote many works on those subjects, and some others on agriculture.

\* \* \*

No. 903-a The same, dated 1781, with identical title (except for omission of imprint) and contents (except for omission of dedication). This copy, a small octavo (A-F<sup>8</sup>) has an armorial stamp on the title and contains the signature of James F. Bell. The absence of place of publication, printer, and dedication suggests that this edition may have been pirated. (Bound with n. 920.)

ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Ornamental head-piece] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. IX.  
[London, 1780]

An Act for extending the Provisions of Two Acts, made in the Eighteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign . . . with respect to bringing Prize Goods into this Kingdom, to Spanish Prize Goods . . . and for reducing the Duty on Foreign Prize Tobacco.

THE duties on prize tobacco are found to be so excessive that it is impracticable for captors or their agents to dispose of it. It is therefore enacted that all tobacco not of the growth of British American colonies which has been taken and condemned as prize and which is warehoused under the king's lock, or on board ship and entered at the custom-house, or any tobacco which shall be captured during the current hostilities with France and Spain, shall be liable only to the same duties as that on British colonial tobacco. These duties may be drawn back upon exportation, as customary, except for the usual subsidy and poundage. [3C<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO. (3B<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-3D<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>. Paginated 191-198. The title-page is lacking.)

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVII, 535, 582-583, *et passim*.

ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Ornamental head-piece] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. XXXIX.  
[London, 1780]

An Act to admit to an Entry in this Kingdom, under certain Restrictions, Tobacco imported not directly from the Place of its Growth or Produce, and for granting an additional Duty on such Tobacco, during the present Hostilities.

DURING the present rebellion of the colonies several parcels of tobacco produced in the said colonies have been imported into some of the neutral islands in the West Indies. There they have been purchased by loyal British subjects, conveyed to some British West Indies island and thence exported to England. As the Navigation Act (1660) prohibited the entry of tobacco and other commodities except from the country of origin, under penalty of forfeiture, doubts have arisen



respecting the legality of the importations above referred to. It is manifestly to the benefit of the revenue and navigation of the kingdom to permit this trade.

Therefore it is enacted that tobacco grown in British plantations in America, imported from the neutral islands in the West-Indies, &c. before 1 January 1781, may be entered without incurring any penalty; after that date any such tobacco, which shall be landed at any British island in the West-Indies from a neutral port, may be imported directly from such island to Great Britain, in British vessels. Masters of vessels entering tobacco to produce custom-house export certificate. All such tobacco (except prizes) imported, to pay an additional duty of 1 *d.* per pound, besides the additional 5 per cent granted by 19 George III, Cap. 25. Drawbacks allowed as formerly for exportation of such tobacco. Act to be in force from 1 January 1781, to end of present hostilities.

SMALL FOLIO. (7X<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-7Y<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>. Paginated 635-640. The title-page is lacking.)

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVII, 855, 860, *et passim*.

[GERMANY] PRUSSIA, Frederick II, "the Great", *King*

EDICT | wider das | Feuer-Anlegen | und | Tobackrauchen | in den Heiden, | auch | Nacht-Fischen und Krebsen mit Feuer, | in der Marck Brandenburg. | [Ornament] | De Dato Berlin, den 22ten Junii 1726. | Aufs neue gedruckt bey George Jacob Decker, Königl. Hof-Buchdrucker. 1780.

[*Translation of title*] Edict against lighting fires and smoking tobacco in the woods, also fishing at night and catching crayfish with a fire in the March of Brandenburg. Dated Berlin, 22 June 1726. Printed anew at the shop of George Jacob Decker, royal court printer. 1780.

THE ever-present hazard of fire in the March of Brandenburg made it necessary to re-issue this edict. It prohibits the building of fires, tobacco smoking or nocturnal fishing with the aid of fire in or near the March. An ordinance of 1720 of similar tenor is referred to. The penalty for convicted violators of the edict is to be ten years' imprisonment.

FOLIO (2 leaves).

MOROCCO: Size of leaf: 12 <sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches.

HAMILTON, Robert (1749-1830)

DE NICOTIANAE VIRIBUS IN MEDICINA. Edinburgh, 1780.

[*Translation of title*] Inaugural essay, concerning the powers of nicotiana in medicine as well as an examination of its injurious effects in common and domestic use. Which, the Almighty approving [and] by the authority of the very reverend man, Master William Robertson, S.S.T.P. head of the University at Edinburgh and with the consent of the most distinguished

Nos. 906 AND 907

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GERMANY; HAMILTON

academic senate and the decree of the most honorable medical faculty, Robert Hamilton, Irishman, fellow of the royal society of medicine at Edinburgh and honorary fellow of the physical society, submits for the consideration of the learned in order to attain, properly and lawfully, the doctor's degree and the highest honors and privileges in medicine, on the 24th of June, at the accustomed hour and place. At Edinburgh [printed] by Balfour and Smellie, printers of the Academy, 1780.

TENTAMEN INAUGURALE,  
D E  
Nicotianae Viribus in Medicina; ut et de  
ejus malis Effectibus in Ufu communi  
et domestico, Examen.

Q U O D,  
ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,  
Ex Auctoritate Reverendi admodum Viri,  
D. GULIELMI ROBERTSON, S. S. T. P.  
ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ PRÆFECTI;  
NEC NON  
Amplissimi SENATUS ACADEMICI consensu,  
Et nobilissimæ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ decreto;  
PRO GRADU DOCTORATUS,

SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS ET PRIVILEGIIS  
RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;  
Eruditorum examini subjecit  
ROBERTUS HAMILTON,  
HIBERNUS,

Societatis Regalis Medicinæ Edinenfis Socius,  
NEC NON,  
Societatis Physicæ Socius Honorarius.

Critics avaunt! Tobacco is my Theme,  
Tremble like hornets at the blasting steam.  
DODSLEY'S Collect. v. 2. p. 284

Ad diem 24. Junii, hora locoque solitis.

EDINBURGI:  
Apud BALFOUR et SMELLIE,  
Academiae Typographos.  
M,DCC,LXXX.

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TITLE OF HAMILTON, 1780

No. 907

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HAMILTON



FAMILIAR comment on the nomenclature of tobacco, the introduction of the plant into Europe (Hamilton mistakenly thought by Drake in 1559-1560), and a botanical account (from Bergius' *Materia Medica*),<sup>1</sup> etc. introduce the author's thesis. In a chapter on the use of tobacco as a prophylactic during the plague various instances of its efficacy, as reported by several medical writers, are recited. But the validity of these case histories and observations is negated by a footnote (in English), in which Miller<sup>2</sup> remarks that Rivière (*cf.* n. 308) knew several great smokers who perished in the Leipzig plague.

Hamilton is of the opinion that any stimulant is valuable in the treatment of fevers, but the fumes of tobacco are too suffocating. Pipes to administer tobacco clysters in cases of spasmodic colic have been invented and improved by physicians, such as Utzer<sup>3</sup> and Schaeffer (*v.* n. 807). The best, however, Hamilton states, is that perfected by Berenbroek<sup>4</sup> who has just sent a model to Edinburgh.<sup>5</sup>

Brief chapters then follow dealing with the use of tobacco in the treatment of dropsy, scurvy, head-lice — caution is here advised in the application of tobacco unguent, lest it burn and cause other ills — for fresh wounds (a use to which Hamilton strongly objects), for checking hemorrhoids, and several other diseases or ailments. Cullen<sup>6</sup> is cited for the method of applying tobacco smoke to resuscitate those nearly drowned.<sup>7</sup> It is the author's general conclusion, however, that, despite the occasional curative value of tobacco administered by enthusiastic physicians, this herb is, at best, a dangerous remedy. Its prudent use in the treatment of certain diseases, he says, has proved its value, but it has too often been awarded false praise.

The second part of the thesis is concerned with the social uses of tobacco. Hamilton confesses hesitancy about attacking a custom so generally popular. But after acknowledging a remark of his botany professor, that one should express gratitude to the barbarians for this valuable plant, he proceeds to show his disapproval, first of snuffing. The continued use of snuff, he states, is not only a depravity which results in injuring the vocal cords, but excessive snuffers acquire a heavy, goatlike odor. Smoking, he thinks, is even more injurious to the health than snuffing. He reminds his readers of the old tale of dissected soldiers whose brains were found to be sooty from excessive smoking.<sup>8</sup> Hamilton notices that the use of the pipe is not so prevalent as it was a generation ago, but in Scotland the habit is still strong. Moreover, many depressed people drown their sorrows in tobacco, as in wine. But he does concede one estimable quality among many evil ones: tobacco smoke suffocates insects!

Nothing, however, can equal the author's aversion to chewing. He cites several authorities to indicate that the loss of saliva resulting from this habit reduces weight excessively; that the use of this masticatory causes loss of appetite and of teeth. When he reached this point in his disquisition a friend warned him: "Beware, for there are many today who would rather have their health broken, even at fifty, than abandon

<sup>1</sup> Peter Jonas Bergius. Published at Stockholm, 1778.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently Joseph Miller, *Botanicum officinale*, London, 1722.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Matthias Untzer is intended here.

<sup>4</sup> Arnold Beerenbroek.

<sup>5</sup> The plate which illustrates this part of Hamilton's text shows four clyster-smoke apparatus, and various parts. These are the instruments designed

by Jerome D. Gaub, John Aiken, Beerenbroek and Professor Alexander Monro.

<sup>6</sup> William Cullen, in *A Letter to Lord Cathcart*, London, 1776.

<sup>7</sup> *Cf.* Charlevoix, n. 730, first excerpt.

<sup>8</sup> The characters and the habit are occasionally altered in this dismal report. The "soldiers" here are "criminals" elsewhere; "smoking" here was once "snuffing."

chewing or snuffing . . ." But Hamilton, undismayed, concludes with the passage with which that "most serene author", James I ended his *Counterblast*.<sup>9</sup>

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title and dedication, each 1 leaf, unsigned, A-I<sup>4</sup>).

ENGRAVING of "Nicotiana" and a folding plate of tobacco clyster machines (*v.* n. 5, *supra*).

THREE-QUARTER OLD CALF. Size of leaf: 7 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. From the library of James T. Bell.

REFERENCES: BM. SG., 1st Ser., V. *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, W. Munk (London, 1878).

Hamilton is listed in the register of medical graduates of Edinburgh University, published at Edinburgh in 1846, and his thesis is there referred to on pp. 15, 194.

### SPAIN, Tobacco Monopoly Administration

[Text-heading:] ✠ | INSTRUCCION | DE LO QUE RESPECTIVAMENTE SE HA DE OB- | servir, no solo por los Administradores principales de la | Renta del Tabaco, y demás en cuyos Pueblos haya Juz- | gados de ella, sino tambien por los Gefes de las Partidas | de Visita, y Resguardo unido, à fin de cortar las diversas | dudas, reparos, y aun perjuicios, que se han notado, asi | sobre el formal y pronto pago con los caudales de la Ren- | ta, de las gratificaciones, gastos, y costas, que se diràn; co- | mo en quanto à su reintegro de los bienes de los Reos, que | se aprehendan con cuerpo de delito, ò sin èl, no obstan- | te las repetidas Ordenes Circulares, que se han expedido | al propio intento, y con especialidad à principios de este | mes, y fines de Febrero anterior. [Badajoz? 1780]

[Translation of heading] Instruction to be observed not only by the chief officials of the tobacco revenue and others in whose cities there are [monopoly] courts but also by the leaders of search parties and the customhouse officers in order to reduce [the number of] doubtful cases, delays and other grievances, which have been noticed. Also, on the regular and prompt payment from the resources of the administration of rewards, expenses and costs. Also, in what manner and how much indemnification is to be made from the goods of offenders taken in the act or otherwise. [These are issued] notwithstanding the repeated circular orders sent out, to the same effect, especially at the beginning of this month and the end of last February.

THE rewards to be paid informers whose denunciations result in the capture of smugglers are stated. (These are temptingly large: 266 reales and 22 maravedis, vellon,<sup>1</sup> from the tobacco monopoly treasury and 500 ducats, vellon, from the sale of confiscated goods, in accordance with the laws and instructions of 1761 and 1769.) Where informers are not involved the captors are to receive the monopoly reward and will share in the value of the contraband. Special modifications of these orders are to apply in Catalonia, Mallorca, Guipuzcoa, Alava and Vizcaya.<sup>2</sup>

Instructions are given for the dissemination of this publication. Soldiers are urged to be zealous in detecting contraband, and rewards are offered them for conspicuous service to the tobacco monopoly. The monopoly is to pay the usual expenses of transportation and maintenance of culprits, as well as legal costs. After an arrest the nearest officials will be informed by letter to seize the offender's property, which is to be sold to meet costs of prosecutions, etc. When the smuggler has insufficient means to pay the costs of trial, etc. no employee of the monopoly is to receive a re-

<sup>9</sup> *V. Tobacco*, I, p. 404, last excerpt.

<sup>1</sup> *V.* n. 720, notes 1 and 2. <sup>2</sup> *V.* n. 749.



ward, even if any be due him. (The administration indicates, however, that it is not indifferent to the interests of its employees: it solicitously announces that they should be reimbursed for the paper and seals they use in sending messages.)

All associates of the administration are required to observe these instructions, by order of the administrators-general of the tobacco revenue. Attested to be a true copy of the bulletin deposited in the treasury of the principal revenue office in the province of Estremadura, at Badajoz, 1 April 1780.

SMALL FOLIO (4 leaves, unsigned).

OLD WRAPPERS. Inscribed in a fairly recent hand "Instruccion para la Renta del Tabaco. Badajoz 1780." Size of leaf:  $11\frac{11}{12} \times 8\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

#### SPAIN, Charles III, *King*

✠ | REAL CEDULA | DE S. M. | Y Señores de su Real y Supremo Consejo, | POR LA QUAL | SE MANDA GUARDAR, Y CUMPLIR EL | Real Decreto y Declaracion insertos, en que se | prescriben las reglas convenientes para imponer | los Capitales de los Depósitos que hai en el Reyno | sobre la Renta del Tabaco á razon de tres | por ciento de cuenta de la Real | Hacienda. | AÑO [Woodcut royal arms] 1780. | EN MADRID: | EN LA IMPRENTA DE PEDRO MARIN.

[*Translation of title*] Royal warrant of His Majesty and the lords of his royal and supreme council, by which it is ordered that the royal decree and declaration herewith be observed and fulfilled. In this are prescribed suitable regulations to [mortgage] the tobacco-revenue lease for the [amount of the] capital deposits in the kingdom, at the rate of three per cent. 1780. At Madrid. In the printing shop of Pedro Marin.

HAVING ascertained through an investigation, ordered in 1766, that there are large funds, of entailed estates, and for religious purposes, held on deposit in the kingdom, his majesty has issued this warrant ordering the appropriation of these funds to meet the costs of the war with Great Britain. Interest, fixed at three per cent, is to be paid for such moneys, to be secured by a mortgage on the royal tobacco-revenue lease. Various details of the rights of creditors in courts of justice, as to which officials and clerical authorities this cedula is to be sent, issuance of receipts and indentures, etc. are provided. It is stated that funds which would otherwise lie idle will thus be put into circulation. Individuals or communities who wish to participate in this transaction are invited to do so. As soon as peace is declared and the revenue from colonial possessions in America re-established, it is announced, redemption of the mortgage "deeds" will be effected. (But *cf.* n. 921.) 19 March 1780. By the king.

SMALL FOLIO. (Title, 1 leaf [prob. A<sub>8</sub>]; A<sub>7</sub>).

OLD HALF CALF. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{7}{16} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

From the library of James T. Bell.

REFERENCE: Garcia de Torres (*op. cit.* in n. 719), 31.

In *Règne de Charles III d'Espagne*, by François Rousseau (Paris, 1907, II, p. 180 and n. 2) it is stated that the total amount produced by this "confiscation" was less than half that expected.

#### SPAIN, Charles III, *King*

[ORDER PROHIBITING THE SMUGGLING OR POSSESSION OF SNUFF.] Madrid, 1780.

THE preamble states that the continued disobedience of decrees already issued prohibiting the introduction into the kingdom of contraband snuff, or its use, makes it necessary to issue this order with more stringent penalties for defrauders of the tobacco revenue.

The introduction, concealment, use, or possession of rappee (French snuff), or "Groso Florentin" (a coarse snuff) is strictly forbidden. Anyone convicted of handling these products or furthering their use is to be punished by the penalties already prescribed for violaters of the tobacco laws: confiscation of goods and conveyances, five, eight or ten years at hard labor in Africa for first, second, or third convictions, respectively. To each of these penalties is now added a fine of 500 ducats, to be awarded to the informer. Proportionate terms at hard labor are to be given those unable to pay fines. Officials who are convicted of violating the provisions of these regulations are to be permanently barred from office.

Equally severe punishments are to be applied to any who manufacture snuff from the tobacco waste of leaves or cigars found in the monopoly supply stores. "Tobacco són" is permitted (except in Catalonia — *v. n.* 856) only when made up in its natural color, that is, unadulterated (*v. n.* 855). The possession of even a single box of snuff or other contraband provides prima facie evidence of guilt. The testimony of three witnesses, individually, shall also be acceptable proof that fraud has been committed by the accused. All transgressors are to pay fines. Common persons are to be imprisoned; persons of condition to be exiled for five years at a distance not less than twenty leagues from their lands. The identity of informers will be protected. (By the king, at San Ildefonso, 3 October 1769.)

It is required that this order be read, on 18 October 1769, at Madrid, before the gates of the palace and other places, with trumpets and timbals, in a clear, loud voice by a public crier, and that copies be posted in the accustomed places. Attested to be a true copy by the secretary of the general superintendence of the tobacco revenue. [Re-issued at] Madrid, 6 June 1780.

SMALL FOLIO (2 leaves, unsigned).

OLD PAPER WRAPPERS, inscribed "Orden prohibiendo el contrabando del Tabaco y rapé Madrid, 1769". Official stencil stamp and royal seal on first and last pages. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 8$  inches.

#### [SPAIN] Mexico, *Tobacco Monopoly Administration*

CONDICIONES | COMUNES | De las Contratas celebradas | CON LOS COSECHEROS | DE TABACO, | De las Villas de Córdoba y Orizava, | por el tiempo que dentro se expresa. | [Woodcut arms] | INPRESAS [*sic*] EN MEXICO | En la Imprenta del Br. D. Joseph Antonio de Hogal, | impresor del Superior Gobierno. Calle de Tiburcio. [1780]

[*Translation of title*] Joint conditions of the contracts made with the owners of the crops of tobacco in the cities of Cordova and Orizava for the period herein stated. Printed at Mexico [City] in the printing shop of . . . Joseph Antonio de Hogal, printer of the Superior government . . . [1780]



THE conditions of the contracts require that each planter cultivate, in 1780, the number of fields assigned to him by the local authorities and that when his crop is harvested, in 1781, he deposit it in the monopoly warehouses of Cordova and Orizaba. After the delivery of the crop to the monopoly agent new contracts will be made.

The twenty grades of tobacco leaf are to be reduced to three: highest, medium, lowest. Directions are given in detail for packing tobacco, duties of factory inspectors, etc., and the allowances permitted for tare and shrinkage are stated. As usual, bales are to contain 80 to 100 bunches. No sprouts or shoots may be mixed with tobacco (packed in bales); discovery of the fraud will result in forfeiture and the violaters will be permanently expunged from the register of tobacco-growers. Allowances proportionate to value will be made for tobacco damaged by blight or hail or spoiled in drying. Unsalable tobacco will be destroyed; the rest placed in its proper grade. Bales may be taken apart completely, at the grower's cost, if inspectors are in doubt about the quality of the tobacco. The administration has the privilege of purchase before tobacco is baled, with allowances for costs of packaging, etc. Fields are assigned at the planter's request; each, therefore, is required to sow the places allotted to him. Growers are not permitted to take any tobacco for their own use. The weight of bales is to be roughly 200 lbs. or a little more. The prices to be paid for tobacco and terms for payment are stated. Approved by the Viceroy, Mexico, 20 October 1780.

SMALL FOLIO (A-D<sup>2</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{3}{8} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Medina (*op. cit.* in n. 848), VI, n. 7111. Cf. "Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVIII", N. Leon, in *Boletín del Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano*, No. 8, Sec. 1, Part IV, (Mexico, 1907), 276.

Medina places the work under Pedro A. de Cosío (*cf.* n. 889), then secretary of the Viceroy.

In 1811, Baron Alexander von Humboldt made the observation that tobacco should have been one of the most important branches of agriculture in Mexico, but that the monopoly, established by the "visitador", Don Joseph de Galvez, in 1764, restricted planting to the towns of Orizaba and Cordova, and that planters who did not sell their crops to the monopoly were fined. Before that period, he continues, various other provinces were noted for the quality of their tobacco. He provides statistics on the quantities of tobacco produced, the rate of pay for the crop, and the royal share of the profits on tobacco consumed in Mexico alone (*Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*, Paris, 1811), Vol. III, pp. 214-220.

WENDLER, Peter Johann

ISTRUZIONE PER LA COLTIVAZIONE DEL TABACCO. Rome, 1780.

[*Translation of title*] Instruction for the cultivation of tobacco in the Papal State. At Rome, 1780. In the printing house of Luigi Perego Salvioni. With the license of the Superiors.

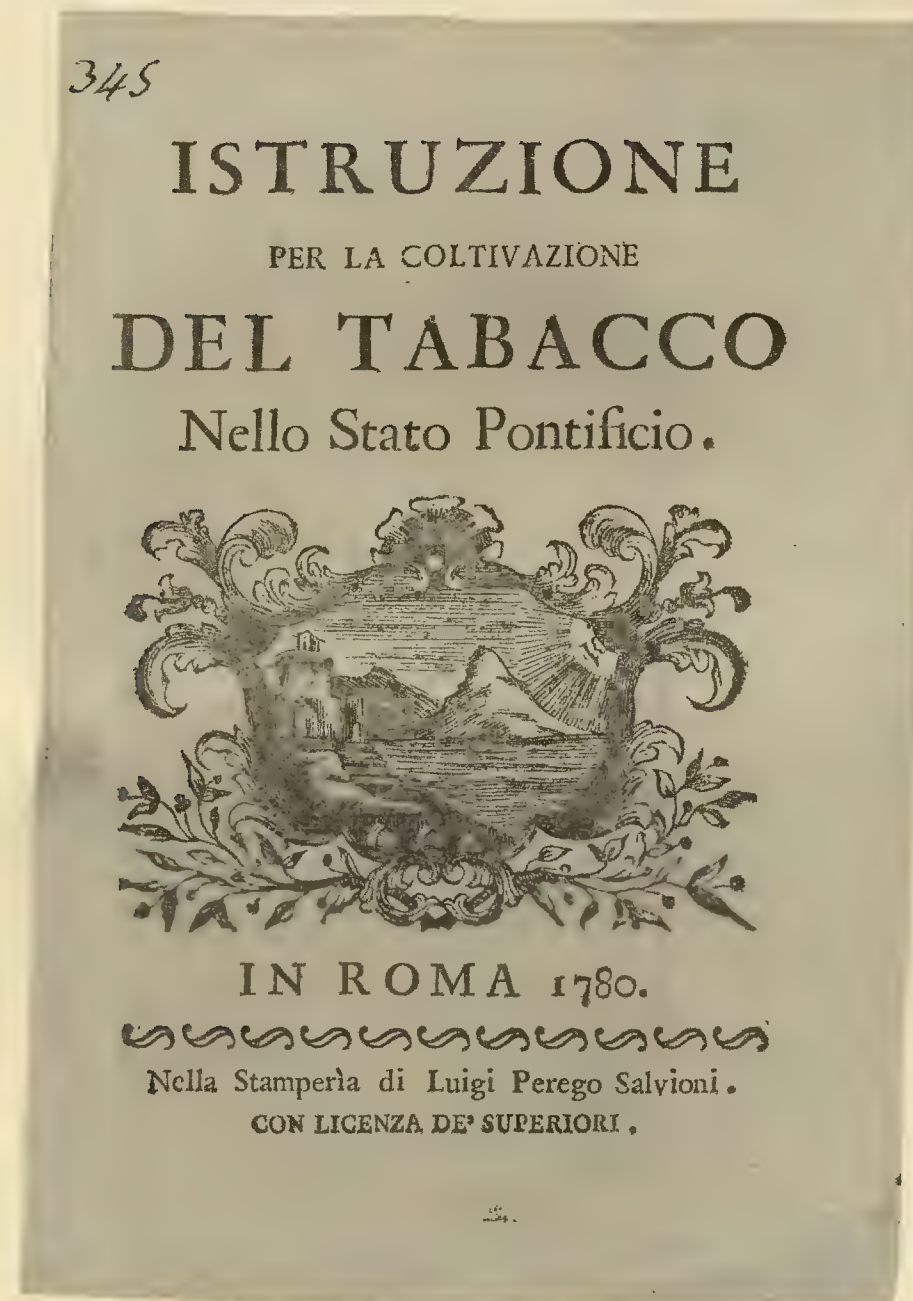
WENDLER (if not the author at least the promoter of this pamphlet) addresses the planters of the Papal State in a preface. He there announces that, with the sanction of Pius VI, who visited his tobacco factory at Rome, he has imported seeds from America and elsewhere. These he offers gratis to planters, together with

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this pamphlet. Further, he will give prizes (gold medals) for the best tobacco grown from the seeds and agrees to purchase all first-class crops.



TITLE OF WENDLER, 1780

In the main text Cardinal Santa Croce (*v. n.* 11, introduction) is credited with the importation of tobacco into Italy. It is blandly stated that to Italy, too, belongs the honor of naming the plant "tobacco". The word, it is remarked, was derived from an inscription on a monument<sup>1</sup> erected in honor of the plant. This read "Et ab hac",<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Apparently in Rome—but it seems to have disappeared!

<sup>2</sup> "And from this."

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WENDLER



meaning that from this natural product many had received great help in the cure of diverse illnesses. These Latin words were united, and two letters dropped, to form a single word, "tabac", which finally came into common use as "tabacco"<sup>3</sup>

The matter of nomenclature being thus settled the pamphleteer provides then the usual practical advice on the sowing, cultivation, harvesting, curing, and packing of tobacco. Fixed prices in Rome for Holland, Flemish, St. Omer, Virginian, Brazilian and Havana tobacco, during the two years preceding the publication of this pamphlet, are given.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A<sup>16</sup>).

HALF MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6¾ x 4⅝ inches.

Corti<sup>4</sup> states that Wendler, a German, obtained from the papal government a five-year concession for the sole right to manufacture "bastoni di tabacco" (tobacco-sticks, *i.e.*, cigars). "Wendler was a versatile man. He had come to Rome first as a painter, and, finding that there was too much competition at Rome, became a pioneer of the cigar, without any fear of rivalry." (p. 207)

KLING, Johann Peter von (*d.* 1809)

Unterricht | für den | Kurpfälzischen Landmann | zur Vervollkommnung | des | Tabacksbaues, | nebst | einem vorangeschickten kurzen Auszuge | der | dahin einschlagenden landesherrlichen | gnädigsten Verordnungen | von | Kurfürstlicher General-Lan- | des-Polizei-Ministerial-Ober- | Direktion | zum Drucke befördert. | Mannheim, gedruckt in der Kurfürstl. Hofbuchdruckerei. | 1780.

[*Translation of title*] Instruction for the farmer of the Palatinate in order to perfect tobacco cultivation. With a short prefatory resumé of the most gracious sovereign decrees relating to it, transmitted for printing by the Electoral General-Land-Police-Ministerial Authority. Mannheim, printed in the electoral court printing office. 1780.

SOIL, climate and location, the author (*v. n.* 891) announces, make the Palatinate well adapted to the production of tobacco. Better methods of husbandry will improve this essential crop. Various decrees intended to assist the planter of tobacco have been issued by his electoral highness. It is observed that, owing to their limited circulation, and lack of understanding and prejudice on the part of the local inhabitants, these decrees were ineffective.

The present pamphlet is, therefore, issued by the authorities for free distribution. The decrees mentioned are here reprinted (some abridged) together with practical information on the correct methods for cultivating tobacco. Advice (derived, it is stated, from the best sources and from experienced planters) on how to perfect the local tobacco crop is provided.

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-C<sup>8</sup>; D<sup>4</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Old figured wrappers bound in. Size of leaf: 6½ x 4 inches.

Stamp of the Bibliothek Schloss Miltenberg, and an early owner's name, on front wrapper.

REFERENCES: Kayser (*op. cit.* in *n.* 793), VI, 26. Holzmann and Bohatta (*op. cit.* in *n.* 501), IV, 261.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the *Introduction*, p. 8, *n.* 2 for a less serious but equally valid explanation of the etymology of

"tobacco".

<sup>4</sup> He does not provide a source for his statements.

ACCARIAS DE SÉRIENNE, Jacques (1706-1792), *trans. and ed. by* Elias LUZAC (1721-1796)

HOLLANDS RIJKDOM. Leyden, 1780-1783.

[*Translation of title*] Holland's wealth, containing the origin of the commerce and of the power of this state; the progressive increase of its commerce and shipping; the causes which have contributed to their growth, and those which tend to their present decline; also the means with which they could again be . . . restored to their former prosperity. Translated from the French. Afterwards revised, considerably altered, enlarged and freed of various errors, by . . . Elias Luzac, barrister at the Court of Holland, Zeeland and West Friesland. First [Second] Part. [Quot. from Horace, 3 lines]. At Leyden, from the shop of Luzac and Van Damme, 1780 [-1783]. With the privilege.

THE tobacco import trade in Holland is as valuable as that of grain. The Dutch long held a monopoly on the traffic in smoking-tobacco. This commodity was widely consumed at home and trans-shipped (exported) by the Dutch in considerable quantities. Among tobaccos Varinas excels. The Guipuscoa Company of Spain ships Varinas to a consignee in Amsterdam, because of which the Dutch are still first in this branch of the tobacco traffic. [II, S<sub>6</sub><sup>b</sup>-S<sub>7</sub><sup>a</sup>]

Formerly the manufacture of tobacco in Holland was of considerable importance but it has now dwindled to nothing. Domestic spun tobacco of various kinds, which was consumed in great quantities around the Baltic Sea and northern countries, was known there as "Amsterdam". Now, however, the crops produced in the provinces of Gelderland and Utrecht are sent unspun, to be manufactured by the foreign purchasers themselves. (But *v. n.* 934 at *n.* 1) [II, X<sub>4</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

It is remarked that an import duty of 6 stivers the lb. was placed on tobacco in 1623 and that this was reduced by half in 1624. The duties on various imported tobaccos in 1644 and associated matters are referred to. [IV, E<sub>4</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The author recommends that tobacco which is exported be duty-free, and only that part which is retained for domestic use be taxed. Incoming manufactured tobacco should, of course, pay an impost. [IV, Bb<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>]

The reduction of wages, which could be effected by a decrease in the tax on food and drink, and the means of indemnifying the treasury for the consequent diminution of income, if this method be adopted, are considered by the author. He is of the opinion that the concomitants of luxurious living should be taxed to prevent any loss in the state's income. Snuff- and smoking-tobaccos, not being as necessary as wines, liquors, coffee, etc. should be more highly taxed than they are at present. The existing excise on tobacco, it is stated, is so small that it barely meets collection costs. But in other countries, particularly in France, the author notices, the tax on tobacco is the source of the state's greatest revenue. [IV, Cc<sub>6</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

FIRST DUTCH EDITION. Four Volumes. Octavo (I: \*<sup>8</sup> [first, the half-title]; \*\*<sup>4</sup>; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>1</sup>; [Appendices] and Register, A-I<sup>8</sup> [sheet C wrongly folded]; A-B<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>1</sup>. II: \*<sup>10</sup> [half-title, lacking]; A-X<sup>8</sup>; Y<sup>1</sup> [Appendices] and Register, A-R<sup>8</sup>, S<sup>5</sup>. III: 5 prel. leaves [first, the half-title]; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>8</sup>; [Appendices] and Register, A-H<sup>8</sup>, I<sup>8</sup>. IV: 4 prel. leaves [first, the half-title]; A-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Kk<sup>8</sup>; Ll<sup>4</sup>; Mm<sup>2</sup>; [Appendices] and Register, A-E<sup>8</sup> [last, blank]. Folding quarter leaf "Bijlaage (Appendix) B" inserted in sheet B.

The text of the title has been reset in Vol. II, dated MDCCLXXXI. In Vols. III and IV (dated MDCCLXXXII and MDCCLXXXIII, respectively) the 11th to 13th lines are altered



1780-  
1783

# HOLLANDS RIJKDOM,

BEHELZENDE

*Den Oorsprong van den Koophandel, en van de Magt  
van dezen Staat; de toeneemende vermeerdering van  
deszelfs Koophandel en Scheepvaart; de oorzaken,  
welke tot derzelver aanwas medegewerkt hebben; die,  
welke tegenwoordig tot derzelver verval strekken; mits-  
gaders de middelen, welke dezelve wederom zouden  
kunnen opbeuren, en tot hunnen voorigen bloei brengen.*

UIT HET FRANSCH VERTAALD.

Vervolgens overgezien, merkelyk veranderd, vermeer-  
derd, en van verscheiden mislagen gezuiverd,

D O O R

MR. ELIAS LUZAC,

ADVOCaat VOOR den Hove van Holland,  
Zeeland, en Westfriesland.

EERSTE DEEL.

*Quis vir bonus est?*  
*Qui consilia Patrum, leges, juraque, servat.*  
HORAT. Epist. ad Quint.

Te LETDEN,  
Bij LUZAC en VAN DAMME,  
M D C C L X X X.  
Met Privilegie.

TITLE OF ACCARIAS DE SÉRIENNE, 1780-1783

No. 914

[526]

ACCARIAS DE SÉRIENNE

to read *HET FRANSCH ONTWERP GEVOLGD*. | Het werk zelf geheel veranderd, merkelyk  
vermeer- | derd, en van verscheiden mislagen gezuiverd, |. (A translation of these lines would  
be similar to that given above for those in Vols. I and II.)

1780  
-1783

ORIGINAL BOARDS, calf back, uncut. Size of leaf:  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. BN. Nijhoff (*op. cit.* in n. 449), IV, 179. Mohlhuysen & Blok (*op. cit.* in  
n. 474), I, 1289. "Un publiciste Dauphinois du XVIII siècle, J. Accarias de Sérionne," by  
Joseph Accarias, in *Bulletin de l'Académie Delphinale* (Grenoble, 1890, 4 Ser., Vol. 3), 487-533.

The work first appeared in French under the title *La Richesse de la Hollande*, Londres, 1778,  
in two volumes. Another edition, published the same year, was "corrigée et augmentée" by  
E. Luzac and F. Bernard. Sabin is of the opinion that both these editions were printed in  
Holland, despite the "Londres" imprints.

Luzac was best known for his studies on the economic history of Holland, made in connection  
with his edition of *La Richesse de la Hollande*. In his preface to the Dutch edition Luzac  
remarks that the alterations of the original text he was of necessity required to make, were  
so numerous that he could more easily have written a new work on the subject.

BRAXTON, Carter (1736-1797)

[ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER.] Virginia, 1781.

1781

SOME indication of the military state of Virginia at the beginning of 1781, of the  
scarcity of tobacco, and the difficulties of the traffic in that commodity then are  
given in Braxton's letter presumably to a tobacco merchant. That the troops under  
Arnold did succeed in destroying tobacco and warehouses in their invasion of Virginia  
(1781) is a matter of historical record.<sup>1</sup>

James Price, Esq:  
Sir

Jan<sup>y</sup> 25, 1781. Virg<sup>a</sup>

Your Letter of the sixth of this instant was deliv<sup>d</sup> me yesterday by my Son inclos-  
ing your Acc<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> the State of Virginia & your order for the Am<sup>t</sup>. This demand  
you may rely shall be made immediately in the manner you direct & every effort  
used to obtain payment;—but I much fear my Success will not be equal to my  
wishes as I know the Executive are in Possession of no Tobacco & I believe but  
few Bills, however of this you shall know more after my application.

Your Tobacco in this State cannot be sent in safety to the head of Elk, our Bay  
having been for some time & is now very full of Privateers and Ships belonging to  
the Enemy. Arnolds expedition up James River forebode destruction to the Ware-  
houses at Petersburg & Richmond, the latter of which was saved by an Accident  
while his visit to the latter was delayed from some secret cause—Perhaps it was  
postponed untill a reinforcement should arrive after which an expedition would be  
formed to join Cornwallis in North Carolina—We are just informed a Number of  
Ships with Troops are come into J<sup>s</sup>. [James] River so as to make Arnolds number  
equal to four thousand five hundred Men. In this event I deem all property at  
Petersburgh to be in a precarious Situation & were I to advise it would be not to  
increase the quantity of Tobacco there. Under this perswasion I shall not accept

<sup>1</sup> *V. The Virginia Historical Register* (Richmond, 1851), IV, pp. 199-203.

No. 915

[527]

BRAXTON



any Payment in Tobacco if it were to be offered by the Governor & Council, but wait for a favourable moment when to invest your order in Tobacco, if that mode of paym<sup>t</sup> should be insisted on.

I will advise you when a proper time offers of transporting your Tobacco to the head of Elk & render you every Service in the Power of Sir

Your hum Ser<sup>t</sup>  
Carter Braxton.

SMALL QUARTO. Two pages. Inscribed on v<sup>o</sup> of blank leaf "Carter Braxtons Letter" in a contemporary hand.

Braxton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a well known native Virginian who served in the House of Burgesses, the Assembly and Council.

CARVER, Jonathan (1732-1780), *translated by* L. C. S.

Afhandling | om | Dyrknings-og Behandlings-Maaden | af | Tobak-Planten | paffelig | til | De Nordlige Himmel-Egne, | overfat af det Engelske | efter *Jonathan Carvers* Esqv<sup>t</sup> | *Treatise on the Culture | of the | TOBACCO PLANT.* | London 1779. | Christiania, 1781. | Trykt hos Samuel Conrad Schwach.

[*Translation of title*] *Treatise on the culture and treatment of the tobacco plant, adapted to the northern climate. Translated from the English of Jonathan Carver's . . . Treatise on the culture of the tobacco plant, London, 1779. Christiana, 1781. Printed at [the shop of] Samuel Conrad Schwach.*

THIS is the Norwegian translation of n. 895, except for Carver's "appendix" in the original edition, from which only a few paragraphs are here included. The dedication is signed by L. C. S.

FIRST NORWEGIAN EDITION. Small octavo (3 prel. leaves, unsigned [part of sheet C]; A-B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>5</sup>).

OLD DECORATIVE WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{1}{16}$  x 4 inches.

CARVER, Jonathan (1732-1780), *ed. by* John Coakley LETTSOM (1744-1815)

TRAVELS | THROUGH THE | INTERIOR PARTS | OF | NORTH AMERICA, | IN THE | YEARS 1766, 1767, and 1768. | By J. CARVER, Esq., | CAPTAIN OF A COMPANY OF PROVINCIAL | TROOPS DURING THE LATE | WAR WITH FRANCE. | ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES, | COLOURED. | THE THIRD EDITION. | To which is added, SOME ACCOUNT OF THE | AUTHOR, AND A COPIOUS INDEX. | LONDON: | Printed for C. DILLY . . . H. PAYNE . . . and J. PHILLIPS . . . | . . . | MDCCLXXXI.

THE work is introduced by an account of Carver. In this portion the editor notices the *Treatise on . . . the Tobacco Plant* (n. 895). He gives some passages from the first chapter of that work and remarks that few subjects have been more copiously treated than tobacco. A number of the authors who had written upon it are mentioned.

The passages given, or referred to, in n. 890 occur in this work on the same leaves as in the first edition, 1778. The only addition is the following:

Nos. 916 AND 916-A

[ 528 ]

CARVER

The TOBACCO WORM is a caterpillar of the size and figure of a filk worm, it is of a fine sea-green colour, on its rump it has a sting or horn near a quarter of an inch long. [Hh<sup>6a</sup>]

THIRD (FIRST EDITED) EDITION. Small octavo (Title, and advertisement, each 1 leaf, unsigned; A-B<sup>4</sup>; C<sup>4</sup> [last, blank, lacking]; dedication, signed A<sub>2</sub>, address, 2 leaves, unsigned; contents, b<sup>8</sup>; Introduction, A [rep.]<sup>8</sup>; text, B-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa-Ll<sup>8</sup>; index, Mm-Nn<sup>4</sup>; Oo<sup>2</sup>).

FRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT (from copper) of Carver, two folding maps (colored), and four plates (three colored) as in n. 890. In the last is a small cut of a calumet, in color.

OLD MOROCCO, g.e. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: BM. Pilling, p. 68. Lee, *Bibliography (op. cit. in n. 890)*, 164-165.

Sabin (iii, n. 11184) mistakenly thought the main text of this edition and the first, 1778, "precisely alike". V. the addition, *supra*.

ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Head-band] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. v. [London, 1781]

An Act for extending the Provisions of Three Acts, made in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Years of His present Majesty's Reign, with respect to bringing Prize Goods into this Kingdom, to Prizes taken from the [Dutch] . . . and for reducing the Duties on Foreign Prize Tobacco.

VARIOUS Acts, etc. are referred to, including that of the last session of Parliament which contained a clause relating to the reduction of duty on foreign prize tobacco (n. 904). It is now enacted that such tobacco exported prior to the passage (1780) of the Act last mentioned may be reimported on payment of the same duties, etc. as tobacco taken since that date. [Xx<sup>2b</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO. (Uu<sub>2</sub>; Xx<sup>2</sup>. Paginated 171-176. The title-page is lacking).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVIII, 154-155 *et passim*.

ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Head-band] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. XVI.

An Act for repealing the Discounts and Abatements upon certain foreign Goods; and for granting additional Duties upon Tobacco and Sugar imported into *Great Britain*.

AFTER 5 April 1781 that part of the Act of 9 George I (v. n. 534) which requires bond with one or more securities from importers of tobacco is to be repealed. When the full duties are paid down in ready money at importation the impost of five pounds per cent is waived. But if tobacco be warehoused and the

Nos. 917 AND 918

[ 529 ]

ENGLAND



importer's own bond given for duties, ten pounds per cent shall be charged on the gross amount of duties for such tobacco. After the same date tobacco imported is to pay an additional duty of one penny three farthings per lb., which is not to be subject to any discount or deduction. [5B<sub>1</sub><sup>b</sup>–5B<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO. (5A<sub>2</sub>; 5B<sub>2</sub>; 5C<sup>1</sup>. Paginated 371–378. The title-page is lacking).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVIII, 294, 300 *et passim*.

# FOSSADONI, Marco, *translator*

DELLA | COLTIVAZIONE, E MANIFATTURA | DEL | TABACCO, | MEMORIA TRAD. DAL FRANCESE | DAL SIGNOR ABATE | MARCO FOSSADONI | [Ornament] | VENEZIA MDCCLXXXI. | [Ornamental rule] | Preflo BENEDETTO MILOCCO . . .

[*Translation of title*] On the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. A memoir, translated from the French, by the Lord Abbot Marco Fossadoni. Venice 1781. At the press of Benedetto Milocco . . .

THE subjects treated in this work (supposedly from a French source<sup>1</sup>) are not all indicated in its title. As was usual in many of the manuals of tobacco husbandry issued about this period, the first part of the pamphlet deals with extraneous matters such as the introduction of tobacco into Europe, the use of the plant in medicine, the conflict between physicians, unscientifically enthusiastic in behalf of tobacco as a panacea, and the more enlightened medical men, the sustaining quality of tobacco for unhappy, hungry soldiers, the deadly effect of "oil of tobacco", references to Paulli's diatribe (n. 295) against the social uses of the plant, and to the famous case history of the brain blackened by the use of tobacco,<sup>2</sup> etc., etc.

Fossadoni records four principal species of *nicotiana*,<sup>3</sup> among them a kind infrequently mentioned: *Nicotiana minor foliis rugosioribus*.<sup>4</sup> He remarks that tobacco is extensively cultivated in Persia and that the best grade is grown near the Persian Gulf. Some people, he says, think this variety is indigenous to Persia; others that it originated in Egypt. It is observed that the controversy over the uses of tobacco had brought about a civil war among physicians, with lying and exaggerations common on both sides. The virtues and evils of tobacco, Fossadoni notices, are set down by Geoffroy<sup>5</sup> and in many other works published on the subject. A German,<sup>6</sup> he goes on to say, has preserved the titles of more than a hundred volumes which deal with the plant and its uses.

Half of the work having thus been devoted to material unmentioned in its title, practical details on the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco are then presented. The last chapter, on the effect produced on snuff by sugar syrup, records the fact that the

<sup>1</sup> No original French work of the period, dealing with the subjects of Fossadoni's brochure, has been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *V.* the conclusion of n. 767 *et passim*.

<sup>3</sup> The first two, *Tabacum*; the third, *rustica*.

<sup>4</sup> Small tobacco, with leaves "more wrinkled" (than the other varieties)—a variety (perhaps *brasilia*) of *N. rustica*. Cf. Comes, *Monographie*, p. 22.

<sup>5</sup> Estienne-François Geoffroy, in his *Tractatus de Materia Medica* (Paris, 1741).

<sup>6</sup> Probably a reference to Schlözer—*v.* n. 882.

tobacco known as "macuba", from Martinique, is sprinkled with a decoction of coarse sugar dissolved in water.

FIRST EDITION. Sixteenmo (A–B<sup>8</sup>; C<sup>2</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{5}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

Neue und ausführliche | Abhandlung | von dem | Tabacke, | worinnen deffelden | Urprung, Sorten, Anbau, Han- | del, Tugenden und Eigenschaften | zur Gefundheit und Heilung, | wie auch | zu anderm Gebrauche physikalisch | und aus der Erfahrung unter- | fuchet werden. | In vier Abtheilungen, | wovon | die letzte die Geheimnisse bey dem Rauch- | und Schnupftaback entdeckt; | oder einen | vollkommenen Unterricht | von dem | Mengen, Anfeuchten, Packen, Geruch- | geben, Färben, Tincturiren, den Zubereitun- | gen und kunstmässigen Behandlungen | derfelben enthält, | aus vieljährigen Verfuchen aufgefetzt | von | einem erfahrenen Tabackshändler | aus dem Holländischen. | Leipzig, | bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1781.

[*Translation of title*] (That given in n. 863 applies here except for) From the Dutch. Leipzig, at the shop of Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1781.

THE Dutch *Verhandeling* . . . of 1770 and 1775 (nos. 863, 881) are here fully translated. In the first part, the preliminary poem, here signed J. J. S., differs (except for a stanza or two) from that in the Dutch edition. The song in the second part is a translation of that in n. 881 signed P. v. R. The second part contains, additionally, a German translation of a famous sonnet (*v.* n. 465 at n. 2), and a final paragraph warning users against swallowing the residue when taking snuff.

FIRST GERMAN EDITION. Small octavo (\*8; \*\*4; A–L<sup>8</sup>; M<sup>4</sup>. Sectional title to the second part, G<sub>2</sub>).

OLD HALF CALF, figured boards. Size of leaf: 6 $\frac{3}{16}$  x 3 $\frac{15}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: *Allgemeines Bücher-lexikon*, W. Heinsius, ed. (Leipzig, 1812), I, 23. Kayser (*op. cit.* in n. 793), I, 16. *SG.*, 2d Ser., XI.

# SPAIN, Charles III, *King*

✠ | REAL CEDULA | DE S. M. | Y SEÑORES DEL CONSEJO, | EN QUE SE PRORROGA LA IMPOSICION | de capitales imponibles sobre la renta del Tabaco | co al tres por ciento, interin duran las ur- | gencias presentes, ó se determina | cosa en contrario. | Año [Woodcut arms] 1781 | EN MADRID: | EN LA IMPRENTA DE PEDRO MARIN.

[*Translation of title*] Royal decree of His Majesty and the Lords of the Council in which the levy of the capital [deposits] secured by the tobacco revenue [lease] at three per cent, is extended during the present emergency or in the event of defeat. In the year 1781. At Madrid. In the printing shop of Pedro Marin.

BY THIS decree the provisions of the cedula of 1780 (n. 909) are continued. During the period of emergency "deeds of mortgage" secured by the tobacco revenue lease are to be extended and will not be redeemed by the royal treasury. At El Pardo, 8 March 1781. By the king.



SMALL FOLIO. (4 leaves, unsigned; first the title.)

UNBOUND. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{7}{16} \times 8$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Coleccion de Pragmáticas, Cédulas . . . en el Reynado del Señor Don Carlos III . . .* by Don Santos Sanchez . . . (Madrid, 1803), 412.

SPAIN, Charles III, *King*

✠ | REAL CEDULA | DE S. M. | Y SEÑORES DEL CONSEJO, | POR LA QUAL SE DECLARA, QUE | dexando en libertad à los Pueblos que tengan | sobrantes para imponerlos sobre la Renta del | Tabaco, es preferible esta imposicion à la de | acudir con ellos à la paga de extraordinaria | contribucion de los demas Pueblos que ca- | recen de dichos sobrantes, en la | conformidad que se expresa. | AÑO [Woodcut arms] 1781 | EN MADRID: | EN LA IMPRENTA DE PEDRO MARIN.

[*Translation of title*] Royal decree of His Majesty and the Lords of the Council by which it is declared that while the cities which have surplus funds are at liberty to invest them in the [mortgage secured by the] tobacco revenue [lease] this imposition is preferable, according to the agreement stated, to [using funds to] assist those cities which lack a surplus, in the payment of the extraordinary levy. In the year 1781. At Madrid. In the printing shop of Pedro Marin.

IT IS announced that in the thirteenth clause of the decree of 1780 (n. 909) it had been stipulated that cities with surplus funds, from public lands or other sources, might loan them to the royal treasury, at three per cent interest, secured by a mortgage on the royal lease of tobacco. By a decree of 27 December 1780, communicated by a royal order of 11 January 1781, the king had determined that cities having a surplus over the amount apportioned to them by the council for "participation" in the loan must, at the command of the council, lend their excess funds to neighboring cities which lacked sufficient capital to invest in the loan.

The town of Noalejo is cited in explanation. It had more funds available than the 66,000 reales which the council designated as its share in the loan. The surplus was lent to other cities by the Intendant of Jaen, because of the earlier decree (n. 909). The king therefore now advises his cities that it will be simpler to "contribute" directly to the treasury loan (to their fullest extent is implied) and thus take advantage of the interest offered them than to lend money to their neighbors. The latter step might result in lawsuits and difficulties. At Aranjuez, 29 June 1781. By the king

SMALL FOLIO. (4 leaves; first the title; second signed "A".)

UNBOUND. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{9}{16} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$  inches. With the official stencil seal and stamp on the second and third leaves.

[SPAIN] Mexico, *Tobacco Monopoly Administration*

CONDICIONES | De la Contrata Celebrada | CON LOS COSECHEROS | DE TABACO | DE LA VILLA DE CORDOVA, | por el tiempo que dentro se expresa. | [Woodcut arms] | IMPRESAS EN MEXICO: | En la Imprenta del Br. D. Joseph Antonio de | Hogal, Impresor del Superior Gobierno. | Año de 1781.

[*Translation of title*] Conditions of the contract made with the owners of the crops of tobacco in the city of Cordova for the time herein stated. Printed at Mexico [City] in the printing shop of . . . Joseph Antonio de Hogal, printer of the superior government. In the year 1781.

THE terms of this agreement between the planters and the royal treasury, represented by the commissioner of the tobacco revenue at Orizaba, Cordova, etc. for the harvests of 1781 to 1785 inclusive, correspond in its main section with the contract of 1780, recorded under n. 911. A number of important clauses are added:

If the harvest in any one year exceeds the amount of tobacco allotted, sowings will be proportionately reduced in the year succeeding. Owners are to supervise their workmen to insure efficient methods of cultivation, etc. and also to prevent smuggling. If an owner fails to meet his crop quota his associates are required to supply the quantity wanting so that the full amount of tobacco agreed upon, 21,000 bales in 1782, will be received by the administration.

While this contract is in force the tobacco revenue department will not sow any tobacco on the ranches it established in 1779. The provisions of the monopoly agreements have restricted tobacco plantations to the cities of Orizaba and Cordova, including San Antonio Huatusco and Songolica [v. 924]. The two administrative offices and equipment owned by the department in Palotal and Totutla are to become the property of the tobacco monopoly administration, after appraisal by experts. Indians employed on the royal ranches are to be paid from the receipts of the first harvest, but as they are weak subjects with no sense of responsibility about money, their wages are to be placed in the hands of the pueblo governors for distribution. Each owner may retain twenty-five bundles of tobacco for his own use. Useless waste tobacco may be divided among field workers. Inspectors who judge land infertile for good tobacco may order that such fields be sown with other crops. Approved by the Viceroy, Mexico, 23 June 1781.

Following the contract is an excerpt from a notice of the first lord of the treasury. This refers to the payment of the tobacco excise tax of six per cent, on Indian laborers, to be deducted from their wages.

SMALL FOLIO (A-F<sup>2</sup>).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf:  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{5}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCES: Medina (*op. cit.* in n. 848), VI, n. 7166. Leon (*op. cit.* in n. 911), 276.

There is a copy in the Potter collection, Harvard College Library.

[SPAIN] Mexico, *Tobacco Monopoly Administration*

CONDICIONES | DE LA CONTRATA, | CELEBRADA | CON LOS COSECHEROS | DE TABACO | DE LA VILLA DE ORIZABA, | por las Siembras, correspondientes al Pueblo | de San Francisco Songolica, y el tiempo, | que dentro se expresa. | [Woodcut arms] | DE ORDEN DEL EXC<sup>MO</sup>. S<sup>R</sup>. VIRREY. | impresas en la Imprenta de los Herederos del Lic. D. Joseph | de Jauregui, en la Calle de S. Bernardo. Año de 1781.

[*Translation of title*] Conditions of the contract, made with the growers of tobacco of the town of Orizaba, for the harvests belonging to the village of San Francisco Songolica, and the time, as stated herein. By order of the most excellent Lord Viceroy. Printed [at Mexico City] in the shop of the heirs of the Licentiate Don Joseph de Jauregui . . . In the year 1781.

THE chief provisions of this agreement correspond, in the main, with the contracts of 1780, and of 1781 (recorded under nos. 911 and 923). The harvests of



1782-1786 inclusive are to be sold to the monopoly. The commissioner of the tobacco revenue is to draw up, annually, a register of planters to whom certain fields are to be assigned and the sowings apportioned to each. It is stated that the native Indians of the Songolica ridge are to have preference in crop-allotments and that crop owners are to guard the interests of these natives. The yield for the entire district is to be limited to 1400 bales annually, but this total may be increased upon orders of the administration.

Owners are to supervise Indian planters carefully (as in n. 923). If the native communities of the pueblos have contracted debts they are unable to pay, crop owners are to deduct the amounts due from the proceeds of the Indian planters' harvests. Owing to the poverty of the natives, however, payment of their debts may be extended to the second and third harvests. The royal excise on tobacco is to be collected during the period of the contract, at the rate of six per cent. Each crop owner may retain twelve bundles of his favorite tobacco for his personal use. Approved by the Viceroy, Mexico, 23 June 1781.

An excerpt from a treasury notice, as in n. 923, follows the contract.

SMALL FOLIO. (7 leaves, the 2d, 3d and 4th signed B, C, C<sub>2</sub>, respectively).

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 11 1/4 x 7 5/16 inches.

REFERENCES: Medina (*op. cit.* in n. 848), VI, n. 7164. Cf. Leon (*op. cit.* in n. 911), 276.

COWPER, William (1731-1800)

POEMS | BY | WILLIAM COWPER, | Of the INNER TEMPLE, Esq. | [Quot. from Virgil, *Aeneid*, 4 lines] | [Translation of same 4 lines] | [Quot., in French, from Caraccioli, 8 lines] | LONDON: | Printed for J. JOHNSON . . . | 1782.

IN AN occasionally satiric but graceful piece entitled "Conversation", out of his sense of gallantry, the poet interposed some critical comments on smoking. For this "satiric wipe", probably inspired at the time by his intermittent dislike of the pipe, Cowper was later to apologize. (V. n. 1312 at n. 8.)

The pipe with folemn interposing puff,  
Makes half a sentence at a time enough;  
The dozing fages drop the drowfy strain,  
Then pause, and puff—and speak, and pause again.  
Such often like the tube they so admire,  
Important trifles! have more smoke than fire.  
Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys  
Unfriendly to society's chief joys,  
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours  
The sex whose preface civilizes ours:  
Thou art indeed the drug a gard'ner wants,  
To poison vermin that infest his plants,

But are we so to wit and beauty blind,  
As to despise the glory of our kind,  
And shew the softest minds and fairest forms  
As little mercy, as he, grubs and worms?  
They dare not wait the riotous abuse,  
Thy thirst-creating steams at length produce,  
When wine has giv'n indecent language birth,  
And forced the flood-gates of licentious mirth;  
For sea-born Venus her attachment shows  
Still to that element from which she rose,  
And with a quiet which no fumes disturb,  
Sips meek infusions of a milder herb. [P<sup>8</sup><sup>b</sup>-Q<sup>1</sup><sup>a</sup>]<sup>1</sup>

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (Title, contents, each 1 leaf; B-Z<sup>8</sup>; Aa<sup>8</sup>).

This issue (occasionally, though mistakenly, described as the "first") represents an early state of the work. The errata (as given on Aa<sup>8</sup><sup>b</sup>) are uncorrected; E<sup>8</sup><sup>a</sup> (p. 59) is uncanceled; I<sub>6</sub> (pp. 123-124) is a cancel and p. 124 lacks the catchword; p. 162 is paginated 161; 343, 344; and C<sub>2</sub> is signed G<sub>2</sub>. Signature marks are lacking on several leaves where they should occur. The third and fourth lines on p. 60 are corrected and the opening lines on p. 103 altered (v. reference *infra* to the British Museum copy).

ORIGINAL CALF. Size of leaf: 7 5/16 x 4 11/16 inches. The chief part of the errata has been corrected in a coeval hand. (Accompanied by *The Task*, London, 1785, containing the half-title, also bound in calf.)

"Mary Ann Frend 1786. To Eliz<sup>th</sup> H: Wye. 1794" inscribed on end-paper. With the armorial bookplate of W. F. Wye (recorded in Hazlitt, *Roll of Honor*) and the ex libris of Henry William Poor (1908, II, n. 267).

REFERENCES: BM. Wise, II, 262-263. C-E, I, 309-310.

A preface (later suppressed) by John Newton is known in a few copies. In one of the copies in the British Museum pages 60 and 103 contain uncorrected passages. "The leaves containing these passages were cancelled in some copies before publication and are found only in that part of the impression which was published subsequent to the first issue." (BM. catalogue)

ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Ornamental head-piece] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. LXXXIII. [London, 1782]<sup>1</sup>

An Act to explain an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, (intituled, *An Act for prohibiting the planting, setting, or sowing of Tobacco in England or Ireland*), and to permit the Use and Removal of Tobacco, the Growth of *Scotland*, into *England*, for a limited Time, under certain Restrictions.

<sup>1</sup> Partington (p. 66) provides a footnote to this excerpt, explaining that Cowper was here "voicing the objection of 'the fair' of his day (or some of them)." The poem addressed to the Rev. Mr. Newton "The Pipe and the Snuff-Box", which Partington mistakenly assigns to the 1782 volume, was first

published in Johnson's edition of Cowper, 1815.

<sup>2</sup> As this Act (CAP. LXXXIII) is referred to in the *Introduction* (p. 119, n. 2, ¶ 1) as n. 926 it is being retained in this place. Properly it should follow CAP. XXXVIII of the same year, catalogued under nos. 927 and 927-A.



THE Act of 1660 (n. 274) is referred to, together with subsequent Acts prohibiting the planting of tobacco in England, Wales, etc. The provisions of these Acts are now to be applied to Scotland. For a limited time, however, the use and consumption of such tobacco as has been already produced and cured in Scotland or which is now growing there is permitted. Planters or owners of such tobacco are to declare it at the nearest customhouse before 20 August 1782 and to pay the same duties as are now payable upon tobacco imported from British colonies in America, within three months after harvesting, under penalty of forfeiture. Such tobacco may not be imported into England by land carriage but, under certain specified conditions, may be brought in by ship. The sizes of casks and markings are stated. Penalties are set for false marking, counterfeiting of certificates, etc. No drawback on Scottish tobacco is to be allowed, if exported.

SMALL FOLIO. (12Y<sup>2</sup>; 12Z<sup>2</sup>. Paginated 1099-1103 [1104, blank]. The title-page is lacking).

UNBOUND. Size of leaf: 11<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVIII, 1114, 1120-1121 *et passim*.

# ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Ornamental head-piece] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. XXXVIII. [London, 1782]

An Act for granting an additional Duty upon Tobacco and Snuff . . .

AFTER 1 June 1782 an additional duty of 4 *d.* the lb. is to be imposed upon all tobacco imported, and 8 *d.* the lb. upon all snuff imported in order "to promote and encourage the Manufacture of Snuff in Great Britain". [6M<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>] Drawbacks, as formerly, are allowed. [6N<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO (6M<sub>2</sub>; 6N<sup>2</sup>. Paginated 507-512. The title-page is lacking).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

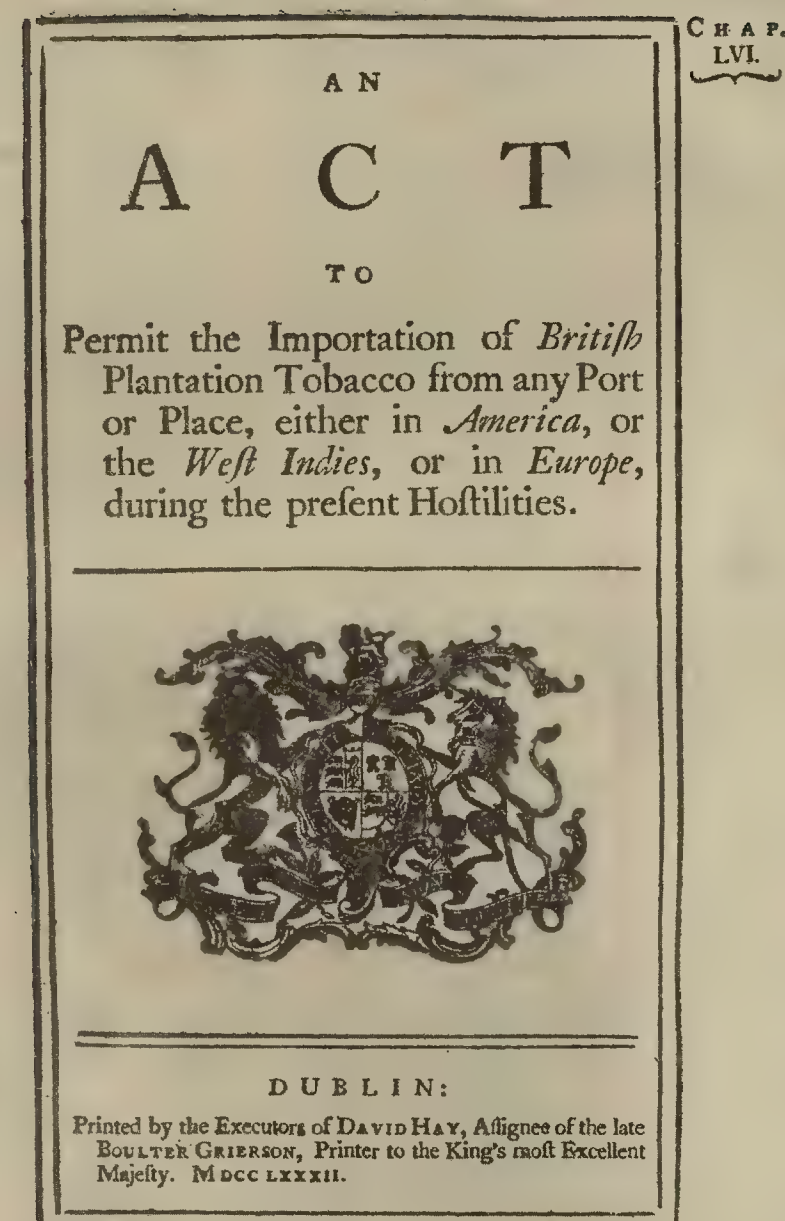
REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVIII, 898, 901, 995-996 *et passim*.

# ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Ornamental head-piece] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. XXXVIII. [London, 1782]

An Act to permit the Importation of *British* Plantation Tobacco from any Port or Place either in *America*, or the *West Indies*, or in *Europe*, during the present Hostilities.

THIS Act supplements and clarifies that of 1780 (n. 905). After 24 June 1782 British plantation tobacco may be imported from any neutral port in America or from any part of Europe at peace with Great Britain. The same duties, regulations, liabilities, etc. are to apply, as indicated in n. 905. Such tobacco may be brought in even though unaccompanied by the manifest, certificate, etc. required by the recited Act.





SMALL FOLIO. (1 leaf signed 7U<sub>2</sub>. Paginated 631-632. The title-page is lacking).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVIII, 962, 968-969 *et passim*.

# ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

AN ACT TO PERMIT THE IMPORTATION OF BRITISH PLANTATION TOBACCO.  
Dublin, 1782.

The chief provisions of the Act recorded under n. 927 are repeated here. The preamble, reciting the Act (n. 905) is omitted.

SMALL FOLIO. (Two leaves, the second marked 12C. Paginated, title [v<sup>o</sup> blank]; 1021-1022).

BOARDS. Size of leaf: 11<sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXVIII, 962, 968-969 *et passim*.

## [CARVER, Jonathan, 1710-1780 and Philip MILLER, 1691-1771]

THE | METHOD | OF CULTIVATING | TOBACCO, | ADAPTED TO THE | CLIMATE OF GREAT  
BRITAIN. | WITH THE | NATURAL HISTORY | OF THAT PLANT, | FROM LINNAEUS and  
other Authors. | EDINBURGH: | PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1782.<sup>1</sup>

THAT part of Carver's work (n. 895) which provides practical information for English tobacco farmers has been appropriated for the first section of this little manual. Some portions of the original are omitted; those which are presented here are reprinted verbatim.

The appendix contains a long passage supposedly derived from Linnaeus.<sup>2</sup> Eleven species of *Nicotiana* are recorded here under their Latin designations, together with the English equivalents of these, descriptions of the physical characteristics of each kind, and with occasional notices of their habitats, original discoverer, etc. some of whom are mentioned in n. 881 (at n. 3).<sup>3</sup>

Those species recorded by Miller which have not yet been mentioned, or are only briefly referred to in *Tobacco*, are as follows:

The "narrowest leaved greater perennial tobacco" supposedly found in Brazil; "tobacco with oval spear shaped leaves fitting close to the stalks, and a shrubby perennial stalk [which] grows naturally at Senegal, from whence the seeds were sent by Mr Adanson to the royal garden at Paris"; and "tobacco with heart shaped leaves, branching ringent petals, and unequal empalements," native to Peru.

The broad-leaved species, from Tobago, mentioned in n. 881, was, according to Miller's account here, discovered by R. (not Albert) Millar; the species found by Father Feuillée, Miller states, was "growing naturally in the valley of Lima (Peru) . . . 1710", not, as is remarked in n. 881, in the Spanish West Indies. [C<sub>4</sub><sup>b</sup>-D<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> The piece which was to have been catalogued under n. 928 has been transferred to n. 945-A necessitating the cancellation of the former number.

<sup>2</sup> This is taken from Philip Miller, *The Gardener's Dictionary* (ed. London, 1759; leaves 9K<sub>1</sub><sup>a</sup>-9K<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>).

Cf. n. 881, at n. 3. In Miller's preface he mentions that it had been suggested to him that he employ the "Titles of the Plants" used by Linnaeus.

<sup>3</sup> The compiler of the *Verhandeling* may also have derived his information from Miller.

FIRST EDITION in this form. Duodecimo (Title, 1 leaf; A-D<sup>4</sup>).

MODERN BOARDS. Size of leaf: 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

REFERENCES: Br., n. 180. *Specimen of a Bibliography*, G. Blumstead], (†, 1885), 52.

## RUSSELL, Richard (1723-1784)

War with the Senfes; | OR, | FREE THOUGHTS | ON | SNUFF-TAKING. | BY | A FRIEND  
to FEMALE BEAUTY. | [Quot., Dryden's *Ovid*, 3 lines] | LONDON: | Printed by J. MOORE & Co. . . .  
| AND | Sold by G. WILKIE . . . | MDCCLXXXII.

IT SEEMS appropriate that the bachelor who bequeathed £50 to each of six young maidens to act as pallbearers and £20 apiece to four others to strew flowers at his funeral<sup>1</sup> should have been responsible for the following passionate appeal "To the Females of Great Britain" in the dedication to this pamphlet:

As it is universally allowed that no country or place in the known world, exceeds the women of this Island in Beauty, is it not greatly to be regretted that some of these (if ever so few) should in the least eclipse that symmetry and harmony of countenance, nature has given?—Forbid it reason!—Forbid it good sense! O! leave it to the men only to defile and daub themselves with the filth of Snuff; and perhaps when your example becomes more general, they may in a great measure (as not pleasing to you) leave it off:—If they do not, may the following anathema fall on them!—*viz.*—To be despised by the most engaging and decent of your sex, for their folly and unnatural persisting in this odious custom.

This is written chiefly for the Fair Sex, although the men are most addicted to the irrational folly; but the distorting and spoiling their faces is not so much to be lamented. [B<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

The main text, interrupted with choice quotations, is concerned with the theme expressed in the dedication. The author is convinced that this "sin against Nature", snuffing, by the ladies is only an imitative habit. Because her "Mother and old maiden Aunt do it before her", "Little Mifs" and the women servants carry on the practise. In a footnote it is remarked that when Hogarth (as in "Gin-Lane") wished to delineate "the most odious female Character, as an emblem of Vice and Sloth [he] represents her taking Snuff." [D<sub>2</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

Before he closes his exhortation to the ladies about snuffing, the author makes a brief, oblique attack upon smoking and chewing, too, lest he be thought unjustly partial. He ends by saying that he will be happy if "these defultory observations in any wise excite attention, or in the smallest degree produce a reformation" in the habit against which he inveighs.

<sup>1</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine* (London, 1784, pp. 797-798) provides this engaging piece of information. His will is given in full (*ibid.*, pp. 889-891). A successful wool-stapler, Russell had made large bequests to charity, but had excluded his relatives

from his bounties. He seems to have been unpopular, for a commotion during his funeral services—perhaps inspired by his unhappy relatives—assumed the proportions of a near-riot.



1782

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (B-E<sup>4</sup> [last, prob. blank, lacking]).MODERN WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches.REFERENCE: Halkett and Laing (*op. cit.* in n. 507), VI, 207.

1782-

1783

[GERMANY] Hesse-Cassel, Frederick II, *Landgrave*[EDICT ON THE MANUFACTURE, VENDING, AND TAXATION OF TOBACCO.]<sup>\*</sup>  
Cassel, 1782-1783.

ANYONE (including foreigners) who wishes to reside in this state may manufacture and sell imported or domestic tobacco, from 1 June 1783, under official license, valid for three years. Until the domestic cultivation of tobacco has been improved, importations and local crops of this commodity shall be free of taxes. Importations are to be registered. Tobacco manufactured in the state is to have a small tax [here stated] imposed upon it, to be paid by the manufacturer. Reductions of the tax will be allowed when a large quantity of domestic manufactured tobacco is exported.

The edict of 14 April 1735 relating to tobacco spinners is to remain in force. Spinners are not permitted to manufacture tobacco from imported leaves, nor cut tobacco, nor vend it in packages. They may twist domestic black and yellow leaves, and pay a tax [specified] for each pound produced. The high tax (fifty per cent of the value) on snuff manufactured abroad is reduced [the amount is stated], but in order to protect snuff merchants this reduction shall not come into effect before 1 June 1783. [Details of the collection of tobacco taxes are given.] Manufacturers may not import tobacco prepared abroad. Tobacco to be marked with license seal at the proper offices. Tobacco in transit is tax exempt, &c., &c. At Cassel, 6 December 1782. By Frederick.

FOLIO (A, 4 leaves). Preceding the edict is a printed covering leaf (vs blank) containing a docket and an order to the official recipient to make the edict public and to enforce its provisions. This is dated 6 January 1783. Following the edict is a blank wrapper leaf, with seal and paper guard, addressed in a contemporaneous hand to an administrator of the provostship.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO. Size of leaf: 14 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

1783

ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Head-band] [Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO TERTIO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. XI. [London, 1783]

An Act to amend an Act, made in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Second, intituled, *An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties upon Tobacco* . . .

THE Act of 24 George II (n. 769) is recited. In order to curtail the extensive smuggling of tobacco it is enacted that, after 25 March 1783, no tobacco or

<sup>\*</sup> At the foot of A<sup>4</sup> occurs "Gnädigste Verordnung die Verfertigung des Rauch- und Schnupf-tobacs und die Entrichtung des Licents davon, betreffend &c."

(Trans.): Most gracious edict concerning the manufacture of smoking- and snuff-tobacco and the payment of the tax thereon, &c.

stalks exceeding 24 lbs. weight, or snuff in excess of 10 lbs. which has been removed from its place of entry shall be carried to any other place without a proper certificate. Details are given of certificates required, oaths before collectors of customs, penalty of forfeitures for violation of the Act, etc. [3M<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>-3N<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

1783

SMALL FOLIO (3M<sub>2</sub>; 3N-3O<sup>2</sup>. Paginated 231-239 [240, blank]. The title page is lacking).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXIX, 43, 81, 85, 192-193 *et passim*.ENGLAND, George III, *Parliament*

[Text-heading:] ANNO VICESIMO TERTIO Georgii III. Regis. CAP. LXXV.

An Act . . . for granting Relief to the Owners or Proprietors of Tobacco, of the Growth of that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, which shall not be worth the Duties imposed thereon by an Act of the last Session of Parliament.

THE second portion of this Act recites n. 926. No provision had been granted in that Act for the relief of owners of inferior tobacco, which had been planted in Scotland and imported into England, from the payment of customs duty. It is therefore enacted that the commissioners of customs at Edinburgh allow such owners 4 *d.* the lb. for poor tobacco, provided it is delivered up to be burned. [17F<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>]

SMALL FOLIO (1 leaf, signed 17F<sub>2</sub>. Paginated [1495]-1496. The title page is lacking).

BOUND WITH n. 311 and other Acts.

REFERENCE: *Commons Journal*, XXXIX, 678, 680, 683 *et passim*.

HOLROYD, John Baker, Earl of Sheffield (1735-1821)

OBSERVATIONS | ON THE | COMMERCE | OF THE | AMERICAN STATES | WITH | EUROPE AND THE WEST INDIES; | Including the several ARTICLES of | IMPORT AND EXPORT. | ALSO, AN | ESSAY | ON | CANON AND FEUDAL LAW. | By JOHN ADAMS, ESQUIRE; | AMBASSADOR PLENIPOTENTIARY, from the | UNITED and INDEPENDENT STATES of NORTH AMERICA, | To their High MIGHTINESSES the STATES GENERAL of the | UNITED PROVINCES of HOLLAND. | To which is Annexed, the Political Character of the said | JOHN ADAMS, ESQUIRE; | By AN AMERICAN. | PRICE HALF A DOLLAR. | PHILADELPHIA: | PRINTED and SOLD BY ROBERT BELL, in Third-Street, | M,DCC,LXXXIII.

Under the "Articles which cannot be supplied by Great Britain to Advantage" the author presents the following passage headed "Tobacco":

This capital article was exported from Virginia and Maryland to Great Britain only, it was sorted and re-exported unmanufactured, except a small quantity. The exportation being now free to every part, it remains to be determined by experience, if it be more advantageous to transport it to every country where it is consumed, or to carry it first to one general market to meet the purchasers. It will be sent in large quantities in return, or payment for our manufactures, and we can



afford to give the best price in this manner, by taking it in return. The first price is from 1d. half-penny to 2d. per pound, seldom lower; duty in England, 1s. 3d.; in France the whole is monopolized by the farmers general. America will not afford her tobacco so cheap to France, as the latter got it through British contractors before the war.† The consumption of tobacco in Britain and Ireland, was about 20,000 hogsheds, near 8000 of which are supposed to have been smuggled. Britain imported the five or six years before the war between 90,000 and 100,000 hogsheds, and only manufactured for her own consumption. France is supposed to consume from 20 to 24,000 hogsheds, about 19 or 20,000 of which came from America. The use of tobacco has declined in England and America. One thousand tons of tobacco was exported last year from [St.] Petersburg, and about 500 tons from Riga and other parts of Russia; it chiefly went to Lubeck and Holland; a considerable part was returned manufactured.<sup>1</sup> A large quantity, (the growth of the Ukraine) during the war, went to France through Holland, &c. Russia supplied herself, but the consumption is not very great there. Hamburg had, for common use, from Germany, and some from England. A considerable quantity is raised in Brandenburg, on the Rhine, in the Palatinate, Flanders and Holland. Flanders grows more tobacco than she consumes. Virginia, during peace, will supply better and cheaper than these countries.

The Baltic will not take a great quantity. European tobacco will be much better under proper cultivation and management. In America tobacco is dried in a house: In Europe, the flavour is exhaled by drying in the sun; at least a sufficient quantity might be raised in Europe, though perhaps not of the best quality. [C<sub>3</sub><sup>a-b</sup>]

[Author's note] † *France will be much disappointed. The cultivation of tobacco has been greatly interrupted; it will never be so great as it has been. There has and will be a considerable emigration from the tobacco country. The lands wear out. Better land beyond the mountains may be got very cheap, and free from taxes. Other kind of farming is preferred.* [C<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, first issue. Small octavo (Title, as above, 1 leaf; sectional title, with imprint as in first title, A<sub>1</sub>; text, A<sub>2-4</sub>; B-E<sub>4</sub>; F<sub>1-2</sub><sup>a</sup>; sectional title for Adams' *Essay*, etc. on F<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>; text, F<sub>3-4</sub>; G-H<sub>4</sub> [last, blank, lacking]).

In the second issue pages numbered 63-77, containing supplementary notes, were added.

THREE-QUARTER MOROCCO, lower edges uncut. Size of leaf: 8 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

REFERENCES: S., viii, n. 32634. . . . *The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania*, C. W. R. Hildeburn (Philadelphia, 1885-1886), n. 4303.

There is a copy in the New York Public Library.

The *Observations* were first printed separately at London in 1783. Adams' *Essay* appeared originally in the "Boston Gazette" in 1765.

"The sale of his (Lord Sheffield's) *Observations* was diffusive and beneficial, and he proved by weight of fact and argument that the mother country may survive and flourish after the loss of America." Gibbon's *Autobiography* (quoted by Sabin).

The author predicted the future greatness of the United States. His *Observations* brought forth several opposition tracts.

<sup>1</sup> But v. n. 914, ¶ 2.

✠ | REAL CEDULA | DE S. M. | Y SEÑORES DEL CONSEJO, | POR LA QUAL SE MANDA GUARDAR | y cumplir el Decreto inserto, sobre un préstamo de | ciento y ochenta millones de reales de capital á censo | ó renta vitalicia sobre la del Tabaco, con la admi- | sion del tercio del capital en créditos contra la tes- | tamentaria del Señor Felipe V. y con las demás | condiciones que en él se expresan. AÑO [Woodcut arms] 1783. | EN MADRID: | EN LA IMPRENTA DE DON PEDRO MARIN.

[*Translation of title*] Royal order of His Majesty and the Lords in Council by which the attached decree is ordered to be observed and carried out, concerning a loan of 180,000,000 reales of capital [payable by] redeemable demand or annuity bonds [secured by] the tobacco revenue lease, with acceptance of a third of the capital amount in credits against the estate of [King] Philip V, and with the other conditions as set forth in it. In the year 1783. At Madrid in the printing shop of Don Pedro Marin.

A ROYAL decree of 17 December 1782 is referred to, stating that the treasury is without funds and that no further treasury bonds can be issued. The king has, therefore, inaugurated this loan. (Its main purpose is indicated in the title.) The unpaid obligations of Charles' father, Philip V, were to be redeemed by notes in the new loan to the extent of a third of the principal; the rest of the loan (120,000,000 reales) was to be in cash. The loan is secured by a mortgage on the tobacco revenue lease (*cf.* nos. 909, 921, 922).

It is announced that a junta has been appointed to arrange for the loan which is to be met by the wealthy, rather than by the poor. Interest is fixed at three per cent for ordinary bonds, but life annuities are to pay eight per cent. Although those debts of Philip V owing to foreigners had been outlawed they are now to be met by this loan. In the event of war, citizens of foreign states who participate in the loan, even if they reside in a hostile state, will have their rights respected.

As the king is decreeing this loan only out of dire necessity for the defense of the nation, he engages all the resources of the state as surety for the loan, and enjoins his successors to keep his pledge. It cannot be said therefore (the decree continues) that kings avoid their obligations—an evasion which would be most unfitting for his majesty! By the king, at Aranjuez, 17 December 1782; approved by the Council and Lord High Treasurer, 9 January 1783; attested as correct 14 January 1783.

SMALL FOLIO. (A, 6 leaves.)

MODERN WRAPPERS. Size of leaf: 11 $\frac{9}{16}$  x 8 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

REFERENCE: *Cf.* Rousseau (*op. cit.* in n. 909), 180-181.

# VLOERS, M.

COGITATA | DE LACTE DULCI | ET | PULVERE TABACI. | Cujusvis ad captum. | AUTHORE | M. VLOERS MED. LIC. | [Ornament] | ANTVERPIÆ, | Ex Typographiâ C. M. SPANOGHE, | Bibliopolæ . . . [1783]

[The same, in French, with the date added, and a different ornament employed.]

[*Translation of title*] Thoughts on sweet milk and on tobacco in powder. For the comprehension of everyone. By Monsieur Vloers, licentiate in medicine. At Antwerp, from the printing house of C. M. Spanoghe . . . 1783.



AFTER a lengthy discussion, chiefly devoted to a defense of the salutary value of pure, sweet milk, the author presents his opinions on the effects of the use of snuff.

The unpleasant reactions of snuff-taking, such as sneezing, sniffing and snorting (to say nothing of nose-blowing, cheeks flushing, eyes watering) indicate that the use of this errhine is an unhealthy, unclean habit. Those who make use of snuff, the author continues, are misled by the belief that this nicotian substance relieves them of mucus. But, he says, it has the same harmful effect as if one took a daily purgative. Vloers records some of the ailments likely to ensue from a habitual use of the powder: vertigo, breast affections, heart trouble, and congestion of the blood. If snuffers do not always exhibit these symptoms it means, merely, that they have accustomed themselves to the use of the sternutatory.

It is the author's opinion that snuff should be employed only with caution, and should rarely be prescribed by physicians. Hypochondriacs and hysterical or very slender people are those worst affected by the use of snuff. Even adulterated tobacco in this form is harmful. In Vloers' opinion a snuff container may well be called a Pandora's box. [K<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>-P<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>]

FIRST EDITION. Small octavo (A-O<sup>4</sup>; P<sup>2</sup>). The Latin and French texts are printed on facing pages.

ORIGINAL WRAPPERS, uncut. Size of leaf: 8½ x 4¾ inches.

Examination of all available biographical and bibliographical sources has failed to reveal any information about this work or its author.



*Retum Optimum Subter Solem  
Sempiternum: Tubac de sonz le Soleil  
Del Best Tobacco under the Sun*

TOBACCO LABEL OF THE MIDDLE XVIIIth CENTURY

From the Gosden-Daniel-Bragge-Hodgkin-Arents Collections



Portrait of Garrick as Abel Dragger



RALPH LANE.

Merchant of London.

First Introduced Tobacco in England Anno 1587.

Printed & Sold by J.W. Russell, N. 1. White's Place Moorfields.



TOBACCO LABELS AND TRADE-MARKS OF THE MIDDLE AND LATE XVIIIth CENTURY

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